OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

ANNEXES

Volume II
(of two volumes)

AGENDA ITEMS 82-154

20 SEPTEMBER - 22 DECEMBER 1988
14, 16 AND 21 FEBRUARY, 1 AND 7 MARCH
18-20 APRIL, 11 JULY AND 18 SEPTEMBER 1989

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UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1990

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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

ANNEXES OF THE FORTY-THIRD SESSION

The agenda items for which annex fascicles exist are listed below.

Agenda item
Title

3. Credentials of representatives to the forty-third session of the General Assembly:
    - (*a*) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
    - (*b*) Report of the Credentials Committee.
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations.
8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee.
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council.[a]
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency.
15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:
    - (*a*) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council;
    - (*b*) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council;
    - (*c*) Election of a member of the International Court of Justice.
17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:
    - (*a*) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
    - (*b*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;
    - (*c*) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;
    - (*d*) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee;
    - (*e*) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal;
    - (*f*) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission;
    - (*g*) Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee;
    - (*h*) Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit;
    - (*i*) Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women;
    - (*j*) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia;
    - (*k*) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.
18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
20. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee.
21. Right of peoples to peace.
22. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives.
23. The situation in Kampuchea.
24. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.
25. Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States.
26. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.
27. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States.
28. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System.

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[a] See also fascicle for items 110 and 12.

Agenda item	*Title*
29.	Question of Namibia.
30.	The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security.
31.	Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic.
32.	Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte.
33.	Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance.
34.	Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).
35.	Law of the sea.
36	Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa.
37.	Question of Palestine.
38.	Fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
40.	The situation in the Middle East.
49.	Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations.
50.	Current financial crisis of the United Nations.[b]
51.	Implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/25 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco).[c]
52.	Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions.[c]
53.	Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty.[c]
54.	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East.[c]
55.	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia.[c]
56.	Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects.[c]
57.	Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.[c]
58.	Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.[c]
59.	Prevention of an arms race in outer space.[c]
60.	Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa.[c]
61.	Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament.[c]
62.	Reduction of military budgets.[c]
63.	Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons.[c]
64.	General and complete disarmament:
	(*a*) Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament;
	(*b*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;
	(*c*) Notification of nuclear tests;
	(*d*) Conventional disarmament;
	(*e*) Nuclear disarmament;
	(*f*) Objective information on military matters;
	(*g*) Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament;
	(*h*) Naval armaments and disarmament;
	(*i*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

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[b] See fascicle for items 50 and 116.

[c] See fascicle for items 51 to 69, 139, 141 and 145.

Agenda item *Title*

- (*j*) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission;
- (*k*) Dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa.[c]

65. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:
    - (*a*) Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly;
    - (*b*) Freeze on nuclear weapons;
    - (*c*) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;
    - (*d*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia;
    - (*e*) World Disarmament Campaign;
    - (*f*) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/39 H on a nuclear-arms freeze;
    - (*g*) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme;
    - (*h*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa;
    - (*i*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America.[c]
66. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its fifteenth special session.[c]
67. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:
    - (*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
    - (*b*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
    - (*c*) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements;
    - (*d*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies;
    - (*e*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;
    - (*f*) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade;
    - (*g*) Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter;
    - (*h*) Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security;
    - (*i*) Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session;
    - (*j*) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war;
    - (*k*) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament; report of the Conference on Disarmament;
    - (*l*) Prevention of nuclear war;
    - (*m*) Disarmament Week;
    - (*n*) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session.[c]
68. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.[c]
69. Israeli nuclear armament.[c]
70. Question of Antarctica.
71. Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region.[d]
72. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security:
    - (*a*) Need for result-oriented political dialogue to improve the international situation;
    - (*b*) Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.[d]
73. Comprehensive system of international peace and security.[d]
74. Effects of atomic radiation.
75. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space.

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[d] See fascicle for items 71 to 73.

Agenda item *Title*

76. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.
77. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories.
78. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects.
79. Questions relating to information.
80. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India.
81. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations.
82. Development and international economic co-operation:
    (*a*) International development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade;
    (*b*) Trade and development;
    (*c*) Food problems;
    (*d*) New and renewable sources of energy;
    (*e*) Development of the energy resources of developing countries;
    (*f*) Long-term trends in social and economic development;
    (*g*) Long-term strategy for sustainable and environmentally sound development.
83. External debt crisis and development.
84. Operational activities for development:
    (*a*) Operational activities of the United Nations system;
    (*b*) United Nations Development Programme;
    (*c*) United Nations Population Fund;
    (*d*) United Nations Children's Fund;
    (*e*) World Food Programme.
85. Training and research:
    (*a*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
    (*b*) United Nations University.
86. Special economic and disaster relief assistance:
    (*a*) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator;
    (*b*) Special programmes of economic assistance.
87. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.[e]
88. Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa.[e]
89. Question of aging.[f]
90. Policies and programmes involving youth.[f]
91. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination.[e]
92. Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons.[f]
93. Crime prevention and criminal justice.[f]
94. Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women.[g]
95. Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000:
    (*a*) Implementation of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation;
    (*b*) Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;
    (*c*) United Nations Development Fund for Women.[g]

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[e] See fascicle for items 87, 88, 91 and 96.
[f] See fascicle for items 89, 90, 92, 93, 107 and 144.
[g] See fascicle for items 94 and 95.

Agenda item *Title*

96. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights.[e]

97. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance.[h]

98. Human rights and scientific and technological developments.[h]

99. Question of a convention on the rights of the child.[h]

100. International Covenants on Human Rights.[h]

101. Reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations instruments on human rights.[h]

102. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees:
    (*a*) International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa;
    (*b*) Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa;
    (*c*) Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons of Central America.

103. International campaign against traffic in drugs:
    (*a*) Draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
    (*b*) International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking;
    (*c*) International campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

104. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms:
    (*a*) Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States;
    (*b*) Impact of property on the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;
    (*c*) Right to development;
    (*d*) Development of public information activities in the field of human rights.[i]

105. New international humanitarian order.[i]

106. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.[h]

107. Families in the development process.[f]

108. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations.

109. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa.

110. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.[a]

111. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa.

112. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

113. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:
    (*a*) United Nations;
    (*b*) United Nations Development Programme;
    (*c*) United Nations Children's Fund;
    (*d*) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
    (*e*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

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[h] See fascicle for items 97 to 101 and 106.

[i] See fascicle for items 104 and 105.

Agenda item *Title*

- (*f*) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
- (*g*) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme;
- (*h*) United Nations Population Fund;
- (*i*) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation.

114. Programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.
115. Programme planning.
116. Financial emergency of the United Nations.[b]
117. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency:
    - (*a*) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on administrative and budgetary co-ordination;
    - (*b*) Harmonization of the statutes, rules and practices of the administrative tribunals of the International Labour Organisation and of the United Nations.
118. Joint Inspection Unit.
119. Pattern of conferences.
120. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations.
121. Personnel questions:
    - (*a*) Composition of the Secretariat;
    - (*b*) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;
    - (*c*) Other personnel questions.
122. United Nations common system.
123. United Nations pension system.
124. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East:
    - (*a*) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force;
    - (*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.
125. Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses.
126. Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States.
127. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts.
128. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order.
129. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States.[j]
130. Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind.[k]
131. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-first session.
132. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives.
133. Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries.
134. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fortieth session.[k]
135. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization.[j]
136. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States.
137. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country.
138. Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment.
139. Verification in all its aspects.[c]
140. Science and peace.

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[j] See fascicle for items 129 and 135.

[k] See fascicle for items 130 and 134.

Agenda item	*Title*
141.	Implementation of the conclusions of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and establishment of a preparatory committee for the Fourth Review Conference.[c]
142.	Observer status for the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in the General Assembly.
143.	Responsibility of States for the protection of the environment and prevention of environmental pollution as a result of the accumulation of toxic and radioactive wastes, and strengthening of international co-operation for the purpose of resolving the problem.
144.	Responsibility of States to ban in their territory, and to refrain from instigating or supporting in the territory of other States, chauvinistic, racist and other manifestations that may cause discord between peoples and involvement of Governments and the mass media in combating such manifestations and in educating peoples and youth in the spirit of peaceful co-operation and international entente; and evaluation of the implementation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples.[f]
145.	Liability for the illegal transfer and/or use of prohibited weapons and weapons or substances which cause unnecessary human suffering.[c]
147.	Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group.
148.	Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind.
149.	Emergency assistance to Jamaica.
150.	Emergency assistance to the Sudan.
151.	Short-term, medium-term and long-term solutions to the problems of natural disasters in Bangladesh.
152.	Emergency assistance to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and other countries affected by hurricane Joan.
153.	Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission.
154.	Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group.

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 82

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 82: Development and international economic co-operation:*

- **(*a*) International development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade;**
- **(*b*) Trade and development;**
- **(*c*) Food problems;**
- **(*d*) New and renewable sources of energy;**
- **(*e*) Development of the energy resources of developing countries;**
- **(*f*) Long-term trends in social and economic development;**
- **(*g*) Long-term strategy for sustainable and environmentally sound development**

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Second Committee*, 3rd to 10th, 21st to 26th, 30th, 31st and 36th to 52nd meetings, and corrigendum; *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 47th and 50th meetings; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 83rd, 86th and 90th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 82.

DOCUMENTS A/43/915 AND ADD.1 TO 9

Report of the Second Committee

DOCUMENT A/43/915

PART I OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*14 December 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 82, and allocate to the Second Committee for consideration and report, the item entitled:

> "Development and international economic co-operation:
>
> "(*a*) International development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade;
>
> "(*b*) Trade and development;
>
> "(*c*) Food problems;
>
> "(*d*) New and renewable sources of energy;
>
> "(*e*) Development of the energy resources of developing countries;
>
> "(*f*) Long-term trends in social and economic development;

2. The Second Committee considered item 82 at its 21st to 26th, 30th, 31st and 36th to 52nd meetings, held from 24 to 28 October, and on 2, 3, 8 to 11, 15, 21, 23 and 30 November, 5, 6, 9 and 14 December 1988 and 27 February and 2 March 1989. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/43/SR.21-26, 30, 31 and 36-52). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee on all the items allocated to it at its 3rd to 10th meetings from 5 to 7 and on 10 and 11 October (see A/C.2/43/SR.3-10). An account of the Committee's consideration of the proposals before it is contained in parts II to X of the report, as follows:

Part II of the report (A/43/915/Add.1): proposals submitted under sub-item (*a*);

Part III of the report (A/43/915/Add.2): proposals submitted under sub-item (*b*);

Part IV of the report (A/43/915/Add.3): proposals submitted under sub-item (*c*);

Part V of the report (A/43/915/Add.4): proposals submitted under sub-item (*d*);

Part VI of the report (A/43/915/Add.5): proposals submitted under sub-item (*e*);

Part VII of the report (A/43/915/Add.6): proposals submitted under sub-item (*f*);

Part VIII of the report (A/43/915/Add.7): proposals submitted under sub-item (*g*);

Parts IX and X of the report (A/43/915/Add.8 and 9): proposals submitted under no specific sub-items.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 21st meeting, statements were made by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Pro-

gramme, the Executive Director of the World Food Council, the Special Co-ordinator for New and Renewable Sources of Energy and the Chief of the Energy and Resources Branch of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs.

5. At the 36th meeting, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development made a statement.

6. At the 37th meeting, statements were made by the President of the Trade and Development Board and the Assistant Secretary-General for Development Research and Policy Analysis.

DOCUMENT A/43/915/ADD.1

PART II OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*15 December 1988*]

Proposals submitted under sub-item (*a*)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to sub-item (*a*) (international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade) at its 41st, 48th and 49th meetings, on 11 November and 9 and 14 December 1988. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/43/SR.41, 48 and 49).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.40 and Rev.1

2. At the 41st meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.40) entitled "Preparations for an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of States, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, 33/193 of 29 January 1979 on preparations for an international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 42/193 of 11 December 1987 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/76 of 29 July 1988 on an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade,

"*Noting with deep concern* that, should the conditions of the international economy prevailing during the 1980s continue into the 1990s, the already serious economic and social problems of developing countries, particularly the indebted ones, will be aggravated, hampering the restoration of significant growth in developing countries, and stressing that the international development strategy should contain commitments and propose specific policy actions aimed at resolving these problems, reactivating development, eradicating poverty and improving the living conditions of the people in the developing countries,

"*Reaffirming* the importance of the international development strategy as one of the major instruments for the realization of the development objectives of the developing countries and for the commitment of the international community to support these objectives through, *inter alia*, an international environment more supportive of growth and development in the developing countries,

"*Emphasizing* the need for the preparatory process for the international development strategy to utilize an analytical framework in order to enable the strategy to encompass the development needs and acute problems of all developing countries,

"1. *Decides* that the international development strategy should be designed to promote the socio-economic development of developing countries and for this purpose should, *inter alia:*

"(*a*) Contain quantitative targets and commitments to be fulfilled by the international community, in order to attain the objectives of the development decade;

"(*b*) Define overall and sectoral policy actions with concrete time frames for the decade;

"(*c*) Provide objectives, priorities and guidelines for action by the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system for the decade in socio-economic sectors and facilitate an integrated response to support the efforts of developing countries to achieve their social and economic objectives;

"2. *Decides* to establish an *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, and requests the *Ad Hoc* Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a progress report, with a view to finalizing the strategy in time for adoption in 1990;

"3. *Invites* the Committee for Development Planning to continue its activities related to the preparation of the strategy, with a view to providing concrete input into the work of the *Ad Hoc* Committee;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the executive heads of the other organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to contribute effectively to the preparatory process for the strategy by providing all appropriate input, including relevant documentation, using comprehensive analytical studies;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in this context, to entrust the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation with the responsibility for overall co-ordination of the contributions of relevant secretariats of the United Nations system to the formulation of the strategy."

3. At the 48th meeting, Mr. Eloho E. Otobo (Nigeria), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

4. The representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the same sponsors, introduced a revised version (A/C.2/43/L.40/Rev.1) of the draft resolution and orally revised paragraph 2 thereof by replacing the words "consideration of the strat-

egy in support of the work" with the words "preparation of the strategy in support of the work and consideration".

5. At the same meeting, the Committee's attention was drawn to the statement (A/C.2/43/L.81) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.40/Rev.1, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

6. The meeting was then suspended at the request of the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77.

7. Upon the resumption of the meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the sponsors, requested a clarification with regard to the programme budget implications of the revised draft resolution.

8. Following clarifications provided by the Secretary of the Committee, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the sponsors, indicated that the references to "a two-week session in January 1990" and "a two-week session in June 1990" in paragraphs 8 and 13 of document A/C.2/43/L.81 should read "sessions amounting to four weeks in 1990".

9. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.40/Rev.1, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 114 to none, with 1 abstention (see para. 12 below). The voting was as follows:[1]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States of America.

10. After the adoption of the draft resolution, at the 48th and 49th meetings, statements were made by the representatives of Tunisia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77), Canada, Greece (on behalf of the States members of the European Community), China, Japan, the United States of America and Finland (on behalf of the Nordic countries).

Report of the Secretary-General on the preparation of a new international development strategy

11. At the 48th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it take note of the report of the Secretary-General on the preparation of a new international development strategy (A/43/376-E/1988/67 and Corr.1) (see para. 13 below).

Recommendations of the Second Committee

12. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

PREPARATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE FOURTH UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/193 of 11 December 1987 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/76 of 29 July 1988 on an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade,

1. *Decides* to establish an *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, and requests the *Ad Hoc* Committee to submit a progress report to the General Assembly for consideration at its forty-fourth session, with a view to finalizing the strategy in time for its adoption in 1990;

2. *Invites* the Committee for Development Planning to continue its activities related to the preparation of the strategy in support of the work and consideration of the *Ad Hoc* Committee;

3. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the regional commissions and other organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to include in their agendas, during 1989, items regarding their contributions to the preparation of the strategy;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the executive heads of the other organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to contribute effectively to the preparatory process for the strategy by providing all appropriate input, including relevant documentation, using comprehensive analytical studies;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in this context, to entrust the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation with the responsibility for overall co-ordination of the contributions of relevant secretariats of the United Nations system to the formulation of the strategy.

* * *

13. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE PREPARATION OF A NEW INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The General Assembly takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the preparation of a new international development strategy (A/43/376-E/1988/67 and Corr.1).

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[1] The delegations of Thailand and Nepal subsequently informed the Committee that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

DOCUMENT A/43/915/ADD.2
PART III OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*15 December 1988*]

Proposals submitted under sub-item (*b*)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to sub-item (*b*) (trade and development) at its 30th, 42nd to 44th and 46th to 49th meetings, on 2, 15, 21 and 23 November, and 5, 6, 9 and 14 December 1988. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/43/SR.30, 42-44 and 46-49).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.22

2. At the 30th meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.22) entitled "Twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development".

3. At the 42nd meeting, Mr. Eloho E. Otobo, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 37 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/43/L.47

5. In its decision 353 (XXXIV) of 3 May 1988, the Trade and Development Board, at the second part of its thirty-fourth session, decided to recommend to the General Assembly for adoption a draft resolution on the reverse transfer of technology (see A/C.2/43/L.47).

6. At the 44th meeting, Mr. Eloho E. Otobo, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 37 below, draft resolution II).

Draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.52

8. At the 43rd meeting, the representative of Nicaragua, on behalf of Algeria, Congo, Democratic Yemen, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.52) entitled "Trade embargo against Nicaragua".

9. At the 44th meeting, Mr. Eloho E. Otobo, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

10. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America requested that a recorded vote be taken on the draft resolution.

11. Before the Committee took action on the draft resolution, the representative of Morocco made a statement.

12. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 85 to 2, with 38 abstentions (see para. 37 below, draft resolution III). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti,[2] Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Bahrain, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malta, Nepal, Netherlands, Oman, Portugal, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Yemen, Zaire.

13. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement (also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic).

Draft resolutions A/C.2/43/L.54 and L.66

14. At the 43rd meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.54) entitled "Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries", which read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly,*
>
> "*Recalling* its resolution 42/177 of 11 December 1987, in which it decided to convene the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries at a high level in September 1990,
>
> "*Recalling also* its decision to convene one session of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Donor Countries and Multilateral and Bilateral Financial and Technical Assistance Institutions with Representatives of the Least Developed Countries early in 1989 followed by one session of the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries, as Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, early in 1990 in order to prepare for the Conference,

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[2] The delegation of Djibouti subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain in the vote on the draft resolution.

"*Reiterating* its request to the Secretary-General to obtain, as has been the past practice, extrabudgetary resources to ensure the effective participation of the representatives of the least developed countries through provision of the resources necessary to finance the travel expenses of at least two representatives from each least developed country to attend the preparatory meetings,

"*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (A/43/698),

"*Expressing deep concern* at the continuing deterioration in the overall socio-economic situation of the least developed countries,

"1. *Emphasizes* the crucial importance of adequate preparation for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in accordance with the priorities determined by the least developed countries themselves;

"2. *Calls upon* all Governments, intergovernmental and multilateral institutions and others concerned to take appropriate steps to ensure that adequate preparations are made for the Conference and to participate effectively in the two above-mentioned preparatory meetings;

"3. *Requests* all concerned organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to submit, before the first preparatory meeting, reports containing a review of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries[3] within their fields of competence and proposals for further action as input to the preparations for the Conference;

"4. *Notes* the steps being taken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations with the assistance of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and urges them to ensure full mobilization and co-ordination of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the preparations for the Conference;

"5. *Takes note with appreciation* of decision 88/30 on the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on 1 July 1988 (E/1988/19, annex I), in which the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme was requested, in close consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to ensure that the least developed countries participate fully in the preparation, including preparatory meetings, for the Conference and in the Conference itself;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the state of preparations for the Second Conference."

15. At the 44th meeting, Mr. Eloho E. Otobo, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.66) submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.54.

16. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.66 without a vote (see para. 37 below, draft resolution IV).

17. In view of the adoption of the draft resolution, draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.54 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Draft resolutions contained in document A/C.2/43/L.7

18. By its decision 42/438 of 11 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, decided to defer until its forty-third session consideration of the draft resolutions entitled "Commodities" and "Protectionism and structural adjustment" (see A/C.2/43/L.7).

19. At the 46th meeting, Mr. Eloho E. Otobo, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft resolutions.

20. At the same meeting, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it defer until its forty-fourth session consideration of the draft resolutions contained in document A/C.2/43/L.7 (see para. 38 below, draft decision I).

Draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.53

21. At the 43rd meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.53) entitled "International Conference on Money and Finance".

22. At the 46th meeting, Mr. Eloho E. Otobo, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

23. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 112 to 19, with 5 abstentions (see para. 37 below, draft resolution V). The voting was as follows:[4]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan,

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[3] *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.8), part one, sect. A.

[4] The delegations of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Zaire subsequently informed the Committee that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic,[4] United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Finland, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Turkey.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/43/L.55 and L.77 and Corr.1

24. At the 43rd meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.55) entitled "Report of the Trade and Development Board", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended,[5] on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and the Final Act adopted by the Conference at its seventh session, held in Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987,[6]

"*Recalling also* its resolution 42/175 of 11 December 1987 on the seventh session of the Conference,

"*Noting* that the *Trade and Development Report, 1988*[7] has made a constructive contribution to the consideration by the Trade and Development Board, at the first part of its thirty-fifth session, of the interdependence of problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system, as well as to the Board's consideration of the debt and development problems of the developing countries,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Trade and Development Board on the second part of its thirty-fourth session (A/43/15, vol. I), and the first part of its thirty-fifth session (*ibid.*, vol. II);

"2. *Welcomes* the review of the implementation of the guidelines contained in the annex to Board resolution 222 (XXI) of 27 September 1980,[8] undertaken by the Board at its thirty-fifth session and urges the Governments concerned to implement fully the provisions contained in Board resolution 358 (XXXV) of 5 October 1988 (*ibid.*, vol. II, sect. II.A);

"3. *Urges* the international community, in particular the developed countries, as well as relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to give full and prompt effect to the implementation of the Final Act;[6]

"4. *Requests* the Board to keep under regular review the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Act;

"5. *Welcomes* the contribution of the Board to intergovernmental discussions on the interdependence of economic issues and policies, particularly in the interrelated areas of trade, money, finance, debt, commodities and development, and notes the efforts under way to enhance the outcome of the Board's debates on interdependence, as well as the substantive linkages with other discussions on related questions in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other organizations;

"6. *Stresses* that it is important that the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations respond positively to the interests and concerns of all parties thereto and that it promote growth and development in developing countries, bearing in mind the discussions in the Trade and Development Board on this issue;

"7. *Invites* the Board, in accordance with its mandate, to continue reviewing issues and developments in multilateral trade negotiations of interest to developing countries in reviewing international trade policy, supporting multilateral trade negotiations and contributing to the long-term evolution of a stronger, more comprehensive and dynamic international trading system that is more supportive of development;

"8. *Welcomes* the imminent entry into force of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities[9] and invites the ratifying States, with the active support of the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to take the necessary action to bring the Common Fund into operation at an early date as an important and useful instrument of international co-operation on commodities;

"9. *Invites* the Board to contribute effectively to the preparations for the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade, in close co-operation with the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade;

"10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the competent organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to prepare a comprehensive analytical report on ongoing developments in international trade relations and their implications for the development of developing countries in the 1990s and to submit that report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session."

25. At the 46th meeting, Mr. Eloho E. Otobo, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.77 and Corr.1), submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.55.

26. Following statements by the representatives of Canada, Tunisia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77), Bangladesh, New Zealand and Greece (on behalf of the States members of the European Community), the Committee agreed to suspend consideration of draft resolutions A/C.2/43/L.55 and L.77 and Corr.1 until a later date.

27. At its 47th meeting, following a statement by Mr. Eloho E. Otobo, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.77 and Corr.1 without a vote (see para. 37 below, draft resolution VI).

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[5] See resolutions 2904 (XXVII), 31/2 A and B and 34/3.

[6] See TD/350.

[7] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.II.D.8 and corrigendum.

[8] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/35/15), vol. II, annex I.

[9] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.II.D.8.

28. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Canada, Greece (on behalf of the States members of the European Community), the United States of America and Tunisia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77).

29. In view of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.77 and Corr.1, draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.55 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/43/L.57 and L.79

30. At the 43rd meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.57) entitled "Specific measures in favour of island developing countries", and orally revised the text by:

(*a*) Deleting, in subparagraph (*h*) of the fourth preambular paragraph, the words "(the 'brain drain')" after the word "skills";

(*b*) Inserting, in paragraph 5 (*d*), the word "sustained" before the word "development".

The draft resolution, as orally revised, thus read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, and the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980,

"*Recalling also* its previous resolutions relating to the special needs and problems of island developing countries, in particular resolution 41/163 of 5 December 1986,

"*Reiterating* the call for specific action in favour of island developing countries contained in resolution 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976,[10] 111 (V) of 3 June 1979[11] and 138 (VI) of 2 July 1983[12] of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as well as decision 86/33 of 27 June 1986 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on the special needs of island developing countries,[13]

"*Recognizing* that, in addition to the general problems facing developing countries, island developing countries also have special problems arising from the interplay of the following factors:

"(*a*) The small size of the economy, as manifested by a small population and natural resource base, leading to diseconomies of scale in production, infrastructure, delivery of services, public administration, and overseas representation;

"(*b*) Geological characteristics, often causing water and soil problems,

"(*c*) Geographical location, remoteness and fragmentation, leading to high unit costs of transportation and communication,

"(*d*) Fragility of the ecosystem and vulnerability to natural disasters affecting the whole or the major part of the island country,

"(*e*) Very open and dependent economies, as evidenced by the high ratio of external transactions to gross domestic product and the concentration on a few primary export commodities or services,

"(*f*) Heavy dependence on depletable and non-renewable resources,

"(*g*) Weak indigenous technological capacity,

"(*h*) Emigration, particularly of persons with high-level skills,

"(*i*) Low negotiating capability,

"*Recognizing also* that many of the above factors occur concurrently in island developing countries, resulting in economic and social vulnerability and dependence, particularly in those countries that are small and/or geographically dispersed,

"*Welcoming* the efforts of island developing countries to adopt policies that address those problems, including efforts at regional co-operation and integration,

"1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 41/163 and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and calls for their immediate and effective implementation;

"2. *Expresses its appreciation* to States, and organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that have responded to the special needs of island developing countries;

"3. *Welcomes* the initiative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in convening a meeting of the Group of Experts on Island Developing Countries at Valletta on 24 and 25 May 1988, and expresses its appreciation to the Government of Malta for acting as host to the meeting;

"4. *Takes note* of the report of the Valletta meeting[14] and of the report of the Secretary-General on specific problems and special needs of island developing countries (A/43/513 and Corr.1);

"5. *Calls upon* all States, particularly developed ones, international organizations and development and financial institutions:

"(*a*) To maintain and increase the level of concessional financial and technical assistance provided to island developing countries;

"(*b*) To refrain from excluding island developing countries from access to concessional financial assistance without ensuring that alternative arrangements are put in place, and to take account not only of per capita gross national product but of total development needs;

"(*c*) To ensure that assistance conforms to the national and, as appropriate, regional priorities of island development countries;

"(*d*) To provide support to island developing countries over a suitably extended time-frame to enable them to achieve economic growth and sustained development;

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[10] See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum), part one, sect. A.

[11] *Ibid., Fifth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

[12] *Ibid., Sixth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6), part one, sect. A.

[13] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1986, Supplement No. 9* and corrigendum (E/1986/29 and Corr.1), annex I.

[14] UNCTAD/ST/LDC/9.

"(*e*) To strengthen existing arrangements for the compensation of island developing countries against external shocks affecting their export earnings;

"(*f*) To ensure that a concerted effort is made to assist island developing countries, at their request, in improving their administrative capacity;

"6. *Urges once again* the competent organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, the regional commissions, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Capital Development Fund, the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the International Maritime Organization and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to take adequate measures, within their respective mandates, to respond positively to the particular needs of island developing countries, and to report on such measures, as appropriate, in their respective annual reports;

"7. *Calls upon* the international community to improve measures, within existing trade arrangements, in favour of island developing countries;

"8. *Requests* host countries to consider favourably requests for the facilitation of temporary or permanent migration from island developing countries with high population densities combined with small populations and particularly limited development prospects, and also requests them to assist interested island developing countries in their efforts to attract return migrants;

"9. *Urges* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to strengthen its role as the focal point for specific action at the global level in favour of island developing countries and to act as a catalyst in this regard, *inter alia*, by organizing and facilitating the cross-regional interchange of information and experience in full co-operation with regional and subregional organizations, both within and outside the United Nations system, as appropriate;

"10. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to identify within an appropriate inter-agency framework the problems of island developing countries, in particular those of small island developing countries, in order to elaborate specific measures which the international community might take to address those problems;

"11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene a meeting of representatives of island developing countries and donor countries and organizations to review the problems of island developing countries and propose appropriate concrete action with respect to those countries;

"12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session."

31. At the 48th meeting, Mr. Eloho E. Otobo, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.79), submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.57, and orally revised it by:

(*a*) Replacing, in paragraph 6, the words "*Calls upon* States, particularly those in a position to do so, international organizations and multilateral development and financial institutions" by the words "*Appeals* to the international community";

(*b*) Deleting operative paragraph 8, which read as follows:

> "*Requests* Governments of host countries, in accordance with their national immigration policies, to give consideration to the special needs of island developing countries, particularly those with small populations, high population density and limited development prospects;"

and renumbering the subsequent paragraphs accordingly.

32. At the same meeting, the Committee's attention was drawn to the statement (A/C.2/43/L.83) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.79, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

33. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.79, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 37 below, draft resolution VII).

34. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Greece (on behalf of the States members of the European Community), Tunisia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77), Sweden (on behalf of the Nordic countries), the United States of America, New Zealand and Australia.

35. In view of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.79, draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.57 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

International code of conduct on the transfer of technology

36. At the 49th meeting, upon the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it take note of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology (A/43/763) (see para. 38 below, draft decision II).

Recommenations of the Second Committee

37. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to VII below:

Draft resolution I

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964,

Noting that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development intends to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary in 1989,

Noting also that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development will use the occasion of its twenty-fifth anniversary as an important opportunity to inform and mobilize all concerned, with a view to achieving its goals and objectives as contained in its mandate, *Expressing its appreciation* of the important achievements of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in fulfilling its mandate,

1. *Decides* to observe, at its forty-fourth session, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in a manner befitting the role and achievements of that organ;

2. *Invites* the Trade and Development Board to contribute, as appropriate, to the celebration of that anniversary.

Draft resolution II

REVERSE TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975, 35/56 of 5 December 1980 and 40/191 of 17 December 1985,

Conscious that the development process of the developing countries is crucially dependent on the availability of highly trained personnel and that the acquisition of skills and their efficient utilization are a crucial component of the social, economic and technological transformation of those countries,

Convinced that the continuing outflow of skilled personnel from developing countries seriously hampers their development and has implications of global concern,

Recognizing the urgent need to formulate appropriate policies to avoid the "brain drain" and to obviate its adverse effects,

1. *Takes note* of the outcome of the Fourth Meeting of Governmental Experts on the Reverse Transfer of Technology, held at Geneva from 14 to 18 March 1988 (A/43/15, vol. I, annex III);

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to make the necessary arrangements so that future work on the reverse transfer of technology can be considered by the Committee on Transfer of Technology in the context of the elaboration of its work programme, taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the Fourth Meeting of Governmental Experts (*ibid.*) and of the work accomplished by previous meetings of governmental experts on the subject;

3. *Invites* other relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations to take into consideration in their work, as appropriate, individually and in the context of the work of the Inter-Agency Group on Reverse Transfer of Technology, the economic, social and developmental aspects of the reverse transfer of technology and international policy initiatives in this area at the multilateral level.

Draft resolution III

TRADE EMBARGO AGAINST NICARAGUA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/188 of 17 December 1985, 41/164 of 5 December 1986 and 42/176 of 11 December 1987, as well as its resolutions 42/204 of 11 December 1987 and 42/231 of 12 May 1988,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the trade embargo against Nicaragua (A/43/612),

1. *Deplores* the continuation of the trade embargo contrary to its resolutions 40/188, 41/164 and 42/176 and to the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986,[15] and once again requests that those measures be immediately revoked;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution IV

SECOND UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/177 of 11 December 1987, in which it decided to convene the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries at a high level in Paris in September 1990,

Recalling also its decision to convene one session of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Donor Countries and Multilateral and Bilateral Financial and Technical Assistance Institutions with Representatives of the Least Developed Countries early in 1989 followed by one session of the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries, as Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, early in 1990 in order to prepare for the Conference,

Reiterating its request to the Secretary-General to obtain, as has been the past practice, extrabudgetary resources to ensure the effective participation of the representatives of the least developed countries through provision of the resources necessary to finance the travel expenses of at least two representatives from each least developed country to attend the two preparatory meetings,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (A/43/698),

Expressing deep concern at the continuing deterioration in the overall socio-economic situation of the least developed countries,

1. *Emphasizes* the crucial importance of adequate preparation for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, taking into account the priorities to be put forward by the least developed countries themselves;

2. *Calls upon* all Governments, intergovernmental and multilateral institutions and others concerned to take appropriate steps to ensure that adequate preparations are made for the Conference and to participate effectively in the two above-mentioned preparatory meetings, as well as in the Conference itself;

3. *Requests* all concerned organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to submit, before the first preparatory meeting, reports containing a review of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries[3] within their fields of competence and proposals for further action as input to the preparations for the Conference;

4. *Notes* the steps being taken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with the assistance of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and urges them to

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[15] See Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America), Merits, Judgment, *I.C.J. Reports, 1986*, p. 14.

ensure full mobilization and co-ordination of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the preparations for the Conference;

5. *Takes note with appreciation* of decision 88/30 on the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on 1 July 1988 (E/1988/19, annex I), in which the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme was requested, in close consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to assist the least developed countries to ensure that they are able to participate fully in the preparations, including preparatory meetings, for the Conference and in the Conference itself;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the state of preparations for the Conference.

Draft resolution V

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MONEY AND FINANCE

The General Assembly,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on current international monetary issues (A/43/749 and Corr.1),

Requests the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the international monetary situation and to prepare an updated version of his report thereon for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session and to provide updated information on the proposals for convening an international conference on monetary issues made in recent years by Governments, prominent persons and organizations.

Draft resolution VI

REPORT OF THE TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended,[5] on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and the Final Act adopted by the Conference at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987,[6]

Recalling also its resolution 42/175 of 11 December 1987 on the seventh session of the Conference,

Noting that the *Trade and Development Report, 1988*[7] has made a constructive contribution to the consideration by the Trade and Development Board, at the first part of its thirty-fifth session, of the interdependence of problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system, as well as to the Board's consideration of the debt and development problems of the developing countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Trade and Development Board on the second part of its thirty-fourth session (A/43/15, vol. I) and the first part of its thirty-fifth session (*ibid.*, vol. II);

2. *Welcomes* the review of the implementation of the guidelines contained in the annex to Board resolution 222 (XXI) of 27 September 1980[8] undertaken by the Board at its thirty-fifth session and urges the Governments concerned to implement fully the relevant provisions contained in Board resolution 358 (XXXV) of 5 October 1988 (*ibid.*, vol. II, sect. II.A);

3. *Urges* all Governments, bearing in mind their particular contributions, commensurate with their economic weight, and their commitments as embodied in the Final Act,[6] to give full and prompt effect to the policies and measures agreed to therein through continuing action, individually and collectively and in competent international organizations, in pursuit of the objective of revitalizing development, growth and international trade;

4. *Requests* the Board, in accordance with its mandate, to keep under review the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Act;

5. *Welcomes* the contribution of the Board to intergovernmental discussions on the interdependence of economic issues and policies, particularly in the interrelated areas of trade, money, finance, debt, commodities and development, and notes the efforts under way to enhance the outcome of the Boards' debates on interdependence, as well as the substantive linkages with other discussions on related questions in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other organizations;

6. *Stresses* that it is important that the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations respond positively to the interests and concerns of all parties thereto, in accordance with its objectives, and that it promote growth and development, particularly in developing countries;

7. *Invites* the Board to continue to follow closely developments and issues in the Uruguay Round that are of particular concern to the developing countries;

8. *Notes* that the Board has been requested to review and study, in depth, developments in the international trading system; in doing so it could, respecting the principles of most-favoured-nation treatment and non-discrimination, make recommendations on principles and policies related to international trade and make proposals as to the strengthening and improvement of the trading system, with a view to giving it a more universal and dynamic character, as well as to making it more responsive to the needs of developing countries and supportive of accelerated economic growth and development, particularly of developing countries;

9. *Notes also* the imminent entry into force of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities[9] and invites the ratifying States, with the active support of the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to take the necessary action to bring the Common Fund into operation at an early date as an important and useful instrument of international co-operation on commodities;

10. *Takes note* of Board decision 356 (XXXIV) of 10 May 1988 containing agreed conclusions regarding trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems, urges the Board to elaborate further a programme for the promotion of trade and economic co-operation among countries having different economic and social systems, in particular East-South trade, and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in his consultations referred to in paragraph 105 (27) of the Final Act, to seek ways and means of broadening and strengthening inter-system trade relations, in particular East-South trade;

11. *Invites* the Board to contribute effectively to the preparations for the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade, in close cooperation with the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade.

Draft resolution VII

SPECIFIC MEASURES IN FAVOUR OF ISLAND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, and the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980,

Reiterating the call for specific action in favour of island developing countries contained in its resolution 41/163 of 5 December 1986, and in resolutions 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976,[10] 111 (V) of 3 June 1979[11] and 138 (VI) of 2 July 1983[12] of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as well as decision 86/33 of 27 June 1986 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on the special needs of island developing countries,[13]

Recognizing that, in addition to the general problems facing developing countries, island developing countries also suffer handicaps arising from the interplay of such factors as their smallness, remoteness, geographical dispersion, vulnerability to natural disasters, the fragility of their ecosystems, constraints in transport and communications, great distances from market centres, a highly limited internal market, lack of natural resources, weak indigenous technological capacity, the acute problem of obtaining fresh water supplies, heavy dependence on imports and a small number of commodities, depletion of non-renewable resources, migration, particularly of personnel with high-level skills, shortage of administrative personnel and heavy financial burdens,

Recognizing also that many of the above factors occur concurrently in island developing countries, resulting in economic and social vulnerability and dependence, particularly in those countries which are small and/or geographically dispersed,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 41/163 and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and calls for their immediate and effective implementation;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to States and to organizations and bodies within and outside the United Nations system that have responded to the special needs of island developing countries;

3. *Welcomes* the initiative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in convening a meeting of the Group of Experts on Island Developing Countries at Valletta on 24 and 25 May 1988, and expresses its appreciation to the Government of Malta for acting as host to the meeting;

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Valletta meeting[14] and of the report of the Secretary-General on specific problems and special needs of island developing countries (A/43/513 and Corr.1);

5. *Welcomes* the efforts made by island developing countries to adopt policies that address their specific problems, including efforts at regional co-operation and integration, and calls upon those countries to continue to pursue, in accordance with their national objectives, policies and priorities, further measures to render their economies less vulnerable to the adverse consequences of their specific situations;

6. *Appeals* to the international community:

(*a*) To maintain and, if possible, increase the level of concessional financial and technical assistance provided to island developing countries;

(*b*) To maximize access of island developing countries to concessional financial and technical assistance by taking into account the specific development needs and problems facing those countries;

(*c*) To consider reviewing the mechanisms of existing procedures used in providing concessional resources to island developing countries;

(*d*) To ensure that assistance conforms to the national and, as appropriate, regional priorities of island developing countries;

(*e*) To provide support to island developing countries over a mutually agreed and, where appropriate, longer timeframe to enable them to achieve economic growth and development;

(*f*) To consider improving existing arrangements for the compensation of island developing countries for adverse effects on their export earnings and to consider wide adoption of such arrangements;

(*g*) To continue to ensure that a concerted effort is made to assist island developing countries, at their request, in improving their administrative capacities and in satisfying their overall needs with regard to the development of human resources;

7. *Calls upon* the international community to consider improving measures, within existing trade arrangements, in favour of island developing countries according to their special circumstances, taking into account particularly the special needs and problems of small island developing countries;

8. *Urges once again* relevant organizations of the United Nations system to take adequate measures to respond positively to the particular needs of island developing countries and to report on such measures, as appropriate;

9. *Urges* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to strengthen its role as the focal point for specific action at the global level in favour of island developing countries and to act as a catalyst in this regard, *inter alia*, by organizing and facilitating the cross-regional interchange of information and experience in full co-operation with regional and subregional organizations, both within and outside the United Nations system, as appropriate;

10. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, taking into account work already done on this issue, including that envisaged in paragraph 9 above, to identify within the appropriate inter-agency framework the problems of island developing countries, in particular those of small island developing countries, in order to elaborate specific measures that the international community might take to address those problems;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene a meeting of governmental experts of island developing countries and donor countries and organizations to review the problems of island developing countries and propose appropriate concrete action with respect to those countries;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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38. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I and II below:

Draft decision I

COMMODITIES AND PROTECTIONISM AND STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT

The General Assembly decides to defer until its forty-fourth session consideration of the draft resolutions entitled "Commodities" and "Protectionism and structural adjustment" (see A/C.2/43/L.7).

Draft decision II

INTERNATIONAL CODE OF CONDUCT ON THE TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

The General Assembly takes note of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology (A/43/763).

DOCUMENT A/43/915/ADD.3

PART IV OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*14 December 1988*]

Proposals submitted under sub-item (*c*)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to sub-item (*c*) (food problems) at its 26th, 30th, 42nd and 48th meetings, on 28 October, 2 and 15 November and 9 December 1988. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/43/SR.26, 30, 42 and 48).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.16 and Rev.1

2. At the 26th meeting, the representative of China, on behalf of Bangladesh, Canada, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Germany, Federal Republic of, Mali, Mexico, Pakistan, Sierra Leone and Uruguay, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.16) entitled "Strengthening technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978, in which it endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries,[16]

"*Recalling also* its other resolutions on technical co-operation among developing countries,

"*Recalling further* resolution 9/85 on economic and technical co-operation among developing countries adopted on 28 November 1985 by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,[17]

"*Noting with appreciation* the call made by the World Food Council at its thirteenth and fourteenth sessions for the further strengthening of technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture, particularly in food production, institution building, training and enhancement of management capability and the development of agro-industries and trade,[18]

"*Noting with satisfaction* the momentum already gained in technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture, especially in tripartite co-operative arrangements among international institutions and organizations, developed and developing countries, as well as in other existing arrangements,

"*Reaffirming* that developing countries have the primary responsibility for promoting technical co-operation among themselves in food and agriculture, that developed countries and the United Nations system should assist and support such activities, and that in addition the United Nations system should play a prominent role as promoter and catalyst of technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture, in accordance with the Buenos Aires Plan of Action,

"1. *Endorses* the relevant conclusions and recommendations contained in the reports of the World Food Council on the work of its thirteenth and fourteenth sessions;[18]

"2. *Reaffirms* the role and importance of technical co-operation among developing countries in their socio-economic development in general and in their agricultural development in particular, and in the reinforcement and final achievement of their individual and collective self-reliance;

"3. *Welcomes* the progress made in technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture, and emphasizes that such co-operation should be carried out in accordance with the national development plans, objectives and priorities of the developing countries concerned;

"4. *Affirms* that tripartite co-operative arrangements can constitute an effective means of promoting technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture, and welcomes the progress made so far in this regard;

"5. *Calls upon* the developing countries, in the context of their primary responsibility for promoting technical co-operation among themselves, to place greater emphasis on technical co-operation in food and agriculture and to strengthen and improve the mechanisms for such co-operation at the national, subregional and regional levels, especially their national focal points, so as to facilitate policy co-ordination and exchange of experience;

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[16] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August-12 September 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and corrigendum), chap. I.

[17] See *Report of the Conference of FAO, Twenty-third Session, Rome, 9-28 November 1985* (C 85/REP).

[18] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 19* (A/43/19) and *ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 19* (A/43/19).

"6. *Urges* the developed countries, if requested by participants in programmes concerning technical co-operation among developing countries, to provide financial and technical assistance to such programmes in food and agriculture, including through participation in tripartite co-operative arrangements;

"7. *Urges* the organizations of the United Nations system, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and other international development and financing institutions, to provide increased financial and technical assistance for technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture, and in particular to encourage and take part in tripartite co-operative arrangements;

"8. *Recommends* that organizations of the United Nations system and other international development and financing institutions, in accordance with their respective mandates, give priority in their programmes of work to technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture;

"9. *Requests* the World Food Council to continue its work in identifying effective ways and means of technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture and to make recommendations thereon to the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council;

"10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly on technical co-operation among developing countries, to be prepared pursuant to resolution 42/180 of 11 December 1987, information on the implementation of the present resolution, including recommendations for the enhancement of technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture."

3. At its 42nd meeting, the Committee had before it a revised version (A/C.2/43/L.16/Rev.1) of the draft resolution submitted, on the basis of informal consultations, by the same sponsors, joined by Tunisia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77) and Yugoslavia.

4. At the same meeting, Mr. José Fernandez (Philippines), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, reported on the results of the informal consultations held on the revised draft resolution and, on behalf of the sponsors, further orally revised it by replacing, in paragraph 8, the words "in accordance with their respective mandates" with the words "within their respective spheres of competence".

5. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.16/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 11 below, draft resolution I).

6. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of China made a statement.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/43/L.26 and L.82

7. At the 30th meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.26) entitled "Food and agricultural problems", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, and the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980,

"*Recalling also* its resolutions on food and agricultural problems, in particular resolution 41/191 of 8 December 1986,

"*Reaffirming* the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition adopted by the World Food Conference,[19]

"*Stressing* the imperative need to keep food and agricultural issues at the centre of global attention,

"*Reaffirming* that food and agricultural problems in developing countries should be considered in a comprehensive manner in their different dimensions and in their immediate, short-term and long-term perspectives,

"*Emphasizing* that the continuing gravity of the economic situation in Africa, including the persistence of negative trends in the food and agricultural sectors, requires urgent and decisive action by the international community to accelerate and ensure the full implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,[20] as stressed during the mid-term review of the implementation of the Programme of Action,

"*Noting with concern* that the tensions concerning trade in agricultural markets remain very serious, notably owing to the persistence and, in some cases, intensification of all forms of agricultural support, including export subsidies and import restrictions in developed countries,

"*Reaffirming* that the right to food is a universal human right which should be guaranteed to all people and, in that context, believing in the general principle that food should not be used as an instrument of political pressure, either at the national or at the international level,

"*Deeply concerned* about the aggravation of the locust infestation and its spread to several regions of the developing world, particularly the recent locust invasion of large regions of Africa, as described in the status reports of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and about the grave consequences of the invasion for agriculture and food production in the countries of the affected regions,

"*Welcoming* the ongoing work of the Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture in monitoring the world food situation and in alerting the international community to impending problems,

"*Concerned* that growing protectionism, the decline in commodity prices, the deterioration in terms of trade, limited access to markets for products from developing countries, the external debt problem of the developing countries, particularly debt service, and the overall loss and net transfer of real resources from developing countries have had a negative effect on international trade in agriculture, particularly for developing countries,

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[19] *Report of the World Food Conference, Rome, 5-16 November 1974* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.A.3), chap. I.

[20] General Assembly resolution S-13/2, annex.

"1. *Notes with concern* that hunger and malnutrition have been increasing since the World Food Conference in 1974, that the number of people suffering from hunger and malnutrition has increased in the 1980s and that the central objective of the Conference remains largely unfulfilled;

"2. *Welcomes* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the World Food Council on the work of its fourteenth ministerial session, held at Nicosia from 23 to 26 May 1988 (A/43/19, part one), in particular the Cyprus Initiative against Hunger in the World (*ibid*., sect. II), and calls upon Governments and international and non-governmental organizations to fully assist the World Food Council in implementing the Initiative;

"3. *Welcomes also* the report made by the Secretary-General concerning trends in international agricultural markets with special reference to the share of developing countries (E/1988/70);

"4. *Stresses* the urgent need for substantial progress in stimulating food production in developing countries and the importance of increasing domestic food production, thereby stimulating national economic growth and social progress in those countries, in particular in Africa and the least developed countries, and helping to resolve the problems of hunger and malnutrition in an effective way;

"5. *Urges*, in this context, the members of the international community, in particular the developed countries, to take further determined action in support of the efforts of developing countries by increasing the flow of resources, including concessional flows, and to increase their contributions to intergovernmental organizations;

"6. *Stresses* the need for developed countries to increase aid commitments to food and agriculture in developing countries and the need to channel assistance through existing organizations and programmes;

"7. *Also stresses* that the provision of food aid in the context of emergency situations resulting, *inter alia*, from natural disasters should be reinforced through additional rehabilitation and development assistance in order to help restore food production capacity and promote self-reliance;

"8. *Calls* for a joint effort by all States and international and relevant intergovernmental organizations to improve the food situation and protect the nutritional levels of affected groups, in particular low-income groups, especially during the implementation of structural adjustment programmes;

"9. *Affirms* that increasing food production in developing countries will significantly contribute to the eradication of poverty and the elimination of malnutrition, and recommends that a higher priority be given to supporting food production in the national development efforts of those countries;

"10. *Stresses* that the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, launched on the occasion of the Special Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, held at Punta del Este, Uruguay, from 15 to 20 September 1986, presents a unique opportunity to develop a more open, viable and durable trading system, to reverse the disquieting rise in protectionism, and to bring agriculture under the strengthened and operationally effective rules and disciplines of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round,[21] and urges that concerted efforts to this end should be made at the forthcoming mid-term review of multilateral trade negotiations at Montreal, Canada, taking into account the need to provide special and differential treatment for developing countries, considering their food security objectives and the need to avoid potentially adverse effects on those countries, especially those that import food,

"11. *Stresses* the need to implement fully the relevant provisions of the Ministerial Declaration concerning tropical products;

"12. *Also stresses* the need to improve global economic conditions in order to establish national, subregional and regional food security in developing countries;

"13. *Calls upon* the international community to support scientific and technological training and research in developing countries in order to promote agricultural development in those countries;

"14. *Calls upon* the international community, through specific and effective measures, to support and complement the efforts made by African Governments to stimulate agriculture and food production and to implement fully the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;[20]

"15. *Urges* all States members of the International Fund for Agricultural Development to take decisive action to ensure the timely conclusion of the negotiations on the third replenishment of the resources of the Fund so as to facilitate its adoption by the Governing Council in January 1989, thus enabling the Fund to pursue its mandate of assisting developing countries in increasing their food production and in alleviating rural poverty;

"16. *Appeals* for increased contributions to the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification of the Fund;

"17. *Also appeals* to the international community to contribute generously to the World Food Programme so that the pledging target for the period 1989-1990, as set out in General Assembly resolution 42/164 of 11 December 1987, can be attained and the Programme can continue its activity in support of capital investment and in meeting emergency food needs;

"18. *Takes note* of the eighth replenishment of the International Development Association for the period 1 July 1987 to 30 June 1990, which provides for a total of 12.4 billion United States dollars, and stresses the need to draw upon those resources for the development of food and agriculture;

"19. *Stresses* the need for co-ordinated international action to tackle the long-term problems of migratory pest control, particularly in Africa, and calls upon donors to continue to give high priority to the implementation and co-ordination by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations of emergency control programmes, as well as longer-term measures, against grasshoppers and locusts at present affecting vast areas of Africa, as well as other regions of the developing world, and to remain prepared to provide financial and technical assistance to affected countries at short notice;

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[21] See *GATT, Focus Newsletter, No. 41*, October 1986.

"20. *Takes note* of the establishment, within the framework of the World Food Council, of the informal *ad hoc* consultative group for the implementation of the Cyprus Initiative against Hunger in the World, and urges all Member States and international organizations to participate actively in the work of the group so as:

"(*a*) To review and assess the policies and instruments at present available to combat chronic hunger and malnutrition in developing countries, particularly in low-income food-deficit countries, and to identify the reasons and obstacles that may have reduced their impact;

"(*b*) To consider concrete and realistic measures that could make existing policies and instruments more effective;

"(*c*) To identify workable initiatives;

"(*d*) To recommend a course of action to combat hunger and malnutrition more effectively;

"21. *Requests* the President of the World Food Council to present an action-oriented report to the Council at its fifteenth ministerial session on the Cyprus Initiative against Hunger in the World;

"22. *Urges* the World Food Council to continue, within its mandate;

"(*a*) To assess the overall impact of structural adjustment programmes in developing countries on the nutritional levels of their populations, especially among children and low-income groups, and to suggest remedial measures in that area, including ways to stimulate the provision of resources to eliminate the suffering of those groups;

"(*b*) To assess the impact of liberalized international trade in agricultural and tropical products on all countries and especially on the food security and development efforts of developing countries and, in this context, to maintain an active interest in the progress and outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations;

"(*c*) To promote activities related to food security and agricultural trade, as well as to regional and South-South co-operation in food and agriculture, within the context of economic growth and the development needs of developing countries;

"(*d*) To stimulate progress in, and contribute more actively to, the full implementation of the food policy and programme components of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;

"23. *Also urges* the World Food Council to continue to exercise leadership in sensitizing the international community to the nature, extent, causes and consequences of hunger and malnutrition and in recommending appropriate practical policies for remedial action;

"24. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the World Food Council, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to submit to the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1989, an updated comprehensive report on trends in the international market for agricultural and tropical products and on the liberalization of international agricultural trade, together with suggestions on ways and means of increasing the share of developing countries in that trade, while avoiding the potentially adverse short-term effects on developing countries, in particular those that import food."

8. At the 48th meeting, Mr. José Fernandez, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.82) submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.26, and orally revised the last preambular paragraph by replacing the empty brackets after the words "debt service burden and" with the words "net outflow of financial resources from developing countries as a whole".

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.82, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 11 below, draft resolution II).

10. In view of the adoption of the draft resolution, draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.26 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

11. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II below:

Draft resolution I

STRENGTHENING TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978, in which it endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries,[16]

Recalling also its other resolutions on technical co-operation among developing countries,

Recalling further resolution 9/85 on economic and technical co-operation among developing countries, adopted on 28 November 1985 by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,[17]

Noting with appreciation that the World Food Council at its thirteenth and fourteenth sessions called for the further strengthening of technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture, particularly in food production, institution building, training and enhancement of management capability and the development of agro-industries and trade,[18]

Noting with interest the progress already made in technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture, especially in tripartite co-operative agreements and other existing arrangements among international institutions and organizations and developed and developing countries,

Recognizing the expertise and technological capability accumulated by developing countries in the fields of food and agriculture and food production,

Reaffirming that developing countries have the primary responsibility for promoting technical co-operation among themselves in food and agriculture, that developed countries and the United Nations system should assist and support such activities, and that in addition the United Nations system should play a prominent role as promoter and catalyst of technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture, in accordance with the Buenos Aires Plan of Action,

1. *Endorses* the relevant conclusions and recommendations contained in the reports of the World Food Council on the work of its thirteenth and fourteenth sessions;[18]

2. *Reaffirms* the role and importance of technical co-operation among developing countries in their socio-economic development in general and in their agricultural development in particular, and in the reinforcement and final achievement of their individual and collective self-reliance;

3. *Welcomes* the progress made in technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture, and emphasizes that such co-operation should be carried out in accordance with the national development plans, objectives and priorities of the developing countries concerned;

4. *Affirms* that tripartite co-operative agreements and other existing arrangements constitute an effective means of promoting technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture, in particular in food production, and welcomes the progress made so far in this regard;

5. *Calls upon* the developing countries, in the context of their primary responsibility for promoting technical co-operation among themselves, to place greater emphasis on technical co-operation in food and agriculture and to strengthen and improve the mechanisms for such co-operation at the national, subregional and regional levels, especially their national focal points, so as to facilitate policy co-ordination and exchange of experience;

6. *Urges* the developed countries, if so requested by participants in programmes concerning technical co-operation among developing countries, to provide financial and technical assistance to such programmes in food and agriculture, including through participation in tripartite co-operative agreements;

7. *Urges* the organizations of the United Nations system, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and other international development and financing institutions, to provide increased financial and technical assistance for technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture, and in particular to encourage and take part in tripartite co-operative agreements and other arrangements;

8. *Recommends* that organizations of the United Nations system and other international development and financing institutions, within their respective spheres of competence, give priority in their programmes of work to technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture;

9. *Requests* the World Food Council to continue its work in identifying effective ways and means of technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture and to make recommendations thereon to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly on technical co-operation among developing countries, to be prepared pursuant to resolution 42/180 of 11 December 1987, information on the implementation of the present resolution, including recommendations for the enhancement of technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture.

Draft resolution II

FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, and the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980,

Recalling also its resolutions on food and agricultural problems, in particular resolution 41/191 of 8 December 1986,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition adopted by the World Food Conference,[19]

Stressing the imperative need to keep food and agricultural issues at the centre of global attention,

Reaffirming that food and agricultural problems in developing countries should be considered in a comprehensive manner in their different dimensions and in their immediate, short-term and long-term perspectives,

Emphasizing that the continuing gravity of the economic situation in Africa, including the persistence of negative trends in the food and agricultural sectors, requires urgent and decisive action by the international community to accelerate and ensure the full implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,[20] as stressed during the mid-term review of the implementation of the Programme of Action,

Welcoming the support given by the international donor community to agricultural development in developing countries and the efforts of these countries in the development of their food and agricultural sectors,

Noting with concern that the tensions concerning trade in agricultural markets remain very serious, notably owing to the persistence and, in some cases, intensification of all forms of agricultural support, including export subsidies and import restrictions, as pointed out by ministers of Governments of States members of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development at their meeting in Paris on 18 and 19 May 1988,

Reaffirming that the right to food is a universal human right that should be guaranteed to all people and, in that context, believing in the general principle that food should not be used as an instrument of political pressure, either at the national or at the international level,

Deeply concerned about the worsening of the locust infestation and its spread to several regions of the developing world, particularly the recent infestation of large regions of Africa, as described in the status reports of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and about the grave consequences of the infestation for agriculture and food production in the countries of the affected regions,

Welcoming the ongoing work of the Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture in monitoring the world food situation and in alerting the international community to impending problems,

Concerned that, despite some slight improvements in 1987, the economies of developing countries continue to suffer from depressed international commodity prices, protectionism and worsening terms of trade, growing debt service burden and net outflow of financial resources from developing countries as a whole, which have had a negative effect on international trade and agriculture, particularly for developing countries,

1. *Notes with concern* that hunger and malnutrition have been increasing since the World Food Conference in 1974, that the number of people suffering from hunger and malnutrition has increased in the 1980s and that the central objective of the Conference remains largely unfulfilled;

2. *Welcomes* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the World Food Council on the work of its fourteenth ministerial session, held at Nicosia from 23 to 26 May 1988 (A/43/19, part one), in particular the Cyprus Initiative against Hunger in the World (*ibid*., sect. II) and calls upon Governments and international and non-governmental organizations to assist the World Food Council fully in implementing the Initiative;

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on trends in international agricultural markets with special reference to the share of developing countries (E/1988/70);

4. *Stresses* the urgent need for substantial progress in stimulating food production in developing countries and the importance of increasing domestic food production, thereby stimulating national economic growth and social progress in those countries, in particular in Africa and the least developed countries, and helping to resolve the problems of hunger and malnutrition in an effective way;

5. *Urges*, in this context, the members of the international community, in particular the donor countries, to take further determined action in support of the efforts of developing countries by increasing the flow of resources, including concessional flows designated for agricultural development, and to increase their contributions to intergovernmental organizations;

6. *Stresses* the need for donor countries to increase aid commitments to food and agriculture in developing countries and the need to channel assistance through existing organizations and programmes;

7. *Also stresses* that the provision of food aid in the context of emergency situations resulting, *inter alia*, from natural disasters should be reinforced through additional rehabilitation and development assistance in order to help restore food production capacity and self-reliance;

8. *Calls* for a joint effort by all States and relevant international and intergovernmental organizations to improve the food situation and protect the nutritional levels of affected groups, in particular low-income groups, especially during the implementation of structural adjustment programmes;

9. *Affirms* that increasing food production in developing countries will significantly contribute to the eradication of poverty and the elimination of malnutrition, and recommends that a higher priority be given to supporting food production in the national development efforts of those countries in order to ensure adequate food supplies and distribution;

10. *Stresses* that the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, launched on the occasion of the Special Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, held at Punta del Este, Uruguay, from 15 to 20 September 1986, presents a unique opportunity to develop a more open, viable and durable trading system, to reverse the disquieting rise in protectionism, and to bring agriculture under the strengthened and operationally effective rules and disciplines of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round,[21] and urges that concerted efforts to this end should be made at the forthcoming mid-term review of multilateral trade negotiations at Montreal, Canada, taking into account the need to provide special and differential treatment for developing countries, considering their food security objectives and the need to avoid potentially adverse effects on those countries, especially those that import food, bearing in mind the overall benefits of trade liberalization;

11. *Stresses* the need to implement fully the relevant provisions of the Ministerial Declaration concerning tropical products;

12. *Also stresses* the need to improve global economic conditions in order to establish national, subregional and regional food security in developing countries;

13. *Calls upon* the international community to support scientific and technological training and research in developing countries in order to promote agricultural development in those countries, and emphasizes the urgency of strengthening international co-operation in the field of transfer of agricultural technology and of facilitating the free exchange of information on experience and technology relating to food production, processing and storage;

14. *Also calls upon* the international community, through specific and effective measures, to support and complement the efforts made by African Governments to stimulate agriculture and food production and to implement fully the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;[20]

15. *Urges* all States members of the International Fund for Agricultural Development to take decisive action to ensure the timely conclusion of the negotiations on the third replenishment of the resources of the Fund so as to facilitate its adoption by the Governing Council of the Fund in January 1989, thus enabling the Fund to pursue its mandate of assisting developing countries in increasing their food production and in alleviating rural poverty and, to that end, appeals to all parties to make their best efforts to achieve the overall target fixed for the replenishment;

16. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the fact that the target of the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification of the Fund has been achieved, and appeals for increased contributions to the Fund;

17. *Appeals* to the international community to contribute generously to the World Food Programme so that the pledging target for the period 1989-1990, as set out in General Assembly resolution 42/164 of 11 December 1987, can

be attained and the Programme can continue its activity in support of capital investment and in meeting emergency food needs;

18. *Notes with appreciation* the eighth replenishment of the International Development Association for the period 1 July 1987 to 30 June 1990, which provides for a total of 12.4 billion United States dollars, and stresses the need to draw upon those resources for the development of food and agriculture;

19. *Stresses* the need for co-ordinated international action to tackle the long-term problems of migratory pest control, particularly in Africa, and, expressing gratitude for the support of donors and recognizing the efforts made by the affected countries in the fight against the grasshopper and locust infestation, calls upon donors to continue to give high priority to the implementation and continued co-ordination by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations of emergency control programmes, as well as longer-term measures, against grasshoppers and locusts currently affecting vast areas of Africa, as well as other regions of the developing world, and to remain prepared to provide financial and technical assistance to affected countries at short notice;

20. *Takes note* of the establishment, within the framework of the World Food Council, of the informal *ad hoc* consultative group for the implementation of the Cyprus Initiative against Hunger in the World, and urges all Member States and international organizations to participate actively in the work of the group so as:

(*a*) To review and assess the policies and instruments currently available to combat chronic hunger and malnutrition in developing countries, particularly in low-income food-deficit countries, and to identify the reasons and obstacles that may have reduced their impact;

(*b*) To consider concrete and realistic measures that could make existing policies and instruments more effective;

(*c*) To identify workable initiatives;

(*d*) To recommend a course of action to combat hunger and malnutrition more effectively;

21. *Requests* the President of the World Food Council to present to the Council at its fifteenth ministerial session an action-oriented report on the Cyprus Initiative against Hunger in the World;

22. *Urges* the World Food Council to continue, within its mandate:

(*a*) To assess the overall impact of structural adjustment programmes in developing countries on the nutritional levels of their populations, especially among children and low-income groups, and to suggest remedial measures in that area, including ways of stimulating the provision of resources to eliminate the suffering of those groups;

(*b*) To assess the impact of liberalized international trade in agricultural and tropical products on all countries and especially on the food security and development efforts of developing countries and, in this context, to maintain an active interest in the progress and outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations;

(*c*) To promote activities related to food security and agricultural trade, as well as to regional and South-South co-operation in food and agriculture, within the context of economic growth and the development needs of developing countries;

(*d*) To stimulate progress in and contribute more actively to the full implementation of the food policy and programme components of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;

23. *Also urges* the World Food Council to continue to exercise leadership in sensitizing the international community to the nature, extent, causes and consequences of hunger and malnutrition and in recommending appropriate practical policies for remedial action;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the World Food Council, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to submit to the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1989, an updated comprehensive report on trends in the international market for agricultural and tropical products and on the liberalization of international agricultural trade, together with suggestions on ways and means of increasing the share of developing countries in that trade, while avoiding the potentially adverse short-term effects on developing countries, in particular those that import food.

DOCUMENT A/43/915/ADD.4

PART V OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*8 December 1988*]

Proposals submitted under sub-item (*d*)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to sub-item (*d*) (new and renewable sources of energy) at its 30th and 45th meetings, on 2 and 30 November 1988. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/43/SR.30 and 45).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolutions A/C.2/43/L.24 and L.69

2. At the 30th meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.24) entitled "Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolutions concerning new and renewable sources of energy, in particular resolution 41/170 of 5 December 1986,

"*Stressing* that trends in the energy sector do not diminish the importance of the continued development of new and renewable sources of energy,

"*Considering* that new and renewable sources of energy could constitute a significant share of total world energy supplies, particularly in developing countries,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its fourth session (A/43/36) and endorses the resolutions and decision contained therein;

"2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy[22] as the basic framework for action in that field and calls for its speedy and full implementation;

"3. *Invites* interested States to inform the Committee, at its fifth session, of their ongoing technical and scientific activities and/or evaluations with regard to selected substantive themes, and invites interested States, organizations of the United Nations system and other interested organizations to convene technical and scientific meetings, related to the substantive themes, that would contribute to the examination of such themes in depth, and to inform the Committee, also at its fifth session, of the results of those meetings;

"4. *Calls upon* the international community to implement effectively the proposals contained in the conclusions and recommendations of the Colloquium of High-level Experts on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, held at Castelgandolfo, Italy, in 1987,[23] aimed at giving new impetus to the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action and requests the Secretary-General to convene an *ad hoc* panel of experts to prepare specific recommendations regarding information systems on new and renewable sources of energy;

"5. *Reiterates* the need to pursue actively ways and means of mobilizing adequate additional financial resources commensurate with the needs of developing countries in the field of new and renewable sources of energy and emphasizes the need to utilize existing channels fully, including the United Nations Trust Fund for New and Renewable Sources of Energy, and urges donor countries to continue voluntary contributions to that Fund;

"6. *Reaffirms* the importance of increasing inter-agency co-operation within the United Nations system, as well as co-ordination of development activities for new and renewable sources of energy at all levels.

3. At the 45th meeting, Mr. José Fernandez, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.69), submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.24, and orally revised paragraph 5 by adding the words "as contained in paragraph 2 of resolution 2 (IV) of 8 April 1988 of the Committee which are" after the words "in 1987", and by changing the reference to paragraph 5.

4. Statements in connection with the proposed revision were made by the representatives of Saudi Arabia and Tunisia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77).

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.69, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 8 below).

6. In light of the adoption of the draft resolution, draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.24 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

7. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Tunisia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77) and Egypt.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

8. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions concerning new and renewable sources of energy, in particular resolution 41/170 of 5 December 1986,

Stressing that trends in the energy sector do not diminish the importance of the continued development of new and renewable sources of energy,

Considering that new and renewable sources of energy could constitute a significant share of total world energy supplies, particularly in developing countries,

Noting the continuing need to strengthen the activities of the United Nations in the field of development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its fourth session (A/43/36) and endorses the resolutions and decision contained therein;

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy[22] as the basic framework for action in that field and calls for its speedy and full implementation;

3. *Urges* the States members of the Committee, at its fifth session, to consider further measures to strengthen the activities of the United Nations in this field, particularly to enable the Committee to assure full and more effective implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action;

4. *Invites* interested States to inform the Committee, at its fifth session, of their ongoing technical and scientific activities and/or evaluations with regard to selected substantive themes, and invites interested States, organizations of the United Nations system and other interested organizations to convene technical and scientific meetings, related to the substantive themes, that would contribute to the examination of such themes in depth, and to inform the Committee, also at its fifth session, of the results of those meetings;

5. *Calls upon* the international community to implement effectively the proposals contained in the conclusions and recommendations of the Colloquium of High-level Experts on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, held at Castelgandolfo, Italy, in 1987, as contained in paragraph 2 of resolution 2 (IV) of 8 April 1988 of the Committee (*ibid.*, annex), which are aimed at giving new impetus to the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action, and requests the Secretary-General to convene an *ad hoc* panel of experts to prepare specific recommendations regarding information systems on new and renewable sources of energy;

6. *Reiterates* the need to pursue actively ways and means of mobilizing adequate additional financial resources commensurate with the needs of developing countries in the field of new and renewable sources of energy and emphasizes the need to utilize existing channels fully, including the United Nations Trust Fund for New and Renewable

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[22] *Report of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, Nairobi, 10-21 August 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.24), chap. I, sect. A.

[23] A/AC.218/14, annex I.

Sources of Energy, and urges donor countries to continue voluntary contributions to that Fund;

7. *Reaffirms* the importance of increasing inter-agency co-operation within the United Nations system, as well as co-ordination of development activities for new and renewable sources of energy at all levels.

DOCUMENT A/43/915/ADD.5
PART VI OF THE REPORT

[Original: English]
[8 December 1988]

Proposals submitted under sub-item (*e*)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to sub-item (*e*) (development of the energy resources of developing countries) at its 30th and 42nd meetings, on 2 and 15 November 1988. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/43/SR.30 and 42).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.27

2. At the 30th meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.27) entitled "Development of the energy resources of developing countries".

3. At the 42nd meeting, Mr. José Fernandez, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, reported on the results of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution and, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised paragraph 3, which read:

> "3. *Notes with concern* that the overall energy exploitation and development trends in the developing countries have been on the decline in recent years, and therefore requests the Secretary-General to outline a comprehensive programme of action aimed at the acceleration of the exploration and development of the energy resources of developing countries;"

to read as follows:

> "3. *Notes with concern* that these trends have been on the decline in recent years, and therefore requests the Secretary-General to outline a programme of action aimed at the acceleration of the exploration and development of the energy resources of developing countries;".

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.27, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 5 below).

Recommendation of the Second Committee

5. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENERGY RESOURCES OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, its resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, and the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980,

Recalling also its resolution 40/208 of 17 December 1985 on the development of the energy resources of developing countries,

Reaffirming the importance of the development of the energy resources of developing countries and the need for measures by the international community to assist and support the efforts of the developing countries, in particular the energy-deficient among them, to develop their energy resources, in order to meet their needs through co-operation, assistance and investment in the field of conventional and of new and renewable sources of energy, consistent with their national plans and priorities,

1. *Reaffirms* is resolution 40/208 and calls for the effective implementation of all its provisions;

2. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on energy exploration and development trends in developing countries (A/43/476 and Corr.1);

3. *Notes with concern* that these trends have been on the decline in recent years, and therefore requests the Secretary-General to outline a programme of action aimed at the acceleration of the exploration and development of the energy resources of developing countries;

4. *Welcomes* the convening of symposia and other similar undertakings called for in resolution 40/208 and calls upon interested Member States, in co-operation with the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to continue to explore ways and means to support the efforts of developing countries in the exploration and development of their energy resources;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to undertake appropriate studies and analyses of trends in energy exploration and development of energy resources of developing countries, taking into account the activities of relevant organizations of the United Nations system in this field, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990.

DOCUMENT A/43/915/ADD.6
PART VII OF THE REPORT

[Original: English]
[15 December 1988]

Proposals submitted under sub-item (*f*)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to sub-item (*f*) (long term trends in social and economic development) at its 43rd, 47th and 48th meetings, on 21 November and 6 and 9 December 1988. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/43/SR.43, 47 and 48).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolutions A/C.2/43/L.51 and L.73

2. At the 43rd meeting, the representative of Poland introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.51) entitled "Examination of long-term trends in economic and social development", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolutions 3508 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 32/57 of 8 December 1977, 34/57 of 29 November 1979, 37/249 of 21 December 1982 and 40/207 of 17 December 1985,

"*Recognizing* that reactivation of the economic and social development process of the developing countries is indispensable for the harmonious growth of the world economy and global well-being,

"*Considering* that the elaboration of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade, called for in its resolution 42/193 of 11 December 1987, would greatly benefit from the examination of long-term social and economic trends, and their forecasted interaction, on the eve of the decade,

"*Conscious* of the expediency of continuing, at this juncture, the identification of potential problem areas and critical issues in the world economy, especially those of external debt and development, as well as persistent imbalances among developed countries,

"*Convinced* that conclusions emanating from the research on these trends may strengthen the capability for anticipating potential world economic problems and provide impetus to international and domestic policies and decision-making processes to deal with them before they become unmanageable,

"*Aware* of the role that the United Nations is mandated to play and capable of playing in the stimulation of changing perceptions, formation of ideas and policy concepts in the social and economic sectors, as well as in the generation of future-oriented common approaches to key international economic and social issues,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000 (A/43/554);

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to update and modify, where appropriate, the overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000, in co-operation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in the light of the debate at the forty-third session of the General Assembly and earlier discussion at the second regular session of 1988 of the Economic and Social Council, as well as the recommendations of the Committee for Development Planning, so as to increase its utility as background material for the preparation of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade;

"3. *Invites* the Committee for Development Planning to examine conceptual aspects of the overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000 to make it as useful an instrument as possible to bring about global rationality and equity into the world economy, and to avert potential perils indicated in the report of the Secretary-General;

"4. *Decides* to update regularly the overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000 and prepare, on that basis, every five years a comprehensive report, selecting for topic-oriented studies the areas of common concern which warrant the special attention of the international community."

3. At the 47th meeting, Mr. Eloho E. Otobo, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.73), submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.51.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.73, without a vote (see para. 12 below, draft resolution I).

5. In the light of the adoption of the draft resolution, draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.51 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.56 and Rev.1

6. At the 43rd meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.56) entitled "International co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

"*Taking note of* Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/47 of 27 May 1988 on extreme poverty,

"*Aware* that the deepening of the economic crisis in developing countries, resulting from large structural imbalances in the world economy, has seriously impeded the development process in those countries and their capacity to undertake social and economic programmes for, *inter alia*, the eradication of poverty,

"*Deeply concerned* that a significant percentage of the world's population lives in conditions of absolute poverty,

"*Concerned* that the deterioration of the terms of trade, the net transfer of real resources from developing countries, intensified protectionism on the part of industrialized countries, high real interest rates, unstable exchange rates, malfunctioning of the international monetary system, the collapse of commodity prices and the heavy burden of external debt in developing countries have retarded development and aggravated poverty in developing countries,

"*Aware* that the eradication of poverty is made more difficult by the absence of growth and development in developing countries, owing to the adverse international economic environment, which threatens their social and political stability and aggravates the problem of poverty,

"*Deeply concerned* that structural adjustment programmes in developing countries have exacerbated poverty in those countries and have limited their ability to attain their socio-economic objectives,

"*Emphasizing* the need for new and imaginative approaches to the eradication of poverty in developing countries as an integral part of the reactivation of growth and development in those countries,

"1. *Urges* the developed countries to tackle the structural imbalances in the world economy and create, as a priority, a supportive international economic environment for growth and development that will enable developing countries to reactivate their development process and eradicate poverty;

"2. *Requests* the regional commissions, in accordance with their mandates, to contribute to the strengthening of regional and subregional co-operation and to study options, including new approaches oriented towards the reactivation of growth and development in developing countries, in order to enable those countries to address effectively the eradication of poverty;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report analysing the impact of the economic crisis in developing countries on the intensity of poverty in those countries and containing recommendations for effective international policy measures for the urgent and permanent eradication of poverty in accordance with the present resolution."

7. At the 48th meeting, Mr. Eloho E. Otobo, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the outcome of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

8. The representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a revised version (A/C.2/43/L.56/Rev.1) of the draft resolution and proposed the following revisions:

(*a*) Deleting the eighth preambular paragraph, which read as follows:

> "*Deeply concerned* that negative effects of structural adjustment programmes in developing countries have exacerbated poverty, particularly among vulnerable groups in those countries, and have limited their ability to attain their socio-economic objectives";

(*b*) Inserting, in paragraph 3, the words "in support of their national efforts" after the words "international community".

9. Following statements by the representatives of the United States of America, Tunisia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77), Morocco, Norway and Iraq, the representative of Tunisia withdrew the proposed revisions, and instead revised the draft resolution by replacing paragraph 3, which had read:

> "*Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report analysing the impact of the adverse economic situation of developing countries on the intensity of poverty in those countries and containing recommendations for effective international co-operation and concrete measures to be undertaken by the international community for the eradication of poverty in those countries"

with paragraph 3 of the original draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.56) (see para. 6 above).

10. Following statements by the representatives of Canada, Greece (on behalf of the States members of the European Community) and Italy, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.56/Rev.1, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 97 to 1, with 19 abstentions (see para. 12 below, draft resolution II). The result of the voting was as follows:[24]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

11. At the 49th meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Greece (on behalf of the States members of the European Community), the United States of America, Tunisia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77), Canada, Denmark (on behalf of the Nordic countries), Austria and Colombia.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

12. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II below:

Draft resolution I

EXAMINATION OF LONG-TERM TRENDS IN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3508 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 32/57 of 8 December 1977, 34/57 of 29 November 1979, 37/249 of 21 December 1982 and 40/207 of 17 December 1985,

Recognizing that restoration of the economic and social development process of the developing countries is indispensable for the sustained growth of the international economy and world-wide well-being,

Considering that an examination of long-term social and economic trends, and their forecasted interaction, would be useful in the elaboration of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade, called for in its resolution 42/193 of 11 December 1987,

Conscious of the expediency of continuing to identify potential problem areas and critical issues in the world economy in order further to strengthen the capability for anticipating and responding to them by means of mutually supportive, co-ordinated policies,

Aware of the role that the United Nations is mandated to play and capable of playing in the formulation of future-oriented common approaches to key international economic and social issues,

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[24] The delegation of Nepal subsequently informed the Committee that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

1. *Takes note with interest* of the report of the Secretary-General on the overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000 (A/43/554);

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to update, as appropriate, the report on the overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000, in co-operation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, taking into account the debate in the General Assembly at its forty-third session and the earlier discussion in the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1988 as well as the views expressed by the Committee for Development Planning, so as to enhance its utility as one of the background documents for the preparation of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report, in time for the middle of the decade, on the basis of the updated overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000, and to consider the preparation of a subsequent report towards the end of the decade, selecting for topic-oriented studies the areas of common concern which warrant the special attention of the international community.

Draft resolution II

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR THE ERADICATION OF POVERTY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/47 of 27 May 1988 on extreme poverty,

Aware that the adverse economic situation of developing countries, exacerbated by large structural imbalances in the world economy, has hindered the development process in those countries and their capacity to undertake social and economic programmes for, *inter alia*, the eradication of poverty,

Deeply concerned that a significant percentage of the world's population lives in conditions of absolute poverty and that, in developing countries, poverty can be a threat to social and political stability,

Stressing that the eradication of poverty is one of the most important development objectives requiring action by the international community at all levels,

Noting the importance of achieving effective international co-operation designed to support national efforts aimed at the eradication of poverty,

Aware that the eradication of poverty is made more difficult by a range of factors in the international economic environment that impede growth and development in the developing countries, such as the worsening in the terms of trade, intensified protectionism, high real interest rates, depressed commodity prices and the heavy burden of external debt,

Deeply concerned that negative effects of structural adjustment programmes in developing countries have exacerbated poverty, particularly among vulnerable groups in those countries, and have limited the ability of those countries to attain their socio-economic objectives,

Emphasizing the need for new and imaginative approaches to the eradication of poverty in developing countries as an integral part of the promotion of growth and development in those countries,

1. *Urges* the international community to create, as a priority, a supportive international economic environment for growth and development that will reinforce the efforts of developing countries to revitalize their development process and eradicate poverty;

2. *Requests* the regional commissions, in accordance with their mandates, to contribute more effectively to the strengthening of regional and subregional co-operation and to study options, including new approaches oriented towards the revitalization of growth and development in developing countries, in order to enable those countries to address effectively the eradication of poverty;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report analysing the impact of the economic crisis in developing countries on the intensity of poverty in those countries and containing recommendations for effective international policy measures for the urgent and permanent eradication of poverty in accordance with the present resolution.

DOCUMENT A/43/915/ADD.7

PART VIII OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*14 December 1988*]

Proposals submitted under sub-item (*g*)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to sub-item (*g*) (long-term strategy for sustainable and environmentally sound development) at its 31st, 38th and 47th meetings, on 3 and 9 November and 6 December 1988. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/43/SR.31, 38 and 47).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/43/L.5, draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.25 and Rev.1 and 2 and draft decision A/C.2/43/L.72

2. By its decision 42/442 of 11 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, decided to defer until its forty-third session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "International ecological security". The Committee had before it the draft resolution, which was contained in a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.2/43/L.5) and read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly,*
>
> "*Convinced* that the preservation of the environment for ensuring the ecological security of States is an essential condition for implementing the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations,
>
> "*Recalling* its resolutions 38/165 of 19 December 1983 and 40/200 of 17 December 1985 on international co-operation in the field of the environment,

"*Expressing grave concern* about the continuing degradation of the environment, and stressing the need to intensify international co-operation to improve it,

"*Emphasizing* that the curtailment of the arms race, the removal of the danger of armed conflict, and the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe constitute essential conditions for preserving a viable environment for present and succeeding generations and for ensuring stable social and economic development,

"*Considering* that, in dealing with international environmental problems, it is essential to act on the basis of non-confrontation, openness and confidence in international relations,

"*Taking into account* the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its fourteenth session,[25]

"*Convinced* of the interest of all countries in protecting the environment with a view to improving conditions of life for mankind, which is reflected in General Assembly resolution 35/8 of 30 October 1980 on the historical responsibility of States for the preservation of nature for present and future generations,

"*Taking note* of the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its fourteenth session,[26]

"*Noting* the work done by the World Commission on Environment and Development and taking note of its report,[27] which contains a number of useful proposals for the further development of co-operation in protecting the environment,

"*Recognizing* the need to establish a system of international ecological security that would ensure sustainable development for all countries in safe ecological conditions by obliging each country to minimize contamination of the environment, especially in respect of other countries or regions beyond the limits of its national jurisdiction, and to eliminate the sources of such contamination in its territory, and to co-operate to ensure the proper functioning of the system,

"*Reaffirming* that international ecological security cannot be achieved through national legislation and quantitative limits alone, but requires international co-operation and improved public awareness of ecological matters,

"*Recognizing* that the unity and interdependence of the world and the interrelationship of all spheres of human activity manifest themselves most fully in nature and the environment, the preservation of which is perceived as part of common efforts of mankind to create comprehensive security,

"*Convinced* that international ecological security could become an important contribution to confidence-building, strengthening stability and removing tension in international relations,

"*Taking into consideration* the close linkage between environmental problems and the political, military, economic and humanitarian spheres of international relations,

"1. *Recognizes* the necessity of exploring and developing a generally acceptable concept of international ecological security, and, in particular, of defining relevant basic guidelines and principles of conduct of States;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, to outline elements that could lead to the elaboration of a generally acceptable concept of international ecological security, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session in the context of the question of the environment."

3. At the 31st meeting, the representative of Czechoslovakia, also on behalf of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.25) entitled "International co-operation for environmental security" and announced that the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/43/L.5 had consequently been withdrawn. Draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.25 read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Deeply concerned* about the state of the environment,

"*Convinced* that the gravest problems facing the world today, besides the threat of nuclear war, are the deterioration of the environment and its link with poverty and the bleak prospects for development,

"*Aware* that the state of the earth's environment is a problem that should evoke a solidarity of response from all countries,

"*Recognizing* that the ongoing efforts at both the national and international levels should be complemented, as a matter of urgency, by broadening and intensifying international co-operation in the field of environment,

"*Emphasizing* that in the process of such co-operation due attention should be paid to increasing the capacity of the developing countries to solve environmental problems,

"*Convinced* that the process of eliminating the threat to the environment would benefit from the solution of problems of economic and social development, especially those of the developing countries,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 42/186 of 11 December 1987 by which it adopted the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, 42/187 of 11 December 1987 on the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, and 38/165 of 19 December 1983, 40/200 of 17 December 1985, and 42/184 of 11 December 1987 on international co-operation in the field of environment,

"*Noting with appreciation* the activities of the United Nations Environment Programme aimed at the protection of the environment and the improvement of co-operation in that field,

"*Noting also* that a number of important proposals have been made concerning early regional and international arrangements, including meetings of experts and political leaders, with a view to preparing for the convening in 1992 or sooner of a United Nations world conference on the environment at the highest possible level,

"*Convinced* of the necessity to achieve a state of world affairs such that, through appropriate, effective measures adopted within the framework of international co-operation, the preservation and improvement of the environment will be ensured so that favourable conditions are created for the sustainable and environmentally sound development of all States in the interest of every human being,

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[25] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 25* and corrigendum (A/42/25 and Corr.1).

[26] *Ibid.*, annex II.

[27] A/42/427, annex.

"*Convinced also* that the international environment security alluded to above should be based on internationally accepted norms and principles of conduct for States and on broader international co-operation in the field of environment, including the exchange of information and transfer of technology,

"1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to outline, in co-operation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the executive secretaries of the regional commissions and in consultation with Member States, a concept of international environment security and to propose the main elements of a strategy for its achievement;

"2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on international environmental security to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session under the agenda item entitled 'Development and international economic co-operation', it being understood that the report could, *inter alia*, contribute to the preparatory process for a United Nations world conference on the environment;

"3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to take into consideration, while preparing the above-mentioned report, the relevant initiatives put forward in the course of work of the General Assembly at its forty-second and forty-third sessions."

4. On 16 November, following informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.25, the Committee had before it a revised version (A/C.2/43/L.25/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, entitled "International co-operation in the monitoring, assessment and prevention of threats to environmental security", submitted by the same sponsors, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 42/186 of 11 December 1987 by which it adopted the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, 42/187 of 11 December 1987 on the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, and 38/165 of 19 December 1983, 40/200 of 17 December 1985, and 42/184 of 11 December 1987 on international co-operation in the field of the environment,

"*Convinced* that one of the gravest problems facing the world today is the deterioration of the environment,

"*Aware* that environmental degradation, in its various forms, has assumed such proportions as could cause irreversible changes in ecosystems, and this threatens to undermine human well-being,

"*Convinced* that monitoring, assessment and anticipation of threats to the stability of ecosystems are essential in ensuring an environmentally secure world,

"*Aware* that increased understanding, at various levels, of environmental conditions, through the provision of information, in particular on all environmental accidents, especially those with transboundary consequences, as well as through education and training, is essential for early detection of threats to the human environment,

"*Reaffirming* the importance of the acquisition and international exchange of experience and knowledge and of the promotion of the transfer of technology for the monitoring, assessment, protection and enhancement of the environment in accordance with respective national laws, regulations and policies,

"*Noting* the results of the functioning of the global environmental assessment programme 'Earthwatch', established by the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in 1972,[28] and operated by the United Nations Environment Programme, which contributes to monitoring, assessment and prevention of environmental degradation and threats,

"*Aware* of the need to further develop and strengthen the capacity of 'Earthwatch' to issue early warnings on environmental threats and emerging environmental problems,

"*Recognizing* that these threats and problems may constitute risks for the environmental security of nations, under which each country would be safe against the negative environmental impacts of human activities,

"*Noting with appreciation* the work undertaken by the United Nations Environment Programme in this connection,

"*Recognizing* that the ongoing effects at both the national and international levels should be complemented, as a matter of urgency, by broadening and intensifying international co-operation in the field of environment, with due attention to increasing the capacity of all countries, especially the developing ones, to solve environmental problems,

"*Noting* the proposals concerning early regional and international arrangements, including meetings of experts and political leaders, with a view to preparing for the convening not later than 1992 of a United Nations conference on environment and development at the highest possible level,

"1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, assisted by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environmental Programme, to outline, on the basis of views of Member States, possible ways and means to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations, aimed at protecting nations against the negative environmental impacts of human activities:

"(*a*) To assess, anticipate and prevent serious environmental threats;

"(*b*) To issue early warnings and calls for action to the international community when such threats constitute risks to the environmental security of nations;

"(*c*) To develop further necessary measures, including possible legal instruments, to ensure co-operation in this area;

"(*d*) To assist Governments in taking concerted measures in assessing, anticipating and managing environmental risks related to human activities;

"2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a consolidated report on these matters to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session under the agenda item entitled 'Development and international economic co-operation', thus contributing, *inter alia*, to the preparatory process for a United Nations conference on environment and development."

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[28] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.A.14 and Corr.1).

5. On 29 November, following informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.25/Rev.1, the Committee had before it a further revised version (A/C.2/43/L.25/Rev.2) of the draft resolution, with the same title as the previous revised version and submitted by the same sponsors, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Convinced* that one of the major problems facing the world today is the deterioration of the environment,

"*Aware* that environmental degradation, in its various forms, has assumed such proportions as could cause irreversible changes in ecosystems, and this threatens to undermine human well-being,

"*Convinced* that monitoring, assessment and anticipation of adverse threats to the stability of ecosystems are essential in ensuring early warning and attention at the highest political level,

"*Aware* that increased understanding, at various levels, of environmental conditions, through the provision of information, in particular on all environmental accidents, especially those with transboundary consequences, as well as through education and training, is essential for early detection and prevention of dangers to the human environment,

"*Reaffirming* the importance, in particular for the developing countries, of the acquisition and international exchange of experience and knowledge and of the promotion of the transfer of technology for the monitoring, assessment and protection of the environment in accordance with respective national laws, regulations and policies,

"*Noting* the results of the functioning of the global environmental assessment programme 'Earthwatch', established by the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held in 1972,[28] and operated by the United Nations Environment Programme, which contributes to the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental degradation and dangers,

"*Aware* of the need to further develop and strengthen the capacity of Earthwatch to issue early warnings on environmental dangers and emerging environmental problems,

"*Recognizing* that those dangers and problems may constitute risks for international security in the field of environment, under which the world would be safe against the direct or indirect negative environmental impacts of human activities,

"*Noting with appreciation* the work undertaken by the United Nations Environment Programme to develop criteria for determining what would constitute threats to international security in the field of environment,

"*Noting* the proposals concerning early regional and international arrangements, including meetings of experts and political leaders, with a view to preparing for the convening not later than 1992 of a United Nations conference on environment and development at the highest possible level,

"1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, assisted by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, to define, on the basis of views of Member States, possible ways and means to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations, aimed at alerting the international community against imminent environmental dangers:

"(*a*) To monitor, assess and anticipate those dangers;

"(*b*) To lay down criteria for identifying environmental degradation serious enough to endanger international security in the field of environment;

"(*c*) To issue early warnings and a call for action to the international community when such dangers become imminent;

"(*d*) To access the need for new and additional financial resources and for increased technical co-operation in the field of environment, having in mind in particular the specific needs of the developing countries;

"(*e*) To assist Governments in taking concerted measures in monitoring, assessing and anticipating environmental risks related directly or indirectly to human activities;

"2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a consolidated report on those matters to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session under the agenda item entitled 'Development and international economic co-operation', thus contributing, *inter alia*, to the preparatory process for a United Nations conference on environment and development;

"3. *Requests* the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to consider the content of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session through the Economic and Social Council."

6. At the 47th meeting, Mr. José Fernandez, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/43/L.72) with the same title as draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.25/Rev.2, submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.25/Rev.2.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.2/43/L.72 without a vote (see para. 16 below).

8. After the adoption of the draft decision, the representative of Czechoslovakia (also on behalf of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.36 and Rev.1 and 2

9. At the 38th meeting, the representative of Finland, on behalf of Canada, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.36) entitled "United Nations Conference on Environment and Development: Towards Sustainable Development", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 42/186 of 11 December 1987 by which it adopted the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond and 42/187 of 11 December 1987 on the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development,

"*Aware* that serious environmental problems are arising in both developed and developing countries,

"*Recognizing*, in view of the global character of major environmental problems, the common interest of all countries in pursuing policies aimed at sustainable and environmentally sound development,

"*Aware* that these environmental problems must be increasingly addressed through preventive measures at the source, "*Also aware* that sustained economic growth and development in all countries, particularly in developing countries, is of major importance for sound management of the environment and natural resources,

"*Further aware* that threats to the environment recognize no boundaries and that their urgent nature requires strengthened international co-operative action,

"*Taking note with appreciation* of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 42/187 (A/43/353-E/1988/71),

"*Bearing in mind* that the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held in 1972 recommended that the General Assembly convene a second United Nations conference on the subject,[28]

"*Recalling* that in its resolution 42/187 the Assembly invited Governments, in co-operation with the regional commissions and the United Nations Environment Programme and, as appropriate, intergovernmental organizations, to support and engage in follow-up activities, such as conferences, at the national, regional and global levels,

"1. *Calls upon* Governments and governing bodies of the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as the governing bodies of other relevant multilateral development assistance and financial institutions, to continue and intensify their efforts to promote sustainable and environmentally sound development in accordance with its resolution 42/187;

"2. *Welcomes and supports* initiatives for regional conferences and other initiatives furthering follow-up action to the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development and the implementation of the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond;

"3. *Decides* to convene in 1992 the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development: Towards Sustainable Development;

"4. *Considers* that the broad scope of the Conference would be:

"(*a*) To review trends in policies and action to protect and enhance the environment and to examine how environmental concerns have been incorporated in economic and social policies and planning since the first United Nations Conference on the Human Environment;

"(*b*) To assess major environmental problems, risks and opportunities associated with economic and social activities in developed and developing countries;

"(*c*) To agree on international co-operative action, established, as appropriate, in the form of international guidelines, codes of conduct or legal instruments, and to agree on recommendations for concrete action at the national level, aimed at promoting sustainable and environmentally sound development in all countries, as well as ways and means of ensuring such action;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, assisted by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, to prepare for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report concerning:

"(*a*) Appropriate ways of preparing for the Conference;

"(*b*) A suitable time and place and other modalities for the Conference;

"(*c*) The financial implications of preparing and convening the Conference;

"6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing his report, to consult with Member States, appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, in particular the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and to include in the report their suggestions for concrete initiatives and measures to be addressed by the Conference."

10. On 23 November, following informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.36, the Committee had before it a revised version (A/C.2/43/L.36/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, entitled "United Nations conference on environment and development", sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolutions 42/186 of 11 December 1987 by which it adopted the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond and 42/187 of 11 December 1987 on the Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development,

"*Aware* that serious environmental problems are arising in all countries and that these problems must be increasingly addressed through preventive measures at their source,

"*Recognizing*, in view of the global character of major environmental problems, the common interest of all countries in pursuing policies aimed at achieving a sound ecological balance as the framework for sustainable and environmentally sound development,

"*Reaffirming* that the critical objectives for environment and development policies that follow from the need for sustainable and environmentally sound development must include preserving peace, reviving growth and improving its quality, remedying the problems of poverty and the satisfaction of human needs, addressing the problems of population growth and of conserving and enhancing the resource base, reorienting technology and managing risk, and merging environment and economics in decision-making,

"*Aware* that sustained economic growth and development in all countries, particularly developing countries, is of major importance for sound management of the environment and natural resources,

"*Noting* the major responsibility of developed countries for the emission into the environment of pollutants, including toxic and hazardous wastes, and the importance of sparing no efforts in the restoration of the environmental balance and in taking concrete measures in all areas,

"*Reaffirming* the need for additional financial resources from the international community to assist developing countries in identifying, analysing, monitoring, managing or preventing environmental problems in accordance with their national development plans, priorities and objectives, "*Reaffirming also* the need for developed countries and appropriate organs and organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen technical co-operation with the developing countries to enable them to develop and enhance their capacity for identifying, analysing, monitoring, managing or preventing environmental problems in accordance with their national development plans, priorities and objectives,

"*Reaffirming further* the need for technical co-operation among developing countries in the field of the environment, and inviting the appropriate organs and organizations of the United Nations system to assist, at the request of the parties concerned, in the promotion and strengthening of such co-operation,

"*Aware* that threats to the environment often have a transboundary impact and that their urgent nature requires strengthened international co-operative action, *inter alia*, by assessing and providing early warning to the world community on serious environmental threats with a transboundary impact,

"*Taking note with appreciation* of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 42/187 (A/43/353-E/1988/71),

"*Bearing in mind* that the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in 1972, recommended that the General Assembly convene a second United Nations conference on the subject,[28]

"*Recalling* that, in its resolution 42/187, the General Assembly invited Governments, in co-operation with the regional commissions and the United Nations Environment Programme and, as appropriate, intergovernmental organizations, to support and engage in follow-up activities, such as conferences, at the national, regional and global levels,

"*Believing* it highly desirable that a United Nations conference on environment and development be convened no later than 1992,

"*Considering* that the conference could, *inter alia:*

"(*a*) Review trends in policies and action taken by all countries to protect and enhance the environment and to examine how environmental concerns have been incorporated in economic and social policies and planning since the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in 1972,

"(*b*) Assess major environmental problems, risks and opportunities associated with economic and social activities in both developed and developing countries,

"(*c*) Agree on international co-operative action, including, as appropriate, legal instruments on specific aspects of environmental protection, and recommendations for concrete action in all countries aimed at promoting sustainable and environmentally sound development, as well as ways and means of ensuring that such action is taken,

"1. *Calls upon* Governments and governing bodies of the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as the governing bodies of other appropriate multilateral development assistance and financial institutions, to continue and to intensify their efforts to promote sustainable and environmentally sound development, taking into account General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187;

"2. *Welcomes and supports* initiatives for regional conferences, as well as other initiatives furthering follow-up action to the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development and implementation of the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond;

"3. *Decides* to consider at its forty-fourth session the question of the convening of a United Nations conference on environment and development no later than 1992, with a view to taking a decision at that session on the exact scope, title, venue and date of such a conference and on the modalities and financial implications of holding the conference;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, urgently to obtain the views of Governments on:

"(*a*) The scope of the conference and concrete initiatives and measures to be addressed by the conference;

"(*b*) Appropriate ways of preparing for the conference;

"(*c*) A suitable time and place and other modalities for the Conference;

and to submit those views to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, and to make them available to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;

"5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Executive Director, to obtain the views of appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on the scope of the conference, as well as concrete initiatives and measures to be addressed by the conference, and to submit those views to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, and to make them available to the Governing Council;

"6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Executive Director, to prepare a statement of the financial implications of preparing and convening the Conference, and to submit that statement to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, and to make it available to the Governing Council;

"7. *Invites* the Governing Council to consider the documents referred to in paragraphs 4 to 6 above and, on the basis of that consideration, to submit its views to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the matters referred to in the present resolution, in particular its views on the scope of the conference as well as on concrete initiatives and measures to be addressed by the Conference."

11. At the 47th meeting, following informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.36/Rev.1, the Committee had before it a further revised version (A/C.2/43/L.36/Rev.2) of the draft resolution, with the same title as the previous revised version, sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sa-

moa, Sweden, Tunisia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe.

12. At the same meeting, Mr. José Fernandez, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, reported on the informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.36/Rev.2 and proposed the following oral revisions:

(*a*) In the ninth preambular paragraph, the word "current" was inserted before the word "emission";

(*b*) The tenth preambular paragraph, which had read:

> "*Stressing* the importance of sparing no efforts in the protection and restoration of the environmental balance and in taking effective measures in all areas and regions",

was replaced by the following text:

> "*Stressing* that it is important for all countries to take effective measures for the protection, restoration and enhancement of the environment in accordance, *inter alia*, with their respective capabilities, and, at the same time, acknowledging the efforts being made in all countries in this regard, including international co-operation between developed and developing countries";

(*c*) The new tenth preambular paragraph was inserted before the ninth preambular paragraph.

13. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.36/Rev.2, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 15 below).

14. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Sweden, Japan, Brazil, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, Egypt, Italy, Venezuela, Mauritania, Canada, Norway, Poland, France, India, Hungary, Mexico, Senegal, Colombia, Peru, New Zealand, the Philippines, Tunisia, Argentina and Uruguay.

Recommendations of the Second Committee

15. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/186 of 11 December 1987, by which it adopted the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond as a broad framework to guide national action and international co-operation on policies and programmes aimed at achieving environmentally sound development,

Recalling also its resolution 42/187 of 11 December 1987, in which it welcomed the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development,[27]

Bearing in mind that the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, convened in 1972 in accordance with Assembly resolution 2398 (XXIII) of 3 December 1968, recommended that the Assembly convene a second United Nations conference on the subject,[28]

Believing it highly desirable that a United Nations conference on environment and development be convened no later than 1992,

Aware that serious environmental problems are arising in all countries and that these problems must be progressively addressed through preventive measures at their source,

Emphasizing the common goal of all countries to strengthen international co-operation for the promotion of growth and development worldwide and recognizing that, in view of the global character of major environmental problems, all countries have a common interest in pursuing policies aimed at achieving sustainable and environmentally sound development within a sound ecological balance,

Noting that the critical objectives for environment and development policies that follow from the need for sustainable and environmentally sound development must include creating a healthy, clean and safe environment, reviving growth and improving its quality, remedying the problems of poverty and the satisfaction of human needs through raising the standard of living and the quality of life, addressing the issues of population and of conserving and enhancing the resource base, reorienting technology and managing risk and merging environment and economics in decision-making,

Aware that a supportive international economic environment that would result in sustained economic growth and development in all countries, particularly in developing countries, is of major importance for sound management of the environment,

Stressing that it is important for all countries to take effective measures for the protection, restoration and enhancement of the environment in accordance, *inter alia*, with their respective capabilities, and, at the same time, acknowledging the efforts being made in all countries in this regard, including international co-operation between developed and developing countries,

Noting the fact that the largest part of the current emission of pollutants into the environment, including toxic and hazardous wastes, originates in developed countries, and therefore recognizing that those countries have the main responsibility for combating such pollution,

Reaffirming the need for additional financial resources from the international community effectively to support developing countries in identifying, analysing, monitoring, managing or preventing environmental problems in accordance with their national development plans, priorities and objectives,

Reaffirming also the need for developed countries and the appropriate organs and organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen technical co-operation with the developing countries to enable them to develop and strengthen their capacity for identifying, analysing, monitoring, managing or preventing environmental problems in accordance with their national development plans, priorities and objectives,

Recognizing the importance of international co-operation in the research and development of environmentally sound technology and recognizing the need for an international exchange of experience and knowledge as well as the promotion of the transfer of technology for the protection and enhancement of the environment, especially in developing countries, in accordance with national laws, regulations and policies,

Reaffirming the need for the international community to play a catalytic role in technical co-operation among developing countries in the field of the environment, and inviting the appropriate organs and organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate, at the request of the parties concerned, in the promotion and strengthening of such co-operation,

Aware that threats to the environment often have a transboundary impact and that their urgent nature requires strengthened international co-operative action, *inter alia*, by assessing and providing early warning to the world community on serious environmental threats within the framework of Earthwatch,[29]

Taking note with appreciation of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 42/187 (A/43/353-E/1988/71),

Recalling that, in its resolution 42/187, the General Assembly invited Governments, in co-operation with the regional commissions and the United Nations Environment Programme and, as appropriate, intergovernmental organizations, to support and engage in follow-up activities, such as conferences, at the national, regional and global levels,

Noting the importance of exploring the best ways and means to promote sustainable and environmentally sound development in all countries, taking into account General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187,

Considering in this context that the conference could, *inter alia:*

(*a*) Review trends in policies and action taken by all countries and international organizations to protect and enhance the environment and to examine how environmental concerns have been incorporated in economic and social policies and planning since the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in 1972,

(*b*) Assess major environmental problems, risks and opportunities associated with economic activities in all countries,

(*c*) Make recommendations for further strengthened international co-operative action within a set of priorities to be established by the conference, define the research and development effort required to implement such recommendations, and indicate financial requirements for their implementation, together with a definition of possible sources for such financing,

1. *Decides* to consider at its forty-fourth session the question of the convening of a United Nations conference on the subject of the present resolution no later than 1992, with a view to taking an appropriate decision at that session on the exact scope, title, venue and date of such a conference and on the modalities and financial implications of holding the conference;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, urgently to obtain the views of Governments on:

(*a*) The objectives, content, title and scope of the conference;

(*b*) Appropriate ways of preparing for the conference;

(*c*) A suitable time and place and other modalities for the conference;

and to submit those views to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, and to make them available to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its fifteenth session;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Executive Director, to obtain the views of appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on the objectives, content and scope of the conference, and to submit those views to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, and to make them available to the Governing Council at its fifteenth session;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Executive Director, to prepare a statement of the financial implications of preparing and convening the conference, and to submit that statement to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, and to make it available to the Governing Council at its fifteenth session;

5. *Invites* the Governing Council to consider the documents referred to in paragraphs 2 to 4 above and, on the basis of that consideration, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, its views on the matters referred to in the present resolution, in particular its views on the objectives, content and scope of the conference.

*

* *

16. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE MONITORING, ASSESSMENT AND ANTICIPATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL THREATS

The General Assembly decides to defer to its forty-fourth session for further consideration, in the context of the question of the environment, the draft resolution entitled "International co-operation in the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental threats" (A/C.2/43/L.25/Rev.2).

DOCUMENT A/43/915/ADD.8

PART IX OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*16 December 1988*]

Proposals submitted under no specific sub-item

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals submitted under agenda item 82 which were not related to a specific sub-item at its 38th, 41st, 43rd, and 46th to 49th meetings, on 9, 11 and 21 November and 5, 6, 9 and 14 December 1988. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/43/SR.38, 41, 43, 46-49).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.50

2. At the 43rd meeting, the representative of Poland introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.50) entitled "International co-operation for development: towards confidence and common approaches", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

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[29] See *United Nations Environment Programme, Annual Report of the Executive Director, 1985* (UNEP/GC.14/2), chap. IV, paras. 113-154.

"*Noting with satisfaction* the growing awareness of the community of interests in the international economic relations resulting from the progressing interdependence among national economies,

"*Convinced* of the need to address jointly crucial challenges confronting the world economy, with the reactivation of growth, ensuring stable development of the developing countries in particular, and aware of the emerging common desire to develop international economic co-operation in the interest of all countries, particularly the developing countries,

"*Considering*, in that connection, that enhanced confidence in international economic relations is essential in efforts to secure a more supportive, predictable and stable economic environment for non-inflationary growth and sustained development,

"*Considering also* that mutual confidence and the search for common approaches are indispensable for dealing effectively both with urgent international economic and social problems and with those of a protracted nature, especially on the eve of the elaboration of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade,

"*Conscious* of the role of the United Nations in promoting such confidence and stimulating common approaches to international economic issues, as exemplified by the results of the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

"1. *Invites* all States and concerned organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to undertake specific measures that may contribute to fostering confidence, predictability and reliability in international economic relations, and to promote common approaches to international economic issues, especially those confronting the developing countries;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the matter under constant review and assemble the available information on the ongoing and planned activities of the United Nations system which are relevant from that point of view, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session through the Economic and Social Council;

"3. *Appeals* to Governments to continue utilizing the United Nations potential to promote constructive, concerted and mutually supportive economic policies of Member States."

3. At the 46th meeting, Mr. Eloho E. Otobo, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.50.

4. At the same meeting, the representative of Poland made a statement in which he withdrew the draft resolution.

Draft decision A/C.2/43/L.76

5. In accordance with General Assembly decision 42/443 of 11 December 1987, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the accession by the United Nations to the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and to the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (A/43/714).

6. At the 46th meeting, Mr. José Fernández, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/43/L.76), entitled "Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency", submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on document A/43/714.

7. At the same meeting, the representative of New Zealand made a statement.

8. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.2/43/L.76 without a vote (see para. 31 below, draft decision I).

9. After the adoption of the draft decision, statements were made by the representatives of Greece (on behalf of the States members of the European Community), Tunisia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77), and Canada.

Draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/43/L.6

10. By its decision 42/437 of 11 December 1987, the General Assembly decided to defer until its forty-third session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "International conference on money and finance for development" (see A/C.2/43/L.6).

11. At the 46th meeting, Mr. Eloho E. Otobo, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

12. At the same meeting, the Committee decided, in view of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.53 entitled "International conference on money and finance" (see A/43/915/Add.2, para. 37, draft resolution V), to recommend to the General Assembly that it defer consideration of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/43/L.6 until its forty-fourth session (see para. 31 below, draft decision II).

Draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.31 and Rev.1

13. At the 38th meeting, the representative of Denmark, on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.31) entitled "Fulfilment of the target for official development assistance" and orally revised it by replacing, in the third preambular paragraph, the word "reiterated" with the word "reaffirmed" and by replacing, in paragraph 5, the words "his annual report" with the words "the annual report". The draft resolution, as orally revised, read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Noting* that the problem of increasing poverty in developing countries can only be solved effectively through sustainable growth and development and that transfers of financial resources to developing countries are essential for achieving those objectives,
>
> "*Stressing*, in this context, that official development assistance plays a critically important role, particularly for the poorest developing countries,
>
> "*Referring* to the target of 0.7 per cent of the gross national product of developed countries for official development assistance, which was first established by the General Assembly in resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 on the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and re-

affirmed in General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980 on the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

"*Concerned* about the persistent stagnation in official development assistance at a level far below the agreed target,

"*Recalling* the increased demands on multilateral development institutions to play a central role in addressing the development problems of developing countries,

"1. *Reaffirms* the validity of the target of 0.7 per cent of the gross national product of developed countries for official development assistance;

"2. *Calls upon* those donor countries that have not yet done so to commit themselves to reaching the 0.7 per cent target as soon as possible;

"3. *Appeals* to all donor countries that have not yet done so to adopt firm plans for achieving, within an announced time-frame, the 0.7 per cent target for official development assistance;

"4. *Calls for* increased contributions to multilateral development institutions, particularly from countries whose multilateral contributions are low in relation to their economic capacity;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include information on compliance with the present resolution in the annual report to the General Assembly on operational activities for development."

14. At the 46th meeting, Mr. Eloho E. Otobo, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of informal consultations held on the draft resolution and drew the Committee's attention to a revised version (A/C.2/43/L.31/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, submitted by the sponsors, joined by Belgium, Canada, France and the Netherlands.

15. The representative of Denmark, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the draft resolution by:

(*a*) Replacing, in paragraph 3, the words "adopting specific measures that will make their efforts more effective" by the words "pursuing specific measures that will make their efforts more effective, taking into account the necessity of improving the quality of official development assistance";

(*b*) Deleting paragraph 5, which read as follows:

"*Urges* all countries to increase their contributions to multilateral development institutions, particularly countries whose share of the financing is not commensurate with their capacity;"; and

(*c*) Renumbering the remaining paragraphs.

16. Upon the proposal by the representative of Tunisia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77), and following statements by the representatives of Morocco, Denmark and Greece (on behalf of the States members of the European Community), the Committee decided to suspend consideration of draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.31/Rev.1, until after action had been taken on draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.78 entitled "Operational activities for development", which had been submitted under agenda item 84 (see A/43/917, para. 21).

17. At its 47th meeting, following statements by the Chairman, Mr. Eloho E. Otobo, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, and the representatives of New Zealand and Hungary, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.31/Rev.1, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 121 to none, with 1 abstention (see para. 30 below). The result of the voting was as follows:[30]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States of America.

18. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Australia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, China, the German Democratic Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Czechoslovakia and Algeria.

Draft decisions contained in document A/C.2/43/L.3 and draft decisions A/C.2/43/L.39 and L.84

19. By its decision 1988/178 of 29 July 1988, the Economic and Social Council, decided to transmit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session for consideration and appropriate action the draft decision entitled "Reactivation of economic growth and development in developing countries", contained in document A/C.2/43/L.3,[31] which read as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council decides:

"(*a*) To reaffirm the urgency of the reactivation of economic growth and development in developing countries through their active participation in the international economy, which would have a positive impact on world economic growth and international trade, as well as on economic and social development;

"(*b*) To recommend that the General Assembly convene a special session in 1990 to be devoted to ways and means of achieving sustained growth in the world economy, with a view to solving the problems besetting it and enhancing international co-operation for development, so as to reactivate economic growth and development in developing countries;

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[30] The delegations of Botswana, Guyana and Kenya subsequently informed the Committee that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

[31] Document A/C.2/43/L.3, which had been submitted under item 12, was considered by the Second Committee under item 82.

"(*c*) To recommend that the Assembly make the necessary arrangements for the special session."

20. At the 41st meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/43/L.39) entitled "Convening of a special session of the General Assembly devoted to the reactivation of economic growth and development in developing countries", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly decides:

"(*a*) To reaffirm the urgency of the reactivation of economic growth and development in developing countries through their active participation in the international economy, which would have a positive impact on world economic growth and international trade, as well as on economic and social development;

"(*b*) To convene a special session in 1990 to be devoted to ways and means of achieving sustained growth in the world economy, with a view to solving the problems besetting it and enhancing international co-operation for development, so as to reactivate economic growth and development in developing countries;

"(*c*) To initiate in January 1989 the preparatory process for the special session."

21. At the 48th meeting, Mr. Eloho E. Otobo, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of informal consultations held on draft decision A/C.2/43/L.39 and proposed that the draft decision be revised to read as follows:

"The General Assembly decides:

"(*a*) To convene a resumed forty-third session not later than the end of February 1989, so that the Second Committee may consider further and take a final decision on the convening of a special session of the General Assembly in 1990 devoted to the reactivation of economic growth and development in developing countries;

"(*b*) To transmit the draft decision entitled 'Convening of a special session of the General Assembly devoted to the reactivation of economic growth and development in developing countries' (see A/C.2/43/L.39) to the resumed session for consideration and appropriate action."

22. The representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, proposed that the draft decision orally proposed by the Vice-Chairman be revised to read as follows:

"The General Assembly decides:

"(*a*) To convene in 1990 a special session devoted to international economic co-operation and revitalization of growth and development of developing countries, and to inscribe on the agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled 'Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly in 1990';

"(*b*) To convene a resumed forty-third session of the General Assembly not later than the end of February 1989 in order to take a final decision on the preparatory and organizational arrangements for the convening of the special session of the General Assembly."

23. Following statements by the representatives of Greece (on behalf of the States members of the European Community), the United States of America, Canada, Japan, Australia, Iraq, Norway, Morocco and Mr. Eloho E. Otobo, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, it was decided to defer consideration of the draft decision to a later meeting.

24. At the 49th meeting, the Chairman introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/43/L.84), entitled "Special session of the General Assembly in 1990 devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development in the developing countries", submitted on the basis of informal consultations.

25. The representative of the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Finance made a statement with regard to the programme budget implications of the draft decision. The statement of the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications is contained in document A/C.5/43/61.

26. The representative of China made a statement in which he indicated that in the footnote to subparagraph (*b*) of the draft decision, the words "informal paper attached" should read "attached informal paper related to".

27. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of Spain, Greece (on behalf of the States members of the European Community), Algeria, Iraq, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77) and clarifications made by the Secretary of the Committee, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.2/43/L.84, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 31 below, draft decision III).

28. After the adoption of the draft decison, statements were made by the representatives of Bulgaria (also on behalf of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Tunisia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77), Greece (on behalf of the States members of the European Community), China, Egypt and Japan.

29. In view of the adoption of draft decision A/C.2/43/L.84, it was agreed that no action should be taken on the draft decision contained in document A/C.2/43/L.3.

Recommendations of the Second Committee

30. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

FULFILMENT OF THE TARGET FOR OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

The General Assembly,

Noting that the problem of increasing poverty in developing countries can only be solved effectively through policies aimed at sustained economic growth and development and that transfers of financial resources to developing countries are important for achieving those objectives,

Stressing, in this context, that official development assistance plays an important role for developing countries, particularly for the poorest among them,

Referring to the target of 0.7 per cent of the gross national product of developed countries for official development assistance, adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 on the International

Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and reaffirmed in its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980 on the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Concerned that total official development assistance, as a percentage of the gross national product of developed countries, has stagnated at a level significantly below the target of 0.7 per cent,

Stressing the need to continue to improve the quality of official development assistance,

Recalling the increased demands on multilateral development institutions to play a major role in addressing the development problems of developing countries,

1. *Reaffirms* the agreed target of 0.7 per cent of the gross national product of developed countries for official development assistance contained in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, as adopted;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those donor countries that have already achieved the target of 0.7 per cent, or have increased their official development assistance with a view to achieving that target, and urges them to continue their efforts;

3. *Appeals* to donor countries that have not yet reached the target of 0.7 per cent to make their best efforts to reach it as quickly as possible by pursuing specific measures that will make their efforts more effective, taking into account the necessity of improving the quality of official development assistance;

4. *Stresses* the importance of achieving the target of 0.15 per cent of the gross national product of donor countries for official development assistance for the least developed countries, or doubling official development assistance to those countries, in compliance with the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries[3] and the conclusions of the mid-term global review of progress towards the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action;[32]

5. *Requests* the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to include information on compliance with the present resolution in his report for the triennial policy review of operational activities for development.

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* *

31. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I to III below:

Draft decision I

CONVENTION ON EARLY NOTIFICATION OF A NUCLEAR ACCIDENT AND CONVENTION ON ASSISTANCE IN THE CASE OF A NUCLEAR ACCIDENT OR RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY

The General Assembly, having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/714) on accession by the United Nations to the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and to the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency,[33] which were adopted on 26 September 1986, decides to transmit that report to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session for further consideration.

Draft decision II

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MONEY AND FINANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly decides to defer until its forty-fourth session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "International conference on money and finance for development" (see A/C.2/43/L.6).

Draft decision III

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN 1990 DEVOTED TO INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION, IN PARTICULAR TO THE REVITALIZATION OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The General Assembly decides:

(*a*) To convene a resumed forty-third session, not later than the end of February 1989, so that the Second Committee may consider further and take a final decision on the convening of a special session of the General Assembly in 1990 devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development in the developing countries;

(*b*) To transmit the draft decision entitled "Convening of a special session of the General Assembly devoted to the reactivation of economic growth and development in developing countries" (A/C.2/43/L.39) to the General Assembly at its resumed session for consideration and appropriate action.[34]

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[32] General Assembly resolution 40/205, annex.

[33] International Atomic Energy Agency, *Final Document, Resolutions and Conventions adopted by the First Special Session of the General Conference, 24-26 September 1986*, sects. III and IV.

[34] The Secretariat shall make available to the Second Committee at the resumed forty-third session of the General Assembly the attached informal paper related to the present draft decision.

"INFORMAL PAPER

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Decides* to convene early in 1990, on the basis of the annex to the present decision, a special session devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries, and to inscribe on the agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled 'Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly in 1990'.

"ANNEX

[*Same text as the annex to draft decision I contained in part X of the present report (document A/43/915/Add.9 below, para. 16), with the exception of section V, which read:*

"V. THE PREPARATIONS

"5. The Second Committee, at the resumed forty-third session of the General Assembly, will finalize the preparatory arrangements and other organizational matters, including:

"(*a*) Venue and date;

"(*b*) Intergovernmental preparatory process, including reporting procedures;

"(*c*) Catalytic contribution of the President of the General Assembly;

"(*d*) Contribution of the Secretary-General and of the United Nations system.]"

DOCUMENT A/43/915/ADD.9

PART X OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*3 March 1989*]

Proposals submitted under no specific sub-item

1. The Second Committee, in pursuance of General Assembly decision 43/443 of 20 December 1988, resumed its consideration of item 82 (see A/43/915/Add.8) at its 51st and 52nd meetings, on 27 February and 2 March 1989, during which the Committee continued its consideration of the proposals which were not related to any specific sub-item. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/43/SR.51 and 52).

2. At its 51st meeting, the Committee agreed with the proposals made by the Chairman concerning the procedures to be followed by the Committee in considering the item.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft decision A/C.2/43/L.86

3. At its 52nd meeting, the Committee had before it a draft decision (A/C.2/43/L.86) entitled "Special session of the General Assembly devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development in the developing countries", proposed by the Chairman of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations held on draft decision A/C.2/43/L.39 (see A/43/915/Add.8, para. 20).

4. A statement submitted by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of draft decision A/C.2/43/L.86 was circulated in document A/C.2/43/L.87: Attention was drawn, in particular, to paragraph 9 of that statement, in which it was stated that no additional appropriation would be required under section 29 of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 in respect of meetings to be held in 1989 as a result of the adoption of draft decision A/C.2/43/L.86 and that, with regard to meetings to be held in 1990, since the budgetary procedure for determining requirements for temporary assistance would be the same as that followed for the biennium 1988-1989, it was anticipated that the costs of these meetings would not require additional resources either. Further, the Chairman stated that the understanding of the Committee concerning the "brief session in June 1989", referred to in paragraph 9 of the annex to the draft decision, was to be interpreted to be for a maximum duration of three days.

5. At the 52nd meeting, the representative of Malaysia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, proposed that the words "early in" be replaced by the words "from 23 to 27 April". The Committee agreed with that proposal.

6. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.2/43/L.86, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 97 to 1 (see para. 16 below, draft decision I). The result of the voting was as follows:[35]

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

7. After the adoption of draft decision A/C.2/43/L.86, statements were made by the representatives of Spain (on behalf of the States members of the European Community), Finland (also on behalf of Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), Japan, the German Democratic Republic (also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), China, Malaysia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77), Australia, Algeria, Tunisia and Canada.

8. Draft decision A/C.2/43/L.39 was subsequently withdrawn by its sponsors.

Draft biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1989-1990 (A/C.2/43/L.71 and Rev.1)

9. At its 49th meeting, the Committee had had before it a document (A/C.2/43/L.71) entitled "Draft biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1989-1990". At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 20 December 1988, the General Assembly had decided, by its decision 43/448, to defer consideration of the draft programme of work for the Second Committee for 1989-1990 to its resumed forty-third session.

10. At its 51st meeting, the Committee had before it a revised version (A/C.2/43/L.71/Rev.1) of the draft biennial programme of work, which had been prepared by the Secretariat upon further review of existing legislation and following the discussions of the matter by the Committee at its 49th and 50th meetings, held on 14 December 1988 (see A/C.2/43/SR.49 and 50).

11. At the same meeting, after statements by the representatives of Malta, New Zealand, Spain (on behalf of the States members of the European Community) and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Committee decided to place sub-item 2 (*g*), entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind", as a separate item between items 3 and 4 of the draft programme of work for the Second Committee for 1989.

12. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Morocco, Colombia, Norway, Ma-

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[35] The delegations of Afghanistan, Mali, Nepal, Panama and Togo subsequently informed the Committee that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft decision.

laysia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77), Peru, Algeria, Denmark, Mexico and Nigeria. The Secretary of the Committee clarified questions raised during the course of the discussion.

13. At the 52nd meeting, the representative of Malaysia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77) stated that, with the exception of the inclusion of the question entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind" as a separate item, as agreed upon by the Committee at its 51st meeting (see para. 11 above), the draft biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1989-1990 should remain unchanged.

14. At the same meeting, the Committee approved the draft biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1989-1990 (A/C.2/43/L.71/Rev.1) as orally revised (see para. 16 below, draft decision II).

15. After the adoption of the draft biennial programme of work, statements were made by the representatives of Norway, Colombia and Malaysia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77).

Recommendation of the Second Committee

16. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I and II below:

Draft decision I

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN 1990 DEVOTED TO INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION, IN PARTICULAR TO THE REVITALIZATION OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The General Assembly decides to convene from 23 to 27 April 1990, on the basis of the provisions set out in the annex to the present decision, a special session devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development in the developing countries, and to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly in 1990".

ANNEX

Special session of the General Assembly to be held in 1990

I. PURPOSE

1. In a rapidly changing and increasingly interdependent world, it is in the common interest of all members of the international community to take stock of the significance of the transformation of the world economy, to consider in greater depth ways and means of meeting the challenges and opportunities ahead, particularly those of the developing countries, and to provide more effective means of multilateral co-operation in the economic field. Concerted efforts will benefit all countries and will help ensure sustained growth in the world economy and particularly the recovery and restoration of economic growth and development in developing countries. A special session of the General Assembly is the appropriate forum for this purpose.

II. FOCUS

2. With a view to attaining the above-stated purpose, the special session will be a forum for dialogue, discussion and deliberation, focusing on enhanced international and regional economic co-operation, improved policy co-ordination and the formulation of policy recommendations. The General Assembly will review problems facing the world economy, consider the pressing priority issues in international economic relations, including the need for recovery and revitalization of growth and development in developing countries, and address those problems and issues taking into account their interrelationships. In this regard, the respective spheres of competence of the specialized institutions are recognized.

III. LINKAGE

3. The nature and importance of the issues merit a special session with the full and highest possible level of participation of all delegations. The session will be able to provide appropriate policy guidance and recommendations for the activities of the international community and the relevant bodies within the United Nations system. It could also provide useful guidelines for an international development strategy for the 1990s, as well as for other relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action for development.

IV. OUTCOME

4. The outcome should be a document reflecting a common understanding on appropriate policy guidance and recommendations and providing more effective means of multilateral co-operation in the economic field. The final document should be based on constructive dialogue, embody new approaches and reflect a new spirit in international co-operation. It should also help to generate and sharpen public awareness.

V. PREPARATIONS

5. The special session shall take place at United Nations Headquarters, from 23 to 27 April 1990.

6. The President of the General Assembly is invited to participate actively in the preparations for the session.

7. An intergovernmental preparatory committee of the whole shall be established to make the necessary preparations for the special session. The preparatory committee shall prepare the provisional agenda and submit a draft final document to the General Assembly at the special session.

8. In the light of paragraphs 1 to 4 above, the Secretary-General shall submit to the preparatory committee a comprehensive report on the state of international economic co-operation, in particular on effective ways and means of revitalizing the economic growth and development of the developing countries. The Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the General Assembly, is requested to carry out appropriate high-level consultations, including consultations with eminent personalities, in the preparation of his report, in order to contribute to the success of the special session.

9. The preparatory committee shall hold an organizational session in early March 1989 to elect its Bureau. The Preparatory Committee shall hold a brief session in June 1989 to consider the preliminary outline of the report of the Secretary-General and shall also hold two other sessions of one week each, as and when required.

10. The Chairman of the preparatory committee shall report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1989 on the work of the committee. The preparatory committee shall report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the progress of work.

11. In the light of paragraph 3 above, it is stressed that the preparatory processes for the special session and for the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade, as well as for other plans and programmes of the United Nations in the field of development and international economic co-operation, should be complementary and mutually supportive.

Draft decision II

BIENNIAL PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR THE SECOND COMMITTEE FOR 1989-1990

The General Assembly, in accordance with paragraph 5 of its resolution 39/217 of 18 December 1984, approves the biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1989-1990, annexed hereto.

ANNEX

Biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1989-1990[36]

1989

Item 1. *Report of the Economic and Social Council*[37]

(a) *International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (General Assembly resolution 42/169 of 11 December 1987)[38]

(b) *Development of human resources*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on human resources development and the activities of the United Nations system in that field (Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/81 of 8 July 1987)[38]

(c) *Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa*

Documentation: Progress report of the Secretary-General on the preparatory arrangements for the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (General Assembly resolution 43/179 of 20 December 1988)[38]

(d) *Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1991-1992*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

(e) *International economic security*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on international economic security (General Assembly resolution 42/165 of 11 December 1987)[38]

(f) *Confidence-building in international economic relations*

Documentation: Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council (Economic and Social Council decision 1988/180 of 29 July 1988)

(g) *Assistance to the Palestinian people*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/54 of 26 July 1988 and General Assembly resolution 43/178 of 20 December 1988)[38]

(h) *Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly decision 40/432 on Israeli economic practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories (General Assembly decision 40/432 of 17 December 1985 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/65 of 28 July 1988)[38]

(i) *Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)*

Documentation: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on further developments in the global AIDS pandemic (General Assembly resolution 43/15 of 27 October 1988)[38]

(j) *World Decade for Cultural Development*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development (General Assembly resolution 41/187 of 8 December 1986)[38]

(k) *Protection against products harmful to health and the environment*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on protection against products harmful to health and the environment (General Assembly resolution 39/229 of 18 December 1984)[38]

(l) *Patterns of consumption: qualitative aspects and indicators of development*

Documentation: Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council (General Assembly resolution 40/179 of 17 December 1985 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/6 of 26 May 1987)

(m) *World Tourism Organization*

Documentation: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization on the further implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/172 (General Assembly resolution 42/167 of 11 December 1987)[38]

Item 2. *Development and international economic co-operation*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the international monetary situation (General Assembly resolution 43/187 of 20 December 1988)

Report of the Secretary-General on international co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries (General Assembly resolution 43/195 of 20 December 1988)

Draft resolution entitled "International conference on money and finance for development" (General Assembly decision 43/442 of 20 December 1988)

(a) *Preparation of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (1991-2000)*

Documentation: Progress report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade (General Assembly resolution 43/182 of 20 December 1988)

(b) *Trade and development*

Documentation: Report of the Trade and Development Board (General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964)[38]

Report of the Secretary-General on economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries (General Assembly resolution 42/173 of 11 December 1987)

Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries (General Assembly resolution 42/174 of 11 December 1987)

Report of the Secretary-General on the trade embargo against Nicaragua (General Assembly resolution 43/185 of 20 December 1988)

Report of the Secretary-General on the state of preparations for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (General Assembly resolution 43/186 of 20 December 1988)

Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology (General Assembly decision 43/439 of 20 December 1988)

Draft resolution entitled "Protectionism and structural adjustment" (General Assembly decision 43/438 of 20 December 1988)

Draft resolution entitled "Commodities" (General Assembly decision 43/438 of 20 December 1988)

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[36] The Second Committee will, in accordance with established practice and in pursuance of General Assembly decision 38/429, hold a general debate each year at the beginning of its work.

[37] The list of questions and documentation under this item is only indicative of requests for reports from the General Assembly. The list will be finalized after the Economic and Social Council completes its work each year. Under this item the Second Committee will also have before it the report of the World Food Council. The Second Committee may wish to decide not to consider draft proposals on that report, except specific proposals requiring action by the General Assembly contained in the reports of the World Food Council or the Economic and Social Council.

[38] Report submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

(c) *Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (General Assembly resolution 40/182 of 17 December 1985 and decision 41/440 of 5 December 1986)[38]

(d) *Effective mobilization and integration of women in development*

Documentation: World survey on the role of women in development (General Assembly resolution 40/204 of 17 December 1985)[38]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development (General Assembly resolution 42/178 of 11 December 1987)[38]

(e) *Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries*

Documentation: Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (General Assembly resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978)[38]

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening and improving intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries (General Assembly resolution 42/179 of 11 December 1987)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on technical co-operation among developing countries (General Assembly resolutions 42/180 of 11 December 1987 and 43/190 of 20 December 1988)

Report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (General Assembly resolution 42/181 of 11 December 1987)

(f) *Environment*

Documentation: Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (General Assembly resolutions 42/185, 42/186 and 42/187 of 11 December 1987)[38]

Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on the review of measures taken to provide additional resources to developing countries to deal with their environmental problems (Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/69 of 28 July 1988)[38]

Note by the Secretary-General on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment (General Assembly resolution 3436 (XXX) of 9 December 1975)

Report of the Secretary-General on the traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes (General Assembly resolution 42/183 of 11 December 1987)

Report of the Secretary-General on the effects on the environment of the dumping of nuclear wastes (Economic and Social Council decision 1988/174 of 28 July 1988)

Report of the Secretary-General on developments in regard to the global convention on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes (Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/71 of 28 July 1988)

Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation of the resolution on the protection of the ozone layer (General Assembly resolution 42/182 of 11 December 1987)[38]

Report of the Secretary-General on the question of the convening of a United Nations conference on environment and development (General Assembly resolution 43/196 of 20 December 1988)[38]

Draft resolution entitled "International co-operation in the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environment threats" (General Assembly decision 43/440 of 20 December 1988)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (General Assembly resolution 42/187 of 11 December 1987)[38]

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the governing bodies of the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system on progress made towards sustainable and environmentally sound development (General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 of 11 December 1987)[38]

(g) *Desertification and drought*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa (General Assembly resolution 42/188 of 11 December 1987)[38]

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region (General Assembly resolutions 32/172 of 19 December 1977, 33/88 of 15 December 1978 and 42/189 A and B of 11 December 1987)[38]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolutions on the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (General Assembly resolutions 42/189 A, B and C of 11 December 1987)[38]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region (General Assembly resolutions 3054 (XXVIII) of 17 October 1973 and 40/209 of 17 December 1985)[38]

(h) *Human settlements*

Documentation: Report of the Commission on Human Settlements (General Assembly resolution 32/162 of 19 December 1977 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/1 of 12 January 1978)[38]

Report of the Commission on Human Settlements on progress made in the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 (General Assembly resolutions 43/180 and 43/181 of 20 December 1988)[38]

Report of the Secretary-General on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories (General Assembly resolution 42/190 of 11 December 1987)[38]

(i) *Science and technology for development*[39]

Documentation: Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development (General Assembly resolutions 34/218 of 19 December 1979 and 39/217 of 18 December 1984)[38]

Item 3. *Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly in 1990*

Documentation: Report of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee of the Whole (General Assembly decision 43/460 of 7 March 1989)

Item 4. *Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind (General Assembly resolution 43/53 of 6 December 1988)

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[39] In accordance with General Assembly resolution 42/192 on the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, the general discussion on that question will be conducted at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly in plenary meeting.

Item 5. *External debt crisis and development*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the external debt crisis and development: towards a durable solution of the debt problems (General Assembly resolution 43/198 of 20 December 1988)

Draft decision entitled "Establishment of an advisory commission on debt and development" (General Assembly decision 43/444 of 20 December 1988)

Item 6. *Operational activities for development*[40]

(a) *Comprehensive policy review of operational activities of the United Nations system*

Documentation: Report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation for the comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development undertaken by the United Nations system (General Assembly resolutions 35/81 of 5 December 1980, 41/171 of 5 December 1986, 42/196 of 11 December 1987 and 43/197 and 43/199 of 20 December 1988)[38]

(b) *United Nations Development Programme*

Documentation: Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme[38]

(c) *United Nations Capital Development Fund*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

(d) *United Nations technical co-operation activities*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations technical co-operation activities

Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

(e) *United Nations Volunteers programme*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

Item 7. *Training and research*

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (General Assembly resolution 43/201 of 20 December 1988)

Item 8. *Special economic and disaster relief assistance*

(a) *Special programmes of economic assistance*

Documentation: Reports of the Secretary-General on individual countries and regions

Report of the Secretary-General presenting summary reports on countries with no separate individual reports in that year

(b) *International strategy for the fight against the locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the international strategy for the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa (General Assembly resolution 43/203 of 20 December 1988)[38]

1990[41]

Item 1. *Report of the Economic and Social Council*[42]

(a) *Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the preparatory arrangements for the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (General Assembly resolution 43/179 of 20 December 1988)[38]

(b) *National entrepreneurship in economic development*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on national entrepreneurship in economic development (Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/74 of 29 July 1988)[38]

(c) *International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the progress achieved during the Decade (General Assembly resolution 40/171 of 17 December 1985)

(d) *Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system*

Documentation: Draft resolution entitled "Implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system" (General Assembly decision 43/433 of 20 December 1988)

(e) *United Nations Population Award*

Documentation: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award and Trust Fund (Economic and Social Council decision 1982/112 of 26 April 1982)

Item 2. *Development and international economic co-operation*

(a) *Preparation of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (1991-2000)*

Documentation: Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade (General Asembly resolution 43/182 of 20 December 1988)

(b) *Trade and development*

Documentation: Report of the Trade and Development Board (General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964)[38]

Report of the United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices (General Assembly resolution 41/167 of 5 December 1986)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on specific measures in favour of island developing countries (General Assembly resolution 43/189 of 20 December 1988)

(c) *Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries*

Documentation: Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (General Assembly resolutions 40/205 of 17 December 1985 and 42/177 of 11 December 1987)

(d) *Food problems*

Documentation: Report of the World Food Council[38]

(e) *New and renewable sources of energy*

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[40] The summary of the main findings, conclusions and recommendations of the United Nations Population Fund on the review and assessment of its experience in the field of population will be made available under this item pursuant to General Assembly resolution 43/199 of 20 December 1988.

[41] The programme of work and documentation list for 1990 will be updated in 1989, taking into account the relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

[42] The list of questions and documentation under this item is only indicative of requests for reports from the General Assembly. The list will be finalized only after the Economic and Social Council completes its work each year.

Documentation: Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (General Assembly resolution 37/250 of 21 December 1982)[38]

(f) *Development of the energy resources of developing countries*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the development of the energy resources of developing countries (General Assembly resolution 43/193 of 20 December 1988)[38]

Item 3. *Operational activities for development*

(a) *Operational activities of the United Nations system*

Documentation: Report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the operational activities of the United Nations system (General Assembly resolutions 35/81 of 5 December 1980 and 41/171 of 5 December 1986)[38]

(b) *United Nations Development Programme*

Documentation: Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme[38]

(c) *United Nations Population Fund*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

(d) *United Nations Children's Fund*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

(e) *World Food Programme*

Documentation: Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Item 4. *Training and research*

United Nations University

Documentation: Report of the Council of the United Nations University[38]

Item 5. *Special economic and disaster relief assistance*

(a) *Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator*

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (General Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/51 of 26 July 1988)[38]

(b) *Special programmes of economic assistance*

Documentation: Reports of the Secretary-General on individual countries

Report of the Secretary-General presenting summary reports on countries with no separate individual reports in that year

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 20 December 1988, the General Assembly took action on parts I to IX of the report of the Second Committee (A/43/915 and Add.1-8).

The Assembly took note of part I of the report (A/43/915) (decision 43/436[43]).

The Assembly took action on the draft resolution and the draft decision submitted in part II of the report (A/43/915/Add.1, paras. 12 and 13). The draft resolution was adopted by 151 votes to none, with 1 abstention,* and the draft decision was adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolution 43/182 and decision 43/437.[43]

The Assembly took action on draft resolutions I to VII and draft decisions I and II submitted in part III of the report (A/43/915/Add.2, paras. 37 and 38). Draft resolutions I, II, IV, VI and VII were adopted without a vote; draft resolution III was adopted by 89 votes to 2, with 50 abstentions;* and draft resolution V was adopted by 127 votes to 19, with 5 abstentions.* Draft decisions I and II were adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 43/183 to 43/189 and decisions 43/438 and 43/439.[43]

The Assembly adopted draft resolutions I and II submitted in part IV of the report (A/43/915/Add.3, para. 11) without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 43/190 and 43/191.[43]

The Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted in part V of the report (A/43/915/Add.4, para. 8) without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 43/192.[43]

The Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted in part VI of the report (A/43/915/Add.5, para. 5) without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 43/193.[43]

The Assembly took action on draft resolutions I and II submitted in part VII of the report (A/43/915/Add.6, para. 12). Draft resolution I was adopted without a vote and draft resolution II was adopted by 128 votes to 1, with 21 abstentions.* For the final texts, see resolutions 43/194 and 43/195.[43]

The Assembly adopted the draft resolution and the draft decision submitted in part VIII of the report (A/43/915/Add.7, paras. 15 and 16) without a vote. For the final texts, see resolution 43/196 and decision 43/440.[43]

The Assembly took action on the draft resolution and draft decisions I to III submitted in part IX of the report (A/43/915/Add.8, paras. 30 and 31). The draft resolution was adopted by 148 votes to none, with 1 abstention.* Draft decisions I to III were adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolution 43/197 and decisions 43/441 to 43/443.[43]

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* Recorded vote.

[43] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49.*

The Assembly decided to defer to the resumed forty-third session consideration of the draft biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1989-1990 (decision 43/448[43]).

At its 90th plenary meeting, on 7 March 1989, the Assembly took action on draft decisions I and II submitted in part X of the report (A/43/915/Add.9, para. 16). Draft decision I was adopted by 123 votes to 1* and draft decision II was adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see decisions 43/460) and 43/461.[43]

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/1	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 1*
A/43/3 and Add.1	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1988, chap. III, sect. F and chap. IV, sects. G, H and K	For the final text, see A/43/3/Rev.1 *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 3*, chap. III, sect. F and chap. IV, sects. G, H and K
A/43/3/Rev.1	*Idem*	
A/43/15, vols. I and II	Report of the Trade and Development Board (second part of the thirty-fourth session and first part of the thirty-fifth session)	*Ibid., Supplement No. 15*, vols. I and II
A/43/19	Report of the World Food Council on the work of its fourteenth session, 23-26 May 1988	*Ibid., Supplement No. 19*
A/43/36	Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy	*Ibid, Supplement No. 36*
A/43/68-S/19385	Letter dated 24 December 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Manila Declaration of 1987, issued at the conclusion of the meeting of heads of Government of States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations at Manila on 15 December 1987	
A/43/184	Letter dated 1 March 1988 from the representative of Colombia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué issued at the third regular meeting of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, from 24 to 26 February 1988	
A/43/228 and Add.1	Technical co-operation between organizations of the United Nations system and the least developed countries: note by the Secretary-General	
A/43/235-S/19674	Letter dated 22 March 1988 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General transmitting excerpts from the message to the nation issued by the Minister in Charge of the Presidency of the Republic of Panama on 21 March 1988	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*, documents S/19674
A/43/283-S/19736	Letter dated 5 April 1988 from the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Yugoslav-Soviet declaration adopted on 15 March 1988 at Belgrade	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1988*, document S/19736
A/43/287-S/19740	Letter dated 5 April 1988 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of decision 271, adopted at the special ministerial meeting of the Latin American Council of the Latin American Economic System held at Caracas on 28 and 29 March 1988	
A/43/353-S/1988/71	Progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/187	
A/43/369	Development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology: note by the Secretary-General	
A/43/370	Letter dated 27 May 1988 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the 79th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Guatemala City from 11 to 16 April 1988	
A/43/373	Letter dated 11 May 1988 from the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint declaration of the seventh meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the European Community and of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Düsseldorf, Federal Republic of Germany, on 2 and 3 May 1988	
A/43/376-E/1988/67 and Corr.1	Preparation of a new international development strategy: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/387-S/19918	Letter dated 31 May 1988 from the representatives of Thailand and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Joint Thai-Soviet communiqué, issued on 23 May 1988 in Moscow	*Ibid.*, document S/19918

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/399	Letter dated 9 June 1988 from the representative of Trinidad and Tobago to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Caribbean Community, held at Port of Spain on 20 and 21 May 1988	
A/43/425-S/19962	Letter dated 17 June 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a press statement of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Thailand, issued at Budapest on 28 May 1988 on the occasion of the official visit of the Prime Minister of Thailand to the Hungarian People's Republic, 25-28 May 1988	*Ibid.*, document S/19962
A/43/435-S/19974	Letter dated 30 June 1988 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Toronto Economic Summit, held from 19 to 21 June 1988	
A/43/457-E/1988/102	Letter dated 11 July 1988 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communication entitled "Assistance rendered by the German Democratic Republic to developing countries and national liberation movements in 1987"	
A/43/460-E/1988/104	Letter dated 12 July 1988 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document concerning the economic co-operation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with the developing countries	
A/43/462	Letter dated 13 July 1988 from the representative of Norway to the Secretary-General transmitting the joint summary of the Oslo Conference on Sustainable Development, held at Oslo on 9 and 10 July 1988	
A/43/463-E/1988/106	Letter dated 14 July 1988 from the representative of Australia, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the Secretary-General transmitting a text entitled "Contributions to the development activities of the United Nations system"	
A/43/476 and Corr.1	Energy exploration and development trends in developing countries: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/480	Letter dated 22 July 1988 from the representative of Antigua and Barbuda to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the ninth meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Deep Bay from 4 to 8 July 1988	
A/43/510-S/20091	Letter dated 4 August 1988 from the representative of Brunei Darussalam to the Secretary-General transmitting excerpts from the joint communiqué of the twenty-first ministerial meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Bangkok on 4 and 5 July 1988	
A/43/513 and Corr.1	Specific problems and special needs of island developing countries: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/538	Letter dated 15 August 1988 from the representative of the Philippines to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Manila Declaration of 1988, adopted at the International Conference of Newly Restored Democracies held at Manila from 3 to 6 June 1988	
A/43/544	Letter dated 16 August 1988 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the second meeting of the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa, held at Toronto on 2 and 3 August 1988	
A/43/554	Overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/584	Letter dated 30 August 1988 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final statement of the sixth session of the InterAction Council, held in Moscow from 17 to 19 May 1988	
A/43/587	Letter dated 2 September 1988 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990	
A/43/612	Trade embargo against Nicaragua: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/667-S/20212	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988	
A/43/671	Letter dated 30 September 1988 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration adopted at the twelfth annual meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the members of the Group of 77, held in New York from 28 to 30 September 1988	
A/43/695	Letter dated 7 October 1988 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General transmitting, on behalf of the Group of 77, the text of an aide-mémoire entitled "Convening of a special session of the General Assembly on the reactivation of economic growth and development of developing countries"	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/698	Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	
A/43/713	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document entitled "Assessment of the current state of the North-South dialogue and proposals for its revitalization", issued by the First Substantive Meeting of the Standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Co-operation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 4 to 7 July 1988	
A/43/714	Accession by the United Nations to the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and to the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/740	Letter dated 21 October 1988 from the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a joint statement by the delegations of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the current international monetary and financial situation	
A/43/749 and Corr.1	Current international monetary issues: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/759	Note verbale dated 25 October 1988 from the mission of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the 80th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Sofia from 16 to 24 September 1988	
A/43/762	Letter dated 26 October 1988 from the representative of the Solomon Islands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Nineteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Nukualofa, Tonga, on 20 and 21 September 1988	
A/43/763	Negotiations on a draft international code of conduct on the transfer of technology: report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	
A/43/791-S/20265	Letter dated 29 October 1988 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Uruguay Declaration adopted at the Second Presidential Meeting of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action, held at Punta del Este, Uruguay, from 27 to 29 October 1988	
A/43/800	Letter dated 11 November 1988 from the representative of Malta to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Appeal for Action adopted at the European Conference on North-South Interdependence and Solidarity, held at Madrid from 1 to 3 June 1988	
A/43/891	Letter dated 25 October 1988 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the decisions of the Third Extraordinary Session of the Council of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment, held at Kuwait on 31 October and 1 November 1988	
A/43/942-S/20314 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 6 December 1988 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Declaration on the International Role of the European Community and of the conclusions on European political co-operation, adopted at the meeting of the European Council held at Rhodes on 2 and 3 December 1988	
A/C.2/43/2	Letter dated 21 September 1988 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the statement of the World Conference on the Changing Atmosphere: Implications for Global Security, held at Toronto, Canada, from 27 to 30 June 1988	
A/C.2/43/3	Letter dated 24 September 1988 from the representative of Bolivia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the message from the Constitutional President of the Republic of Bolivia on the occasion of the forty-third session of the General Assembly	
A/C.2/43/4	Letter dated 22 September 1988 from the President of Colombia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration and agreements from the First Regional Conference on Poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, from 29 August to 1 September 1988	
A/C.2/43/6	Letter dated 19 October 1988 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a letter dated 13 July 1988 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the President of the Economic and Social Council to which was attached an aide-mémoire entitled "Concept of international ecological security and further steps to intensify international co-operation in the field of the environment"	
A/C.2/43/7 and Corr.1	Letter dated 25 October 1988 from the representative of Trinidad and Tobago to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Programme of action for small island developing countries, adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Caribbean Community at a meeting held in New York on 10 October 1988	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/C.2/43/8	Letter dated 26 October 1988 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document entitled "Economic assistance provided by Czechoslovakia to developing countries and national liberation movements in 1987"	
A/C.2/43/L.3	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a draft decision	See A/43/915/Add.8, para. 19
A/C.2/43/L.5	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a draft resolution	See A/43/915/Add.7, para. 2
A/C.2/43/L.6	Note by the Secretariat transmitting a draft resolution	
A/C.2/43/L.7	Note by the Secretariat transmitting two draft resolutions	
A/C.2/43/L.16	Draft resolution	See A/43/915/Add.3, para. 2
A/C.2/43/L.16/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 3, 4 and 11, draft resolution I
A/C.2/43/L.22	Draft resolution	See A/43/915/Add.2, paras. 2 and 37, draft resolution I
A/C.2/43/L.24	*Idem*	See A/43/915/Add.4, para. 2
A/C.2/43/L.25	*Idem*	See A/43/915/Add.7, para. 3
A/C.2/43/L.25/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, para. 4
A/C.2/43/L.25/Rev.2	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 5
A/C.2/43/L.26	Draft resolution	See A/43/915/Add.3, para. 7
A/C.2/43/L.27	*Idem*	See A/43/915/Add.5, paras. 2, 3 and 5
A/C.2/43/L.31	*Idem*	See A/43/915/Add.8, para. 13
A/C.2/43/L.31/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 14, 15 and 30
A/C.2/43/L.36	Draft resolution	See A/43/915/Add.7, para. 9
A/C.2/43/L.36/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, para. 10
A/C.2/43/L.36/Rev.2	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 11, 12 and 15
A/C.2/43/L.39	Draft decision	See A/43/915/Add.8, para. 20
A/C.2/43/L.40	Draft resolution	See A/43/915/Add.1, para. 2
A/C.2/43/L.40/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 4 and 12
A/C.2/43/L.47	Note by the Secretariat transmitting a draft resolution	See A/43/915/Add.2, paras. 5 and 37, draft resolution II
A/C.2/43/L.50	Draft resolution	See A/43/915/Add.8, para. 2
A/C.2/43/L.51	*Idem*	See A/43/915/Add.6, para. 2
A/C.2/43/L.52	*Idem*	See A/43/915/Add.2, paras. 8 and 37, draft resolution III
A/C.2/43/L.53	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 21 and 37, draft resolution V
A/C.2/43/L.54	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 14
A/C.2/43/L.55	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 24
A/C.2/43/L.56	*Idem*	See A/43/915/Add.6, para. 6
A/C.2/43/L.56/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 8, 9 and 12, draft resolution II
A/C.2/43/L.57	Draft resolution	See A/43/915/Add.2, para. 30
A/C.2/43/L.66	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 15 and 37, draft resolution IV
A/C.2/43/L.69	*Idem*	See A/43/915/Add.4, paras. 3 and 8
A/C.2/43/L.71	Note by the Secretariat transmitting the draft biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1989-1990	Replaced by A/C.2/43/L.71/Rev.1
A/C.2/43/L.71/Rev.1	Note by the Secretariat transmitting the revised draft biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1989-1990	See A/43/915/Add.9, paras. 10, 11 and 16, draft decision II
A/C.2/43/L.72	Draft decision	See A/43/915/Add.7, paras. 6 and 16
A/C.2/43/L.73	Draft resolution	See A/43/915/Add.6, paras. 3 and 12, draft resolution I
A/C.2/43/L.76	Draft decision	See A/43/915/Add.8, paras. 6 and 31, draft decision I
A/C.2/43/L.77 and Corr.1	Draft resolution	See A/43/915/Add.2, paras. 25 and 37, draft resolution VI
A/C.2/43/L.79	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 31 and 37, draft resolution VII
A/C.2/43/L.81	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/43/L.40/Rev.1: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/43/L.82	Draft resolution	See A/43/915/Add.3, paras. 8 and 11, draft resolution II
A/C.2/43/L.83	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/43/L.79: note by the Secretary-General	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/C.2/43/L.84	Draft decision	See A/43/915/Add.8, paras. 24, 26 and 31, draft decision III
A/C.2/43/L.85	Note by the Secretariat transmitting the text of General Assembly decision 43/443 of 20 December 1988	
A/C.2/43/L.86	Draft decision	See A/43/915/Add.9, paras. 3, 5 and 16, draft decision I
A/C.2/43/L.87	Programme budget implications of the draft decision contained in document A/C.2/43/L.86: note by the Secretary-General	
E/1988/19	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on the organizational meeting for 1988, the special session and the thirty-fifth session	*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 9*
E/1988/50	World Economic Survey 1988	
E/1988/70	Trends in international agricultural markets with special reference to the share of developing countries: report of the Secretary-General	
	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee in document A/43/915/Add.1	
A/C.5/43/62	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/43/982	Report of the Fifth Committee	See sessional fascicle, agenda item 114
	Programme budget implications of draft resolution VII submitted by the Second Committee in document A/43/915/Add.2	
A/C.5/43/60	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/43/967	Report of the Fifth Committee	*Ibid.*
	Programme budget implications of draft decision III submitted by the Second Committee in document A/43/915/Add.8	
A/C.5/43/61	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/43/982	Report of the Fifth Committee	*Ibid.*

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 83

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 83: External debt crisis and development:*

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List of other documents pertaining to the item 6

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Second Committee*, 3rd to 10th, 16th to 21st, 24th, 28th, 48th and 49th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 83rd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 85.

DOCUMENT A/43/916

Report of the Second Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*15 December 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 83, and to allocate to the Second Committee for consideration and report the item entitled "External debt crisis and development".

2. The Second Committee considered item 83 at its 16th to 21st, 24th, 28th, 48th and 49th meetings, from 19 to 21 and on 24, 26 and 31 October and 9 and 14 December 1988. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/43/SR.16-21, 24, 28, 48 and 49). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee on all the items allocated to it at its 3rd to 10th meetings from 5 to 7 and on 10 and 11 October (see A/C.2/43/SR.3-10).

3. For its consideration of item 83, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 16th meeting, statements were made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

5. At the 21st meeting, the Chairman of the Committee made a statement.

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.15 and Rev.1 and 2

6. At the 24th meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.15) entitled "External debt crisis and development: towards a durable solution of the debt problem", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Reaffirming* its resolutions 41/202 of 8 December 1986 on strengthened international economic co-operation aimed at resolving the external debt problem of developing countries and 42/198 of 11 December 1987 on furthering international co-operation regarding the external debt problem,

"*Recalling* Trade and Development Board resolutions 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978,[1] 222 (XXI) of 27 September 1980,[2] and 358 (XXXV) of 5 October 1988 (see A/43/15, vol. II, sect. II.A) and the relevant recommendations of the mid-term global review of progress towards the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries,[3]

"*Recalling* the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session, in particular chapter II,[4]

"*Recognizing* that the increased debt burden and the deteriorating debt situation of developing countries continue to be the major obstacles to their economic growth and sustained development and a threat to their political stability,

"*Emphasizing* the global impact and the political nature of the debt crisis,

"*Concerned* at the grave social consequences of the debt problem and of the adjustment programmes in developing countries,

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[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/33/15), vol. I, part two, annex I.

[2] *Ibid., Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/35/15), vol. II, annex I.

[3] General Assembly resolution 40/205, annex.

[4] See TD/350.

"*Deeply concerned* that, despite the significant efforts and sacrifices undertaken by developing countries to deal with the debt crisis, the current international approach to solving this crisis has been neither comprehensive nor effective and has not led to the restoration of growth and development in debtor developing countries,

"*Recognizing* that there is an urgent need to broaden further the scope and the implementation of debt reduction, including debt servicing,

"*Acknowledging therefore* the continuing need for effective international co-operation, in particular through improvement in the international economic environment, in order to attain a durable, equitable and mutually agreed solution to the debt problem of developing countries,

"*Deeply concerned* that the gap between debt-service obligations and capacities is widening and thus that the prospect for reducing the debt burden on the development process in developing countries remains bleak,

"*Noting with concern* that the overall loss and net transfer of real resources from developing countries, especially exacerbated by the debt crisis, deprives those countries of resources needed for financing their growth and development,

"1. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his personal involvement in the search for a durable and lasting solution to the debt crisis, as well as for his opening statement on this issue (see A/C.2/43/SR.16);

"2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Towards a durable solution of the debt problem" (A/43/647), in particular the foreword to the report;

"3. *Stresses* that the debt crisis of developing countries is global in its impact and political in its nature and consequences, with a bearing not only on relations between creditors and debtors, but also on prospects for the world community as a whole, thereby requiring concerted political action;

"4. *Expresses deep concern* that the debt crisis remains unabated, that indebted developing countries are still unable to grow and develop and that their economic and social prospects remain bleak;

"5. *Also expresses deep concern* that under the prevailing conditions, including the absence of a supportive international economic environment, the structural adjustment programmes, owing to their negative political, social and economic consequences, have resulted in increasing adjustment fatigue among the debtor developing countries, as well as an inability to restore economic growth and credit-worthiness;

"6. *Urges* the international community to search for a durable, equitable and mutually agreed growth-oriented and development-oriented solution to the debt problem of developing countries,

"7. *Urges* the multilateral financial institutions to pursue their reassessment of conditionality, emphasizes the need for a more flexible approach, consistent with social objectives and growth and development priorities of developing countries, as well as with the conditions of the world economy, and stresses further the need to avoid cross-conditionality;

"8. *Reaffirms* that the main priority of any debt strategy should be to ensure that debtor developing countries achieve an adequate level of growth sufficient to enable them to satisfy their social, economic and development needs, and urges all concerned parties to develop new ways and means to ensure the availability of required resources to attain such a level of growth;

"9. *Recognizes* that a global solution to the debt problem involves, *inter alia*, a substantial improvement in the access of developing countries' products to developed countries' markets and in their terms of trade, as well as in their capability to increase their level of imports in accordance with their growth and development needs;

"10. *Welcomes* the increasing acceptance of the necessity of debt reduction and calls upon developed creditor countries, relevant organs, organizations, bodies and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, as well as private banks, to broaden this concept and its implementation in order to include all types of debt and debtor developing countries, and to translate it into policy actions with a view to reducing the stock and service of debt in accordance with the capacity of developing countries to pay and their need to grow and develop;

"11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts and to engage in a broad process of high-level consultations with heads of State or Government of creditor developed countries and of concerned debtor developing countries, heads of relevant specialized agencies and chief executive officers of concerned private financing institutions, in order to contribute to a common understanding towards a solution to the debt problem of developing countries in the context of their growth and development;

"12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all other measures for the implementation of the present resolution;

"13. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session."

7. On 7 December 1988, a revised version (A/C.2/43/L.15/Rev.1) of the draft resolution was circulated, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 41/202 of 8 December 1986 on strengthened international economic co-operation aimed at resolving the external debt problem of developing countries and 42/198 of 11 December 1987 on furthering international co-operation regarding the external debt strategy,

"*Recalling* Trade and Development Board resolutions 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978,[1] 222 (XXI) of 27 September 1980[2] and 358 (XXXV) of 5 October 1988 (see A/43/15, vol. II, sect. II.A) and the relevant recommendations of the mid-term global review of progress towards the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries,[3]

"*Recalling* the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session,[4] "*Recognizing* that the deteriorating economic situation faced by those developing countries with a heavy debt burden, which constitutes a major obstacle to their economic growth and sustained development, can be a threat to their economic, social and political stability,

"*Emphasizing* that the world-wide impact and the wide range of implications of indebtedness of developing countries on today's increasingly interdependent world economy can be a threat to the political stability of those countries,

"*Recognizing* that, in the present circumstances, adjustment efforts are needed on the part of all countries, collectively and individually, each country contributing to the common objective in accordance with its capacities and weight in the world economy, while concern remains about the political and social implications associated with the structural adjustment programme in indebted developing countries,

"*Welcoming* the increasing acceptance of the reduction of the stock and service of debt as being necessary to achieve a durable solution to the external indebtedness of developing countries,

"*Acknowledging* the continuing need for strengthening effective international co-operation in order to resolve the problem of external indebtedness of developing countries on a durable, equitable and mutually agreed basis, in particular through improvement in the international economic environment,

"*Noting* that, although efforts have been made by the international community to deal with the debt problem, due to its gravity, it is essential to reaffirm the shared responsibility of all parties involved,

"*Noting with concern* that the net outflow of resources from developing countries as a group, including deterioration of the terms of trade, especially exacerbated by the debt crisis, deprives those countries of resources needed for financing their growth and development,

"1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his involvement in the debt issue and for his report entitled 'Towards a durable solution of the debt problem' (A/43/647);

"2. *Stresses* that the debt crisis in an increasingly interdependent world economy has a wide impact, often with political implications, having a bearing not only on relations between creditors and debtors but also on prospects for the world community as a whole, thereby requiring a broad approach with political impetus and continued close co-operation;

"3. *Expresses deep concern* that the overall indebtedness of debtor developing countries has persisted and often increased, that indebted countries are to date unable to grow and develop and that their economic and social prospects continue to be a cause of serious concern;

"4. *Stresses* that a supportive international economic environment, coupled with a growth-oriented development approach, is needed for supporting debtor developing countries' efforts in dealing with their external indebtedness and alleviating the political and social costs of structural adjustment programmes as well as adjustment fatigue, thus contributing to the restoration of their economic growth, development and credit-worthiness;

"5. *Urges* the international community to continue to search, through dialogue and shared responsibility, for a durable, equitable and mutually agreed growth-oriented and development-oriented solution to the debt problem of developing countries;

"6. *Invites* the multilateral financial institutions to continue to review conditionality criteria, taking into account, *inter alia*, social objectives, growth and development priorities of developing countries and changing conditions of the world economy, and stresses further the need for a more effective co-ordination among multilateral financial institutions, which should not lead to cross-conditionality;

"7. *Reaffirms* that a major objective of any debt strategy should be that debtor developing countries achieve an adequate level of growth sufficient to enable them to satisfy their social, economic and development needs which will in turn enhance their ability to service debt, and urges all concerned parties to develop new ways and means to sustain effectively policies aimed at attaining such a level of growth;

"8. *Recognizes* that efforts to resolve the debt problem should include, *inter alia*, policies in creditor and debtor countries that are supportive of export growth and diversification in the latter, in conjunction with appropriate macro-economic policies and more open markets in both developed and developing countries, in accordance with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade provisions regarding the special and differential treatment of developing countries;[5]

"9. *Recognizes* that there is a need to broaden further, within appropriate forums, the range of approaches to reducing the stock and service of debt, including the expansion of scope and implementation of currently utilized financial techniques;

"10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enhance his efforts, through a process of high-level consultations with heads of State or Government, as well as with other parties concerned, in order to contribute to a common understanding towards a solution to the debt problem of developing countries in the context of their growth and development;

"11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take other appropriate measures for the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session."

8. At the 48th meeting, Mr. Eloho E. Otobo (Nigeria), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the outcome of the informal consultations held on the revised draft resolution.

9. At the same meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a further revised version (A/C.2/43/L.15/Rev.2) of the draft resolution, which he revised orally by replacing, at the end of the first preambular paragraph, the words "debt strategy" with the words "debt problem", and by replacing, in the fourth preambular paragraph, the words "heavy debt burdens" with the words "a heavy debt burden".

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[5] See General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, *The Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations: Report by the Director-General of GATT* (Sales No. GATT/1979-3).

10. The representative of Greece, on behalf of the States members of the European Community, proposed that, in the eleventh preambular paragraph, a comma be inserted after the words "debt crisis", and that the word "deprives" should read "deprive".

11. The representative of Saudi Arabia proposed that, in paragraph 8, the word "developed" be inserted before the words "creditor countries".

12. Following statements by the representatives of Greece (on behalf of the States members of the European Community) and Tunisia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77) the Committee agreed to a suspension of the meeting.

13. Upon the resumption of the meeting and following a question raised by the representative of Greece (on behalf of the States members of the European Community), the representative of Tunisia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77) clarified that the only changes to draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.15/Rev.2 were the following:

(*a*) In the title, the words "debt problem" were replaced by the words "debt problems";

(*b*) At the end of the first preambular paragraph, the words "debt strategy" were replaced with the words "debt problems";

(*c*) In the fourth preambular paragraph, the words "heavy debt burdens" were replaced by the words "a heavy debt burden".

14. Following statements by the representatives of Greece (on behalf of the States members of the European Community), Tunisia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77) and Saudi Arabia, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.15/Rev.2, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 115 to 1, with 1 abstention (see para. 19 below). The voting was as follows:[6]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Japan.

15. At the 49th meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Greece (on behalf of the States members of the European Community), Japan, the United States of America, Tunisia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77) and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Draft decision A/C.2/43/L.19

16. At the 28th meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/43/L.19) entitled "Establishment of an advisory commission on debt and development", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly decides:

"(*a*) To establish, under the aegis of the Secretary-General, an advisory commission on debt and development composed of eminent persons from the academic, political and financial sectors, with knowledge and experience in international finance, trade and development, to develop innovative approaches and evolve specific proposals related to all types of debt in order to solve the debt problem of developing countries in a manner consistent with their sustained growth and development. Debtor and creditor interests shall be represented in the membership of the commission, which shall take into account the need for appropriate geographical representation and regional balance. The commission shall take into consideration the various existing studies and recommendations on the subject, including the views of the Secretary-General set out in his report entitled "Towards a durable solution of the debt problem" (A/43/647) and those expressed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in its *Trade and Development Report, 1988*.[7] The commission shall be established for at least three years and shall submit annual reports to the General Assembly.

"(*b*) To request the Secretary-General to appoint the members of the commission and organize its support staff from within the United Nations and, through secondment or other appropriate means, from relevant intergovernmental organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present decision."

17. At the 48th meeting, Mr. Eloho E. Otobo, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft decision.

18. At the same meeting, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it defer consideration of draft decision A/C.2/43/L.19 to its forty-fourth session (see para. 20 below).

Recommendations of the Second Committee

19. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

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[6] The delegation of Nepal subsequently informed the Committee that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

[7] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.II.D.8 and corrigenda.

EXTERNAL DEBT CRISIS AND DEVELOPMENT: TOWARDS A DURABLE SOLUTION OF THE DEBT PROBLEM

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/202 of 8 December 1986 on strengthened international economic co-operation aimed at resolving the external debt problems of developing countries and 42/198 of 11 December 1987 on furthering international co-operation regarding the external debt problems,

Recalling Trade and Development Board resolutions 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978,[1] 222 (XXI) of 27 September 1980[2] and 358 (XXXV) of 5 October 1988 (see A/43/15, vol. II, sect. II.A) and the relevant recommendations of the mid-term global review of progress towards the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries,[3]

Recalling the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session,[4]

Recognizing that the deteriorating economic situation faced by those developing countries with a heavy debt burden, which constitutes a major obstacle to their economic growth and sustained development, can be a threat to their economic, social and political stability,

Emphasizing that the world-wide impact and the wide range of implications of indebtedness of developing countries on today's increasingly interdependent world economy can be a threat to the political stability of those countries,

Recognizing that, in the present circumstances, adjustment efforts are needed on the part of all countries, collectively and individually, each country contributing to the common objective in accordance with its capacities and weight in the world economy, while concern remains about the political and social implications associated with the structural adjustment programme in indebted developing countries,

Welcoming the increasing acceptance of further diversifying the range of options that, *inter alia*, reduce the stock and service of debt and contribute to the achievement of a durable solution to the external indebtedness of developing countries,

Acknowledging the continuing need for strengthening effective international co-operation in order to resolve the problem of external indebtedness of developing countries on a durable, equitable and mutually agreed basis, in particular through improvement in the international economic environment,

Noting that, although efforts have been made by the international community to deal with the debt problem, it is essential, owing to the gravity of the problem, to reaffirm the shared responsibility of all parties involved,

Deeply concerned that debt-service obligations remain high, that the factors determining the capacity to pay have not moved in consonance with the debt-service obligations of the majority of developing countries, and that prospects for reducing the adverse effects of the debt burden on the development process in developing countries continue to be uncertain,

Noting with concern that the net outflow of financial resources from developing countries as a whole, exacerbated by the debt crisis and the deterioration in the terms of trade, deprives those countries of resources needed for financing their growth and development,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his involvement in the debt issue and for his report entitled "Towards a durable solution of the debt problem" (A/43/647);

2. *Stresses* that the debt crisis in an increasingly interdependent world economy has a wide impact, often with political implications, having a bearing not only on relations between creditors and debtors but also on prospects for the world community as a whole, thereby requiring a broad approach with political impetus and continued close co-operation;

3. *Expresses deep concern* that the overall indebtedness of debtor developing countries has persisted and often increased, that their growth and development are severely limited, and that their economic and social prospects continue to be a cause of serious concern;

4. *Stresses* that a supportive international economic environment, together with a growth-oriented development approach, is needed for supporting the efforts of debtor developing countries in dealing with their external indebtedness and alleviating the political and social costs of structural adjustment programmes and adjustment fatigue, thus contributing to the restoration of their economic growth, development and credit-worthiness;

5. *Urges* the international community to continue to search, through dialogue and shared responsibility, for a durable, equitable and mutually agreed growth-oriented and development-oriented solution to the external indebtedness of developing countries;

6. *Invites* the multilateral financial institutions to continue to review conditionality criteria, taking into account, *inter alia*, social objectives, growth and development priorities of developing countries and changing conditions of the world economy, and stresses further the need for increased co-operation between the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other multilateral financial institutions, which should not lead to cross-conditionality;

7. *Reaffirms* that a major objective of any debt strategy should be that debtor developing countries achieve an adequate level of growth sufficient to enable them to satisfy their social, economic and development needs, which will in turn enhance their ability to service debt, and urges all concerned parties to develop new ways and means to sustain effectively policies aimed at attaining such a level of growth;

8. *Recognizes* that efforts to resolve the debt problem should include policies in creditor countries and debtor countries that are supportive of export growth and diversification in the latter;

9. *Recognizes* that there is need to broaden further the range of approaches that, *inter alia*, reduce the stock and service of debt, including expansion of the scope and implementation of currently utilized financial techniques;

10. *Recognizes* that the external indebtedness of some other countries with serious debt-servicing problems gives rise to considerable concern, and invites all those involved to take into account, as appropriate, the above provisions in addressing those problems;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts, through a process of high-level consultations, as appropriate, with heads of State or Government and other parties concerned, to contribute to a common understanding on a solution to the external indebtedness of

developing countries in the context of their growth and development;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take any other appropriate measures for the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

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* *

20. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ADVISORY COMMISSION ON DEBT AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly decides to defer to its forty-fourth session consideration of the draft decision entitled "Establishment of an advisory commission on debt and development" (A/C.2/43/L.19).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 20 December 1988, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolution and the draft decision submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/43/916, paras. 19 and 20). The draft resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 150 to 1, with 1 abstention; the draft decision was adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolution 43/198 and decision 43/444.[8]

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[8] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/184	Letter dated 1 March 1988 from the representative of Colombia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué issued at the third regular meeting of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, from 24 to 26 February 1988	
A/43/235-S/19674	Letter dated 22 March 1988 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General transmitting excerpts from the message to the nation issued by the Minister in Charge of the Presidency of the Republic of Panama on 21 March 1988	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*, document S/19674
A/43/283-S/19736	Letter dated 5 April 1988 from the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Yugoslav-Soviet declaration at Belgrade adopted on 15 March 1988	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1988*, document S/19736
A/43/287-S/19740	Letter dated 5 April 1988 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of decision 271, adopted at the special ministerial meeting of the Latin American Council of the Latin American Economic System held at Caracas on 28 and 29 March 1988	
A/43/370	Letter dated 27 May 1988 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the 79th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Guatemala City from 11 to 16 April 1988	
A/43/373	Letter dated 11 May 1988 from the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint declaration of the seventh meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the European Community and of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Düsseldorf, Federal Republic of Germany, on 2 and 3 May 1988	
A/43/399	Letter dated 9 June 1988 from the representative of Trinidad and Tobago to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Caribbean Community, held at Port of Spain on 20 and 21 May 1988	
A/43/480	Letter dated 22 July 1988 from the representative of Antigua and Barbuda to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the ninth meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Deep Bay from 4 to 8 July 1988	
A/43/510-S/20091	Letter dated 4 August 1988 from the representative of Brunei Darussalam to the Secretary-General transmitting excerpts from the joint communiqué of the twenty-first ministerial meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Bangkok on 4 and 5 July 1988	
A/43/538	Letter dated 15 August 1988 from the representative of the Philippines to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Manila Declaration of 1988, adopted at the International Conference of Newly Restored Democracies, held at Manila from 3 to 6 June 1988	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/587	Letter dated 2 September 1988 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990	
A/43/647	Towards a durable solution of the debt problem: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/667-S/20212	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988	
A/43/671	Letter dated 30 September 1988 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration adopted at the twelfth annual meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the members of the Group of 77, held in New York from 28 to 30 September 1988	
A/43/692-S/20220	Letter dated 7 October 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Co-ordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held in New York on 29 September 1988	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	
A/43/713	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document entitled "Assessment of the current state of the North-South dialogue and proposals for its revitalization", issued by the First Substantive Meeting of the Standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Co-operation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 4 to 7 July 1988	
A/43/740	Letter dated 21 October 1988 from the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a joint statement by the delegations of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the current international monetary and financial situation	
A/43/791-S/20265	Letter dated 29 October 1988 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Uruguay Declaration adopted at the Second Presidential Meeting of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action, held at Punta del Este, Uruguay, from 27 to 29 October 1988	
A/43/800	Letter dated 11 November 1988 from the representative of Malta to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Appeal for Action adopted at the European Conference on North-South Interdependence and Solidarity, held at Madrid from 1 to 3 June 1988	
A/43/952-S/20314 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 6 December 1988 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Declaration on the International Role of the European Community and of the conclusions on European political co-operation, adopted at the meeting of the European Council held at Rhodes on 2 and 3 December 1988	

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 84

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 84: Operational activities for development:*

(*a*) Operational activities of the United Nations system;
(*b*) United Nations Development Programme;
(*c*) United Nations Population Fund;
(*d*) United Nations Children's Fund;
(*e*) World Food Programme

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DOCUMENT A/43/917

Report of the Second Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*16 December 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 84, and to allocate to the Second Committee for consideration and report the item entitled:

"Operational activities for development:

"(*a*) Operational activities of the United Nations system;

"(*b*) United Nations Development Programme;

"(*c*) United Nations Population Fund;

"(*d*) United Nations Children's Fund;

"(*e*) World Food Programme".

2. The Second Committee considered item 84 at its 31st to 36th, 42nd, 44th and 47th to 49th meetings, on 3, 4, 7, 8, 15 and 23 November and 6, 9 and 14 December 1988. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/43/SR.31-36, 42, 44 and 47-49). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee on all the items allocated to it at its 3rd to 10th meetings from 5 to 7 and on 10 and 11 October (see A/C.2/43/SR.3-10).

3. For its consideration of item 84, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.43

4. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Zaire, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.43) entitled "Third replenishment of the resources of the International Fund for Agricultural Development", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition, adopted by the World Food Conference,[1] and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development,[2]

"*Underlining* the key role of agriculture, and within agriculture of the traditional sector of small-scale exploitation, in economic recovery and in reviving the development process; underlining also the importance of a sure and growing supply of agricultural inputs and of the development of human resources in enabling low-income countries, particularly the least developed countries, to increase their domestic food production,

"*Recognizing* the important contribution which the International Fund for Agricultural Development has made in mobilizing substantial extra resources and in working out innovative and effective strategies to support the efforts of small farmers and other poor rural people to free themselves from hunger, poverty and malnutrition,

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Second Committee*, 3rd to 10th, 31st to 36th, 42nd, 44th and 47th to 49th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 83rd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 83.

[1] *Report of the World Food Conference, Rome, 5-16 November 1974* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.A.3), chap. I.

[2] See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, Rome, 12-20 July 1979* (WCARRD/REP), part one.

"*Noting* that the consultation on the third replenishment of the resources of the International Fund for Agricultural Development is currently under way, and reiterating the appeal launched by the international community in the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session,[3] inviting all countries to raise the replenishment of the resources of the Fund to the highest possible level, at the same time preserving its original structure,

"*Reiterating also* the appeal launched by the international community in the communiqué issued in September 1988 by the Joint Development Committee of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank for all member countries of the Fund rapidly to bring to a successful conclusion the negotiations on the third replenishment,

"*Expressing its gratitude* to the many beneficiary developing countries which are members of category III of the Fund—more than 60 of them—which have already announced significant increases in their contributions under the third replenishment of the Fund's resources, the total sum of which exceeds two thirds of the target of 75 million United States dollars they set themselves, to the industrialized countries which are members of category I of the Fund, which declared that it was prepared to consider making up the balance of the voluntary contributions of category III in addition to its normal share of contributions to the third replenishment of the Fund's resources, and to the developing countries which are members of category II of the Fund which had confirmed that they would be making the same contribution that they made under the second replenishment,

"1. *Urges* all States members of the International Fund for Agricultural Development to take decisive action for the timely conclusion of negotiations on the third replenishment of the Fund's resources, so that the Governing Council may adopt it in January 1989, and the Fund may thus be able to continue, pursuant to its mandate, to assist developing countries to increase their food production and combat rural poverty;

"2. *Appeals* to the industrialized countries that are members of category I of the Fund to display the flexibility necessary to carry the replenishment to the highest possible level;

"3. *Urges* the traditional contributor developing countries to continue to show their solidarity with the millions of hungry and poverty-stricken people of the developing countries and to maintain their contributions to the third replenishment at the same level as their contributions to the second replenishment;

"4. *Urges* the beneficiary developing countries of category III of the Fund who have not yet done so to make a special effort during the negotiations on the third replenishment to rapidly reach their set target of 75 million dollars in convertible currencies."

5. At the 44th meeting, the representative of Zaire made a statement on behalf of the Group of African States, in which he withdrew draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.43.

Draft decision contained in document A/C.2/43/L.8, draft resolutions A/C.2/43/L.42, L.44 and L.78 and draft decision A/C.2/43/L.80

6. In its decision 1988/165 of 27 July 1988, the Economic and Social Council recommended that the General Assembly at its forty-third session consider and take appropriate action on the draft decision entitled "Operational activities for development" (see A/C.2/43/L.8), which read as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council:

"(*a*) Takes note of the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on operational activities for development (see A/43/426-E/1988/74 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2 and 3);

"(*b*) Takes note also of the extract from the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its organizational meeting for 1988, its special session and its thirty-fifth session (see E/1988/L.31[4]) the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (E/1988/18) and the thirteenth annual report of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (E/1988/77);

"(*c*) Takes note further of the statements of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and of the representatives of the organizations of the United Nations system made before the Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee of the Council;

"(*d*) Stresses the importance of the views expressed by Governments on those statements and on the report of the Director-General;

"(*e*) Notes the measures taken by the Director-General to implement General Assembly resolution 42/196 of 11 December 1987 and also notes the additional measures proposed, bearing in mind that priority should be given to the completion of the tasks specifically mentioned in that resolution and that the reports requested should be submitted in time to facilitate their proper consideration by the Council during the triennial review of operational activities for development in 1989;

"(*f*) Requests the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its thirty-sixth session, when reviewing the functioning of the Working Group of the Committee of the Whole of the Governing Council, to take duly into account the comments made by Governments, as reflected in the document submitted by the Governing Council to the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields."[5]

7. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Canada on behalf of Canada, Denmark, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.42) entitled "Operational activities for development", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

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[3] See TD/350.

[4] For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 9* (E/1988/19).

[5] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 12* (E/1987/25), annex I, decision 87/50, annex.

"*Recalling* its resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977, 41/171 of 5 December 1986 and 42/196 of 11 December 1987,

"1. *Notes with satisfaction* the high level of resources pledged by donor countries at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities and stresses the continuing need for intensified efforts in that respect;

"2. *Requests* the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to report fully, within the framework of the 1989 triennial comprehensive policy review, on the implementation of its resolutions 41/171 and 42/196, including the delineation of options available to the policy-making intergovernmental bodies and their implications and his own recommendations on all issues on which reports had been requested;

"3. *Stresses* the importance of the formulation of specific proposals within the triennial review for the advancement of technical co-operation among developing countries as a modality for development co-operation within the United Nations system and for enhancing procurement from developing countries, in accordance with its resolutions 41/171 and 42/196;

"4. *Affirms* the importance it attaches to the improved functioning of the resident co-ordinator system as set out in resolutions 32/197, 41/171 and 42/196, and requests the Director-General to make specific proposals in that respect, including information on the respective roles of the resident co-ordinator and the United Nations Development Programme resident representative;

"5. *Welcomes* decision 88/50 of 1 July 1988 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, adopted in response to paragraph 34 of General Assembly resolution 42/196, to initiate consideration of the successor arrangements for agency support costs from the standpoint of the best ways of meeting the requirements of developing countries, through the designation of a group of experts to assess and report on all related issues;

"6. *Recognizes* the value attached to the Committee of the Whole of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and its Working Group as a vehicle for less formal discussions which enhance awareness of the practices and programmes of the United Nations Development Programme and foster greater confidence in the Programme on the part of Member States, which is particularly valuable in voluntarily funded programmes;

"7. *Welcomes* the establishment by the Governing Council of a management development programme as an instrument for focused support of national efforts to improve public administration in developing countries;

"8. *Welcomes also* the review and assessment being conducted by the United Nations Population Fund of its experience in the field of population and requests that an appropriate summary of the main findings, conclusions and recommendations be made available to the General Assembly."

8. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced another draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.44), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970 on the capacity of the United Nations development system,

"*Recalling further* its resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, and the relevant provisions of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/77 on the revitalization of the Council,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 41/171 of 5 December 1986 and 42/196 of 11 December 1987 on operational activities for development,

"*Reaffirming* that the operational activities for development of the United Nations system are carried out for the benefit of all developing countries, at their request and in accordance with their own policies and priorities for development,

"*Recalling* the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,[6]

"*Mindful* of the special needs of the least developed countries,

"*Aware* of the acute problems of island and land-locked developing countries and their particular needs for development to overcome their economic difficulties,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/43/3 and Add.1);

"2. *Takes note also* of the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the operational activities for development of the United Nations system (see A/43/426-E/1988/74 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2 and 3);

"*Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system*

"3. *Requests* the Director-General to prepare the reports for the triennial policy review in a comprehensive and integrated manner that would identify interrelationships between the various problems and factors and make concrete proposals, including scenarios and strategies for action, with short, medium and long-term perspectives;

"4. *Also requests* the Director-General, in preparing such a review, to take fully into consideration the following:

"(*a*) The primary objective of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, which is to promote the self-reliance of developing countries through multilateral co-operation and, in this context, the need to maintain this multilateral character;

"(*b*) The exclusive responsibility of the Government of a recipient country in formulating its national development plan, priorities and objectives and, in this regard, national programmes should be the basis for harmonizing the programming framework and process of operational activities of the United Nations system, in order to enhance the impact and relevance of those activities;

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[6] General Assembly resolution S-13/2, annex.

"(*c*) The primary responsibility of developing countries for co-ordinating development co-operation through, *inter alia*, the determination of local co-ordination arrangements;

"(*d*) The need for a significant, continuous, predictable, assured and real increase in resources for operational activities for development to meet the growing requirements for the developing countries, in particular the least developed countries;

"(*e*) The central role of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council as forums for overall policy guidance and co-ordination of operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

"(*f*) The need to ensure further flexibility, simplification and harmonization of procedures for programme and project formulation, approval, implementation, monitoring and evaluation so as to adapt them to the needs and priorities of developing countries;

"(*g*) The decentralization of operational activities at the field level, which should foster appropriate flexibility and responsiveness to the needs of developing countries;

"(*h*) The need for innovative, practical and effective measures to increase substantially the procurement from developing countries in the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, taking into account the need for the full implementation of the preferential arrangements for these countries and making use of national institutions and firms;

"(*i*) Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries should be a significant dimension of all operational activities for development as a key element in the strategy of collective self-reliance and an essential instrument for promoting changes contributing to a balanced and equitable process of global economic development;

"(*j*) The central funding role of the United Nations Development Programme in technical co-operation within the United Nations system;

"5. *Urges* the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations development system in the field of operational activities, in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa, the Organization of African Unity and the existing subregional economic groupings, as appropriate, to provide increased support, as a matter of priority, to African countries in the implementation, follow-up and monitoring of the priority themes of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;[6]

"6. *Urges* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the various organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to assist the least developed countries in the preparations for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, to be held in September 1990, and to ensure that preparatory intergovernmental or expert meetings are guided by the priorities determined by the least developed countries themselves;

"7. *Requests* the United Nations Development Programme and other funding organizations of the United Nations system to ensure that, in proposing executing agencies of projects under regional and interregional programmes to recipient Governments, priority is given to the services of the competent United Nations programmes and bodies, in accordance with existing rules and regulations;

"Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

"8. *Decides* that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme shall be renamed as follows: 'Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund';

"9. *Decides also* that, in future, the sessions of the Governing Council and its subsidiary bodies shall be held at United Nations Headquarters;

"10. *Calls upon* the Governing Council to terminate henceforth the Working Group of its Committee of the Whole."

9. At the 47th meeting, Mr. Eloho E. Otobo (Nigeria), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.78), submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolutions A/C.2/43/L.42 and L.44. The representative of the Netherlands proposed that, in paragraph 6 (*b*) of the draft resolution, the words "inter-agency agreements" should be replaced by the words "inter-agency arrangements".

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.78, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 21 below).

11. In view of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.78, the Committee agreed that no action would be taken on the draft decision contained in document A/C.2/43/L.8.

12. At the 49th meeting, the representative of Tunisia made a statement on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77.

13. At the 47th meeting, Mr. Eloho E. Otobo, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/43/L.80) entitled "Operational activities for development", submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolutions A/C.2/43/L.42 and L.44 and orally revised it by inserting, in the body of the decision, the word "further" before the word "consideration".

14. Following statements by the representative of Tunisia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77), Mr. Eloho E. Otobo, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, and the representatives of Hungary, the Netherlands, New Zealand and Canada, it was decided to defer consideration of the draft decision to a later meeting.

15. At its 48th meeting, Mr. Eloho E. Otobo, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee that it had been agreed that paragraphs 2 and 3 of the annex to the decision would become one paragraph, that the word "or" would be inserted between them and that, in that paragraph, the words "which is particularly valuable" would be changed to read "which are particularly valuable".

16. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.2/43/L.80, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 22 below, draft decision I).

17. After the adoption of the draft decision statements were made by the representatives of Finland and Tunisia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77).

18. In view of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.78 and draft decision A/C.2/43/L.80, draft resolutions A/C.2/43/L.42 and L.44 were withdrawn by their sponsors.

Document A/C.2/43/10

19. On 7 November 1988, a note by the Secretary-General entitled "Action taken by the United Nations Development Programme on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV), 2621 (XXV) and 3118 (XXVIII) concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" was submitted to the Committee (A/C.2/43/10).

20. At its 48th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided, as requested in paragraph 6 of the annex to that document, to take note of decision 88/47 of 1 July 1988 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (see E/1988/19, annex I) to close the Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to transfer the remaining balance of 900 United States dollars to the general resources of the Programme (see para. 22 below, draft decision II).

Recommendations of the Second Committee

21. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970, 32/197 of 20 December 1977, 41/171 of 5 December 1986 and 42/196 of 11 December 1987,

Stressing that the primary objective of the operational activities of the United Nations system is to promote the self-reliance of developing countries through multilateral co-operation and, in this context, emphasizing the need to maintain this multilateral character,

Reaffirming the exclusive responsibility of the Government of the recipient country for formulating national development plans, priorities and objectives, as set out in the consensus of 1970 contained in the annex to its resolution 2688 (XXV), and emphasizing that the integration of the operational activities of the United Nations system with national programmes would enhance the impact and relevance of those activities,

Emphasizing the central role of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council as forums for overall policy guidance and co-ordination of operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

Reaffirming the central funding and co-ordinating role of the United Nations Development Programme in technical co-operation within the United Nations system, in conformity with the consensus of 1970 and General Assembly resolution 32/197,

Reaffirming also that the operational activities for development of the United Nations system are carried out for the benefit of all developing countries, at their request and in accordance with their own policies and priorities for development,

Bearing in mind the urgent and specific needs of the least developed countries,

Aware of the acute problems of island and land-locked developing countries and their particular needs for development to overcome their economic difficulties,

Recalling the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,[6]

Recalling also its resolution 42/231 of 12 May 1988 on the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America,

Reaffirming the importance attached to the integration of women in United Nations development programmes, both as agents and as beneficiaries of development, calling on the funding and executing agencies to intensify efforts to increase the participation of women, especially those from developing countries, and reiterating its request to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, taking into account the requirements of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/86 of 8 July 1987 in this regard, to report on such efforts and on the establishment of mechanisms for generating baseline information and measuring results,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/43/3 and Add.1);

2. *Takes note also* of the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the operational activities for development of the United Nations system (see A/43/426-E/1988/74 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2 and 3);

3. *Notes* the encouraging result of the 1988 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities and stresses the continuing need for a real and significant increase in resources for operational activities for development on a continuous, predictable and assured basis;

4. *Urges* all countries to increase their voluntary contributions for operational activities for development, in particular those countries whose overall involvement is not commensurate with their capacity;

5. *Requests* the Director-General, in the triennial policy review of operational activities for development, to report fully on the implementation thus far of Assembly resolutions 41/171 and 42/196, and to prepare his reports in a comprehensive manner, setting out the interrelationship among problems and factors where appropriate, identifying options available and putting forward his specific recommendations, including possible scenarios for their implementation;

6. *Reaffirms* the primary responsibility of recipient Governments for co-ordinating development assistance at the country level, stresses the need for improved functioning of co-ordination of the United Nations system at the country level, and requests the Director-General:

(*a*) To report on the action taken by governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system, in response to paragraph 24 of Assembly resolution 42/196, to review and rationalize their field office structures in order to enhance co-operation, coherence and efficiency, and to make comments on possible improvements in the field structure from those standpoints;

(*b*) In this context, to make specific proposals for enhancing the functioning of the resident co-ordinator system, including proposals on the inter-agency arrangements concerned, within the framework of the role of the resident coordinators described in Assembly resolutions 32/197, 41/171 and 42/196;

(*c*) In the context of subparagraphs (*a*) and (*b*) above, to make specific proposals on ways and means of achieving the objective of the provision to recipient Governments by the United Nations system at the field level of technical advice in a multisectoral and integrated manner, including the deployment of substantive and technical personnel, as envisaged in resolution 32/197 and stressed in paragraph 24 of resolution 42/196;

(*d*) To provide information on the roles of the United Nations Development Programme resident representative and the United Nations resident co-ordinator with respect to the field representation of the organizations of the United Nations system;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of flexibility, simplification and harmonization of procedures for operational activities of the United Nations system, so as to increase the responsiveness of those operational activities to the needs and priorities of recipient countries, to reduce the administrative burden on those countries and to allow them to better manage and co-ordinate external assistance; requests the Director-General to make specific proposals on those subjects in his report, as requested by the Assembly in resolution 42/196; reiterates the view that decentralization of the operational activities of the United Nations system to the field level should, within established principles of accountability, foster appropriate flexibility and responsiveness to the needs of developing countries; and renews its request for information on measures taken by organizations of the system in this regard;

8. *Requests* the Director-General to submit his recommendations on innovative, practical and effective measures to increase substantially procurement from developing countries for consideration during the triennial policy review to be undertaken in 1989, taking into account the need for the full implementation of the preferential arrangements for developing countries and making maximum use of national institutions and firms of those countries, as well as giving due regard to regional comparative advantage consistent with the principle of international competitive bidding and bearing in mind the need to take concrete measures to achieve equitable geographical distribution of procurement through the increased utilization of supply sources from developing and underutilized donor countries;

9. *Stresses* that technical co-operation among developing countries should become a widely used modality for development co-operation within the United Nations development system and in this connection draws the attention of the Director-General to the need for formulating specific proposals for consideration during the triennial review;

10. *Urges* all relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to co-operate fully with the Director-General in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 41/171 and 42/196 and to provide all the information requested in those resolutions;

11. *Urges* the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system in the field of operational activities, in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa, the Organization of African Unity and the existing subregional economic groupings, as appropriate, to provide increased support, as a matter of priority, to African countries in the implementation, follow-up and monitoring of the priority themes of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economy Recovery and Development 1986-1990;[6]

12. *Emphasizes* the crucial importance of adequate preparations for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, taking into account the priorities put forward by those countries themselves, and notes with appreciation decision 88/30 of 1 July 1988 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (see E/1988/19, annex I), in which the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme was requested, in close consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to assist the least developed countries to ensure that they are able to participate fully in the preparations, including preparatory meetings, for the Conference and in the Conference itself;

13. *Welcomes* Governing Council decision 88/50 of 1 July 1988, adopted in response to paragraph 34 of Assembly resolution 42/196, to initiate consideration by a group of experts of the successor arrangements for support costs from the standpoint of the best ways of meeting the requirements of developing countries;

14. *Invites* the Governing Council, when considering the successor arrangements for support costs, to take into consideration the possibilities of the new arrangements promoting coherence, efficiency and effectiveness of action by the relevant organizations of the United Nations system;

15. *Also invites* the Governing Council to examine the current practices in the designation of executing agencies for projects under regional, interregional and global programmes, taking into account the desirability of utilizing the services of relevant and competent United Nations organs and programmes;

16. *Further invites* the Governing Council to consider the following at its thirty-sixth session, in 1989, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) The question of holding its future sessions and the future sessions of its subsidiary bodies at United Nations Headquarters;

(*b*) The possibility of changing its name to "Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund";

17. *Welcomes* the review and assessment being conducted by the United Nations Population Fund of its experience in the field of population and requests that an appropriate summary of the main findings, conclusions and recommendations be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

18. *Invites* States members of the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system to address the issue of operational activities for development in the governing bodies of those organs and organizations, with a view to arriving at a co-ordinated and system-wide approach to this issue.

* * *

22. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I and II below:

Draft decision I

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly decides to refer the paragraphs annexed to the present decision to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1989 for further consideration and appropriate action.

ANNEX

Operational activities for development

1. *Welcomes* the establishment by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme of a management development programme as an instrument for focused support of national efforts to improve public administration in developing countries;

2. *Recognizes* the value attached to the Committee of the Whole of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and its Working Group as a vehicle for less formal discussions that enhance awareness of the practices and programmes of the United Nations Development Programme and foster greater confidence in the Programme on the part of Member States, which are particularly valuable in voluntarily funded programmes or calls on the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to terminate henceforth the Working Group of its Committee of the Whole.

Draft decision II

CLOSURE OF THE TRUST FUND FOR ASSISTANCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

The General Assembly decides to take note of decision 88/47 of 1 July 1988 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (see E/1988/19, annex I) to close the Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to transfer the remaining balance of 900 United States dollars to the general resources of the Programme.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 20 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution and draft decisions I and II submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/43/917, paras. 21 and 22) without a vote. For the final texts, see resolution 43/199 and decisions 43/445 and 43/446.[7]

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[7] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/3 and Add.1	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1988	For the final text, see A/43/3/Rev.1
A/43/3/Rev.1	*Idem*	
A/43/273-S/19720	Letter dated 30 March 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Amman from 21 to 25 March 1988	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 3*
A/43/393-S/19930	Letter dated 6 June 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final communiqué and the reports and resolutions of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Amman from 21 to 25 March 1988	
A/43/426-E/1988/74 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2 and 3	Report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on operational activities for development: note by the Secretary-General	
A/43/457-E/1988/102	Letter dated 11 July 1988 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communication entitled "Assistance rendered by the German Democratic Republic to developing countries and national liberation movements in 1987"	
A/43/463-E/1988/106	Letter dated 14 July 1988 from the representatives of Australia, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communication entitled "Contributions to the development activities of the United Nations system"	
A/43/587	Letter dated 2 September 1988 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990	
A/43/671	Letter dated 30 September 1988 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration adopted at the twelfth annual meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the members of the Group of 77, held in New York from 28 to 30 September 1988	
A/43/762	Letter dated 26 October 1988 from the representative of the Solomon Islands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Nineteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Nukualofa, Tonga, on 20 and 21 September 1988	
A/43/891	Letter dated 25 November 1988 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the decisions of the Third Extraordinary Session of the Council of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment, held at Kuwait on 31 October and 1 November 1988	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/C.2/43/10	Action taken by the United Nations Development Programme on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV), 2621 (XXV) and 3118 (XXVIII) concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: note by the Secretary-General	See A/43/917, paras. 19 and 22, draft decision II
A/C.2/43/L.8	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a draft decision	*Ibid.*, para. 6
A/C.2/43/L.42	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, para. 7
A/C.2/43/L.43	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 4
A/C.2/43/L.44	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 8
A/C.2/43/L.78	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 9 and 21
A/C.2/43/L.80	Draft decision	*Ibid.*, paras. 13, 15 and 22, draft decision I
E/1988/18	Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund, 18-29 April 1988	*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 8*
E/1988/19	Report of Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its organizational meeting for 1988, its special session and its thirty-fifth session	*Ibid., Supplement No. 9*
E/1988/76	Operational activities for development of the United Nations system: note by the Secretary-General	
E/1988/77	Report of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes	
E/1988/L.31	Extract from the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its organizational meeting for 1988, its special session and its thirty-fifth session	

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 85

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 85: Training and research:*
(*a*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
(*b*) United Nations University

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DOCUMENT A/43/892

Report of the Second Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*28 November 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 85, and to allocate to the Second Committee for consideration and report, the item entitled:

"Training and Research:

"(*a*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

"(*b*) United Nations University".

2. The Second Committee considered item 85 at its 22nd, 27th, 38th, 42nd and 43rd meetings, on 25 and 28 October and 9, 15 and 21 November 1988. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/43/SR.22, 27, 38, 42 and 43). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee on all the items allocated to it at its 3rd to 10th meetings, from 5 to 7 and on 10 and 11 October (see A/C.2/43/SR.3-10).

3. For its consideration of item 85, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 22nd meeting, statements were made by the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs, the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the Rector of the United Nations University and the representative of Japan.

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.32

5. At the 38th meeting, the representative of Japan introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.32) entitled "United Nations University", on behalf of Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Colombia, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, Guyana, Iceland, Japan, Jordan, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, the Philippines and Zambia, subsequently joined by Brazil, China and Poland.

6. At the 42nd meeting, Mr. Eloho E. Otobo (Nigeria), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee that in informal consultations, it had been agreed to revise paragraph 7 of the draft resolution by replacing the words "*Notes* the continuing and intensified co-operative activities of the United Nations University with the United Nations, its bodies and the specialized agencies," with the words "*Invites* the United Nations University to continue and intensify its co-operative activities in areas of common interest with the United Nations and its bodies and the specialized agencies, in particular with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,".

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.32, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 10 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.65

8. At the 43rd meeting, Mr. Eloho E. Otobo, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.65) entitled "United Nations Institute for Training and Research", submitted on the basis of informal consultations.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.65 without a vote (see para. 10 below, draft resolution II).

Recommendation of the Second Committee

10. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II below:

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Second Committee*, 3rd to 10th, 22nd, 27th, 38th, 42nd and 43rd meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 83rd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 84.

Draft resolution I

UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the United Nations University,

Having considered the report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University in 1987 (A/43/31) and its development in 1988, as presented by the Rector of the University on 25 October 1988 (see A/C.2/43/SR.22),

Noting with appreciation the voluntary contributions made so far from Governments and other sources in support of the University,

Also noting with appreciation the continuing support of the Government of Japan for the overall development of the University, including the construction of a permanent headquarters building at Tokyo,

Expressing its appreciation to the Government of Finland for the continued financial and other support it provides to the first research and training centre established by the University, the World Institute for Development Economics Research,

Taking note of decision 5.2.1 adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its one hundred and twenty-ninth session, held from 25 May to 10 June 1988,

1. *Welcomes* the achievements of the United Nations University in implementing programmes of research, advanced training and dissemination of knowledge, within the framework of the first medium-term perspective (1982-1987);

2. *Welcomes also* the consolidation of the overall University programme and the restructuring of the University Centre at Tokyo;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that the World Institute for Development Economics Research has made considerable progress on the three research themes for its initial programme: "Hunger and poverty: the poorest billion"; "Money, finance and trade: reform for world development"; and "Development and technological transformation: the management of change" and that its first substantial research publications will be issued shortly;

4. *Notes with concern* the difficulties encountered by the University in securing the funding for the commencement of the activities of the Institute for Natural Resources in Africa;

5. *Welcomes* the offer made by the Government of the Netherlands relating to the establishment and operation of a research and training centre of the University in the area of new technologies;

6. *Requests* the University, when drawing up its report to the General Assembly, to take into account the comments made by Governments in the Assembly on the manner in which the activities of the University are presented, in particular regarding strengthening the analytical content of the report;

7. *Invites* the University to continue and intensify its co-operative activities in areas of common interest with the United Nations and its bodies and specialized agencies, in particular with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, on the one hand, and with the international academic and scientific community, including national research centres, on the other, which enhance the responsiveness of the University to global issues and problems and bring its work into closer relation with the concerns of the United Nations system and the world academic community with regard to global issues and problems;

8. *Requests* the University to continue to intensify its fund-raising efforts to build up its Endowment Fund and its Operating Fund in order to increase its core income;

9. *Earnestly appeals* to all States to take cognizance of the progress made by the University and the relevance of its work to the concerns of the United Nations, to contribute urgently and generously to its Endowment Fund and to make operating contributions, including support for its research and training centres and programmes, in order to enable it to fulfil its mandate efficiently, in accordance with its Charter and with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

Draft resolution II

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/172 of 5 December 1986 and 42/197 of 11 December 1987,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/697 and Add.1) and the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (A/43/14),

Recognizing the continuing importance and relevance of the mandate of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, particularly in the field of training,

Recognizing also the need for Governments to contribute or increase their voluntary contributions, as appropriate, to the Institute,

Noting with concern the continuing lack of a sufficiently broad base of donor countries supporting the Institute,

Recognizing the need for the Institute to continue to utilize the services of a small number of senior fellows for its programmes,

Noting with concern that the 1988 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities did not provide the General Fund of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research with the level of resources required for the Institute to maintain a minimum training programme and institutional structure,

Concerned that the absorption, on an exceptional basis, of several professional staff members of the Institute within the United Nations system, as called for in paragraph 11 of resolution 42/197, has yet to be fully implemented,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/697 and Add.1) prepared in response to resolution 42/197 and the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (A/43/14);

2. *Reaffirms* the continuing validity and relevance of the mandate of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, as contained in the amended statute (see A/43/697/Add.1);

3. *Reaffirms also* the continuing validity of resolution 42/197 and calls for the early implementation of all its provisions;

4. *Takes note* of the amendment to the statute of the Institute regarding the designation of alternates to members of the Board of Trustees who are unable to attend any meeting of the Board (*ibid.*, art. III, para. 1 (*e*));

5. *Requests* that the 1989 budgetary proposals of the Institute, as well as those of subsequent years, be submitted to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for review and comment prior to approval by the Board of Trustees of the Institute;

6. *Urges* the Secretary-General to proceed as rapidly as possible with the acquisition of the land and subsequent sale of the entire property of the Institute, as approved in resolution 42/197;

7. *Reiterates* its approval of the recommendation of the Secretary-General that the Institute should, after the sale of the building, repay the amounts currently owed to the United Nations and use of the balance to establish a reserve fund for the Institute;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Board of Trustees at its forthcoming session a complete and current report on his efforts to purchase the land under the Institute building and subsequently to sell the entire property;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in the event that the necessary financing is not assured, through the sale of the building and/or voluntary contributions, for the administration of the Institute in the first half of 1989, to present to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session specific recommendations on the future of the Institute, together with detailed financial information;

10. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General, notwithstanding the provisions of article VI, paragraph 1, of the statute of the Institute, to appoint for a one-year period up to nine full-time senior fellows and grant them the status of officials of the United Nations;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consult with the Board of Trustees of the Institute on criteria and qualifications to apply to full-time senior fellows, and to present his recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

12. *Renews its appeal* to the Secretary-General to give priority consideration to absorbing the remaining four staff members of the Institute who are occupying posts that have been abolished as a result of the restructuring of the Institute;

13. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to explore new modalities for greater interfacing among United Nations research bodies and requests him to report thereon;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 20 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I and II submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/43/892, para. 10) without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 43/200 and 43/201.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/14	Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 14*
A/43/31	Report of the Council of the United Nations University, January-December 1987	*Ibid., Supplement No. 31*
A/43/697 and Add.1	United Nations Institute for Training and Research: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/43/L.32	Draft resolution	See A/43/892, paras. 5, 6 and 10, draft resolution I
A/C.2/43/L.65	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 8 and 10, draft resolution II

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 86

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 86: Special economic and disaster relief assistance:*

(*a*) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator;

(*b*) Special programmes of economic assistance

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DOCUMENTS A/43/918 AND ADD.1 AND 2

Report of the Second Committee

DOCUMENT A/43/918

PART I OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*8 December 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 86, and allocate to the Second Committee for consideration and report, the item entitled:

"Special economic and disaster relief assistance:

"(*a*) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator;

"(*b*) Special programmes of economic assistance".

2. The Second Committee considered item 86 at its 26th, 28th to 30th, 36th to 38th, 40th to 45th and 47th meetings, on 28 and 31 October and 2, 8-11, 15, 21, 23 and 30 November and 6 December 1988. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/43/SR.26, 28-30, 36-38, 40-45 and 47). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee on all the items allocated to it at its 3rd to 10th meetings from 5 to 7 and on 10 and 11 October (see A/C.2/43/SR.3-10).

3. For its consideration of item 86, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.37 and Rev.1

4. At the 40th meeting, the representatives of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, and Japan, on behalf of France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, Ireland and Italy, jointly introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.37) entitled "International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Considering* that natural disasters, particularly in the past two decades, have adversely affected the lives of at least 800 million people and caused considerable damage to infrastructure and property worldwide, especially in developing countries,

"*Recalling* that in 1988 many countries suffered severe natural disasters, such as the extensive floods in the Sudan and Bangladesh, typhoons in the Philippines, hurricanes in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, locust infestations mainly in Africa and other natural disasters in several regions of the developing world, and recognizing the pressing need for reducing the impact of natural disasters for all people, in particular those in developing countries,

"*Recognizing* the important responsibility of the United Nations system as a whole for promoting international co-operation in the study of natural disasters and in the development of techniques to mitigate risks arising therefrom, as well as for providing assistance and co-ordinating disaster relief, preparedness and prevention,

"*Recalling* its resolution 42/169 of 11 December 1987, in which it decided to designate the 1990s as a decade in which the international community, under the auspices of the United Nations, would pay special attention to fostering international co-operation in the field of natural disaster reduction,

"*Taking note* of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/51 of 26 July 1988 on assistance in cases of natural disaster and other disaster situations,

"*Noting with appreciation* the progress that has been made in the preparations for the International Decade for

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Second Committee*, 26th, 28th to 30th, 36th to 38th, 40th to 45th and 47th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 70th and 83rd meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 86.

Natural Disaster Reduction, within the United Nations system as well as in Member States, since the adoption of resolution 42/169,

“*Welcoming* the establishment by the Secretary-General of the international *ad hoc* group of experts on the Decade,

“*Convinced* that concerted international action for the reduction of natural disasters over the course of the 1990s would give genuine impetus to a series of concrete measures at the national, regional and international levels,

“*Welcoming* the fact that national committees on natural disaster reduction have been established in some countries and that preparations for establishing such committees are under way in other countries,

“1. *Takes note with interest* of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (A/43/723);

“2. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress made by the international *ad hoc* group of experts on the Decade in the preparations for the Decade;

“3. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General, made in paragraph 5 of resolution 42/169, to develop an appropriate framework of action at the national, regional and international levels for attaining the objective and goals referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 of that resolution;

“4. *Requests* the Secretary-General further to strengthen co-ordination within the United Nations system in order to ensure better preparation of the Decade;

“5. *Calls upon* all Governments further to prepare for participation during the Decade in concerted international action for the reduction of natural disasters through, as appropriate, establishing national committees in co-operation with the relevant scientific and technological communities;

“6. *Also calls upon* Governments to keep the Secretary-General informed of their countries' plans and of assistance that can be provided so that the United Nations may become an international centre for the exchange of information, the storing of documents and the co-ordination of international efforts concerning activities in support of the objective and goals of the Decade, thus enabling each Member State to benefit from the experience of other countries;

“7. *Emphasizes* the importance of technical co-operation among developing countries as well as mutual assistance in the transfer of technology, and encourages the international community to play a prominent role as promoter and catalyst of technical and scientific co-operation among developing countries in the field of natural disaster reduction;

“8. *Expresses its appreciation* to those countries that have provided or pledged voluntary contributions for the preparation of the report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 42/169, and calls upon other countries and international organizations and other organizations to provide voluntary contributions for that purpose;

“9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to encourage the international *ad hoc* group of experts on the Decade to pay special attention, in its future work, to the increasingly serious problems of locust infestation and floods;

“10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to incorporate in the report to be submitted pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 42/169 a definition of the catalytic and facilitating role of the United Nations system and to submit that report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session through the Economic and Social Council as requested in resolution 42/169.”

5. At the 44th meeting, Mr. José Fernandez (Philippines), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution and introduced, on behalf of the original sponsors, joined by Austria, Burundi, China, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Mongolia, Poland, and Turkey, a revised version (A/C.2/43/L.37/Rev.1) of the draft resolution.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.37/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 12 below, draft resolution I).

7. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Tunisia (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77) and Japan.

Draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.41 and Rev.1

8. At the 41st meeting, the representative of Zaire, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.41) entitled “International strategy for the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa”, which read as follows:

“*The General Assembly*,

“*Recalling* its resolution 41/185 of 8 December 1986 and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/3 of 24 May 1988 concerning the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation in Africa,

“*Taking note also* of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/2 of 5 February 1988, in which the Council drew particular attention to the critical situation in one of the regions where the locust and grasshopper infestation originated,

“*Recalling* its resolutions S-13/2 of 1 June 1986 on the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 and 41/29 of 31 October 1986 on the emergency situation in Africa, in which it recognized that food production on that continent must be increased to meet the needs of its populations,

“*Aware* that, in its resolution 42/169 of 11 December 1987 on an international decade for natural disaster reduction, it had included the locust and grasshopper peril among the major disasters covered by the decade,

“*Taking note* of resolution CM/Res.1173 (XLVIII) on locust control in Africa, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-eighth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1988 (see A/43/398, annex I),

“*Deeply concerned* by the exceptional gravity and the potential and real dangers of the present locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa, despite the laudable efforts of the affected countries, as recognized in the report of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on the desert locust plague in Africa (A/43/688, annex), “*Aware* that, in the course of the present infestation, swarms of locusts and grasshoppers have affected or may invade the great majority of African countries, and countries of the Near East and South-West Asia, as well as countries of Latin America, the Caribbean and Europe, and concerned at the disastrous consequences that may result for agricultural production and food security in the world,

“*Taking into account*, in that context, the potential problem posed by billions of insects capable of devouring, by swarm, as many as 80,000 tons of vegetation and cereal crops per day, of migrating far from their original habitat and obliterating the livelihood of hundreds of millions of people in some fifty countries,

“*Alarmed* by the unrelentingly destructive effects of the current invasion of locusts and grasshoppers in many countries of Africa and other geographical regions, and concerned at the economic and social consequences, including the reduction in agricultural output, which could last for several years, the displacement of affected populations which would ensue and, in particular, the impact on the ecological environment and on medium- and long-term economic and social development,

“*Convinced* that, of the total area to be treated, only a very small portion of the infested areas in Africa have benefited from locust and grasshopper control campaigns and that, given the extreme seriousness of the present situation, it can be expected that the cycle of invasion will last beyond 1989 for a minimum period of five years, during which it can be predicted that the plague will intensify and extend to areas which were previously spared,

“*Aware* that present locust and grasshopper control campaigns have so far been unable to put an end to the infestation, particularly because of the limited financial resources of the affected countries, and convinced that the fight against the plague, which, by virture of its recurrent nature and geographical extent, is international in scope and requires increased and co-ordinated mobilization of appropriate human, scientific, technical, material and financial resources,

“*Noting with satisfaction* the readiness of donor countries resolutely to support action to fight locust and grasshopper infestation, knowing that the resources of affected countries and emergency operations are not in themselves adequate to halt the plague on a lasting basis,

“*Concerned* urgently to define an effective strategy for fighting the locust and grasshopper peril while protecting the health of the populations concerned and the natural ecosystems,

“*Bearing in mind* the recommendations of the International Conference on the Locust Plague, held at Fez, Morocco, on 28 and 29 October 1988 (see A/C.2/43/9),

“1. *Takes note* with interest of the report of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

“2. *Expresses its deep concern* at the worsening locust and grasshopper infestations, especially in Africa, which may adversely affect food production and result in renewed famine, and reaffirms the need to accord the highest priority to locust and grasshopper control and eradication;

“3. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts of affected countries and expresses its gratitude to donor countries, organizations of the United Nations system and other competent institutions in their efforts to contain the infestation, in particular the Emergency Centre for Locust Operations of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Joint Anti-Locust and Anti-Avarian Organization, the Desert Locust Control Organization for East Africa and the Joint Committee of Mahgreb Experts on Locust and Grasshopper Control;

“4. *Invites* all countries recently threatened by the invasion of desert locusts to take all appropriate measures to develop their own national means of protection against locusts and grasshoppers and to contribute, to the extent possible, to the implementation of regional infestation control programmes, and encourages the affected countries to continue their efforts in that area;

“5. *Calls upon* the donor countries and organizations to assist the affected countries while strengthening their control capacities by making available to them, particularly at the present critical stage, *inter alia*, reconnaissance and spraying aircraft, means of transport and liaison, degradable insecticides, spraying equipement, and, where necessary, specialized technicians, and to continue this assistance as long as the infestation lasts;

“6. *Calls upon* the international community, particularly the developed countries, to support fully the locust and grasshopper control activities undertaken at the national and regional levels by the affected countries, particularly in Africa, specifically in the areas of data collection and dissemination of information, prevention, co-ordination and funding, the establishment of national and regional early warning systems, and the strengthening of existing national systems for the protection of plant life;

“7. *Invites* the international community, particularly the developed countries, to help the affected countries to improve to a considerable extent the present methods of monitoring and control and, specifically, to use remote-sensing techniques as a means of improving the quality of meteorological observations and forecasting in the affected countries, particularly in the regions where locust and grasshopper infestations originate;

“8. *Also invites* the international community, including the organizations of the United Nations system and specifically the United Nations Development Programme, to contribute to the funding for the establishment of programmes agreed on by the affected countries for the training of specialized personnel in the modern techniques of locust and grasshopper control;

“9. *Calls upon* the international scientific community to mobilize to develop co-ordinated research programmes to identify new and more effective control methods, establish a reliable forecasting system and reach a better understanding of the relationship between climatic phenomena and the bio-ecology of the desert locust;

“10. *Requests* the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in close co-operation with the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Development Programme, to undertake an assessment of the pesticides and techniques currently used in the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation, in particular the biological fight against the reproduction of larvae, and to test the efficacy of those pesticides and techniques, bearing in mind their effects on the natural environment and the health of the people living in the affected zones;

"11. *Urges* the multilateral financial and development institutions, including the United Nations Development Programme, to give high priority, within the framework of their activities, to the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation and to grant financial and technical assistance to the affected countries, particularly those which have issued appeals for international assistance or have declared a state of emergency;

"12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to involve the international *ad hoc* group of experts, established as part of the preparations for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, in the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation by means of research programmes on its biological, bio-climatic and chemical aspects and on the risks of mutation which might make locusts more resistant to insecticides or to the effects of climate;

"13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to undertake the necessary consultations with the Member States and organizations concerned with a view to establishing a United Nations international action unit to undertake co-ordinated actions to control locusts and grasshoppers, particularly in the seriously infested regions, and, to that end, also requests the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to establish a working group made up of representatives of the affected countries, the donor countries and the relevant organizations to prepare a detailed plan to fight the locust and grasshopper infestation, including the necessary modalities and means for the establishment of the action unit;

"14. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to keep under review the question of the locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa, and to undertake, in consultation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the necessary action to make the world community more aware of the disastrous cumulative consequences of locust and grasshopper infestation, specifically with respect to food security;

"15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the question of the locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at that session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1989, a detailed report on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution, including a report by the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on developments in the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation."

9. At the 44th meeting, Mr. José Fernandez, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution and introduced a revised version (A/C.2/43/L.41/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, France, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, Malta, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zaire, on behalf of the Group of African States.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.41/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 12 below, draft resolution II).

11. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Zaire made a statement.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

12. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II below:

Draft resolution I

INTERNATIONAL DECADE FOR NATURAL DISASTER REDUCTION

The General Assembly,

Considering that natural disasters, particularly in the past two decades, have adversely affected the lives of at least 800 million people and caused considerable damage to infrastructure and property worldwide, especially in developing countries,

Recalling that in 1988 many countries suffered severe natural disasters, such as the extensive floods in the Sudan and Bangladesh, typhoons in the Philippines, hurricanes in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, locust infestations, mainly in Africa, and other natural disasters in several regions of the developing world, and recognizing the pressing need for reducing the impact of natural disasters for all people, in particular those in developing countries,

Recognizing the important responsibility of the United Nations system as a whole for promoting international co-operation in the study of natural disasters and in the development of techniques to mitigate risks arising therefrom, as well as for providing assistance and co-ordinating disaster relief, preparedness and prevention,

Recalling its resolution 42/169 of 11 December 1987, in which it decided to designate the 1990s as a decade in which the international community, under the auspices of the United Nations, would pay special attention to fostering international co-operation in the field of natural disaster reduction,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/51 of 26 July 1988 on assistance in cases of natural disaster and other disaster situations,

Noting with appreciation the progress that has been made in the preparations for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, within the United Nations system as well as by Member States, since the adoption of resolution 42/169, *Welcoming* the establishment by the Secretary-General of the International *ad hoc* group of experts on the Decade,

Convinced that concerted international action for the reduction of natural disasters over the course of the 1990s would give genuine impetus to a series of concrete measures at the national, regional and international levels,

Welcoming the fact that national committees on natural disaster reduction have been established in some countries and that preparations for establishing such committees are under way in other countries,

1. *Takes note with interest* of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (A/43/723);

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress made by the international *ad hoc* group of experts on the Decade in the preparations for the Decade;

3. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General, made in paragraph 5 of resolution 42/169, to develop an appropriate framework of action at all levels for attaining the objective and goals referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 of that resolution;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General further to strengthen co-ordination within the United Nations system in order to ensure better preparation of the Decade;

5. *Calls upon* all Governments further to prepare for participation during the Decade in concerted international action for the reduction of natural disasters by, as appropriate, establishing national committees in co-operation with the relevant scientific and technological communities;

6. *Also calls upon* Governments to keep the Secretary-General informed of their countries' plans and of assistance that can be provided so that the United Nations may become an international centre for the exchange of information and the co-ordination of international efforts concerning activities in support of the objective and goals of the Decade, thus enabling each Member State to benefit from the experience of other countries;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of technical co-operation among developing countries and mutual assistance in the transfer of technology, and encourages the international community to play a prominent role as promoter and catalyst of technical and scientific co-operation among developing countries in the field of natural disaster reduction;

8. *Expresses its appreciation* to those countries which have provided or pledged voluntary contributions for the preparation of the report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 42/169, and calls upon other countries, international organizations and other organizations to provide voluntary contributions for that purpose;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the international *ad hoc* group of experts on the Decade in its future work the increasingly serious problems of locust infestation and floods;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to incorporate in the report to be submitted pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 42/169 a definition of the catalytic and facilitating role of the United Nations system, including that described in paragraph 6 above, and to submit that report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session through the Economic and Social Council, as requested in resolution 42/169.

Draft resolution II

INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE FIGHT AGAINST LOCUST AND GRASSHOPPER INFESTATION, PARTICULARLY IN AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/185 of 8 December 1986 and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/3 of 24 May 1988 concerning the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation in Africa,

Taking note also of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/2 of 5 February 1988, in which the Council drew particular attention to the critical situation in one of the regions where the locust and grasshopper infestation had originated,

Recalling its resolutions S-13/2 of 1 June 1986 on the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 and 41/29 of 31 October 1986 on the emergency situation in Africa, in which it recognized that food production on that continent must be increased to meet the needs of its populations,

Aware that, in its resolution 42/169 of 11 December 1987 on an international decade for natural disaster reduction, it had included grasshopper and locust infestations among the types of natural disasters to be covered by the decade,

Taking note of resolution CM/Res.1173 (XLVIII) on locust control in Africa, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-eighth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1988 (see A/43/398, annex I),

Deeply concerned at the exceptional seriousness and the potential and real dangers of the current locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa, despite the laudable efforts of the affected countries, with the assistance of the international community, as recognized in the report of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on the desert locust plague in Africa (A/43/688, annex),

Aware that, in the course of the current infestation, swarms of locusts and grasshoppers have affected or may invade the great majority of African countries and other countries in Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean and Europe, and concerned at the disastrous consequences that may result for food production and agriculture in the world,

Taking into account, in that context, the potential problem created by billions of insects capable of devouring as much as 80,000 tons of vegetation and cereal crops per swarm daily, of migrating great distances from their original habitat and of obliterating the livelihood of hundreds of millions of people in some sixty countries, as stated in the status reports of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

Alarmed by the unrelentingly destructive effects of the current invasion of locusts and grasshoppers in many countries of Africa and other geographical regions, and concerned at the economic and social consequences, including the reduction in agricultural output, which could continue for several years, the consequent displacement of affected populations and, in particular, the impact on the ecological environment and on medium- and long-term economic and social development,

Convinced that since, of the total area to be treated, only a small portion of the infested areas in Africa have benefited from locust and grasshopper control campaigns, it can be expected, given the extreme seriousness of the current situation, that the cycle of invasion will last beyond 1989 for a minimum period of five years, during which it can be predicted that the plague will intensify and extend to areas that were previously spared,

Aware that current campaigns for locust and grasshopper control have so far been unable to put an end to the infestation, in particular because of the limited financial resources of the affected countries, and convinced that the fight against the plague, which, by virtue of its recurrent nature and geographical extent, is international in scope, requires increased and co-ordinated mobilization of appropriate human, scientific, technical, material and financial resources,

Noting with satisfaction the readiness of donor countries resolutely to support action to fight locust and grasshopper infestation, in the knowledge that the resources of the affected countries and the emergency operations are not in themselves adequate to halt the plague on a lasting basis,

Conscious of the urgent need to define an effective strategy for fighting the locust and grasshopper peril while protecting the health of the populations concerned and the natural ecosystems,

Bearing in mind the recommendations of the International Conference on the Locust Plague, held at Fez, Morocco, on 28 and 29 October 1988 (see A/C.2/43/9),

1. *Takes note with interest* of the report of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on the desert locust plague in Africa;

2. *Expresses its deep concern* at the worsening locust and grasshopper infestations, especially in Africa, which may adversely affect food production and result in renewed famine, and reaffirms the need to accord the highest priority to locust and grasshopper control and eradication;

3. *Notes with appreciation* of the efforts of the affected countries and expresses its gratitude to donor countries, organizations of the United Nations system and other competent institutions in their efforts to contain the infestation, in particular the Emergency Centre for Locust Operations of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Joint Anti-Locust and Anti-Avarian Organization, the Desert Locust Control Organization for East Africa and the Joint Committee of Mahgreb Experts on Locust and Grasshopper Control;

4. *Invites* all countries recently threatened by the invasion of desert locusts to take all appropriate measures to develop their own national means of protection against locusts and grasshoppers and to contribute to the implementation of regional infestation control programmes, and encourages the affected countries to continue their efforts in that area;

5. *Calls upon* the donor countries and organizations to continue to assist the affected countries to strengthen their control capacities by making available to them, particularly at the current critical stage, *inter alia*, reconnaissance and spraying aircraft, means of transport and liaison, degradable insecticides, spraying equipment, and, where necessary, specialized technicians, and to continue this assistance as long as the infestation lasts;

6. *Calls upon* the international community, particularly the developed countries, to support fully the locust and grasshopper control activities undertaken at the national and regional levels by the affected countries, particularly in Africa, specifically in the areas of data collection and dissemination of information, prevention, co-ordination and funding, the establishment of national and regional early warning systems, and the strengthening of existing national systems for the protection of plant life;

7. *Invites* the international community, particularly the developed countries, to help the affected countries to improve to a considerable extent the present methods of monitoring and control and, specifically, to use remote-sensing techniques as a means of improving the quality of meteorological observations and forecasting in the affected countries, particularly in the regions where locust and grasshopper infestations originate;

8. *Also invites* the international community, including the organizations of the United Nations system and specifically the United Nations Development Programme, to continue to contribute to the funding for the establishment of programmes agreed on by the affected countries for the training of specialized personnel in the modern techniques of locust and grasshopper control;

9. *Calls upon* the international scientific community to develop co-ordinated research programmes to identify new and more effective methods of control, with a view to establishing a reliable forecasting system that would permit a better understanding of the relationship between climatic phenomena and the bio-ecology of the desert locust;

10. *Requests* the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in close co-operation with the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Development Programme, to undertake an assessment of the pesticides and techniques currently used in the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation, in particular the biological fight against the reproduction of larvae, and to test the efficacy of those pesticides and techniques, bearing in mind their effects on the natural environment and the health of the people living in the affected zones;

11. *Urges* the multilateral financial and development institutions, including the United Nations Development Programme, to give high priority, within the framework of their activities, to the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation and to grant financial and technical assistance to the affected countries, particularly those which have issued appeals for international assistance or have declared a state of emergency;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of the international *ad hoc* group of experts established as part of the preparations for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction on the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation, with particular reference to the scope of research programmes on its biological, bio-climatic and chemical aspects and on the risks of mutation that might make locusts more resistant to insecticides or to the effects of climate;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to consult with Member States and competent organizations concerning the establishment, under the auspices of the United Nations and the technical and organizational responsibility of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, of an in-

ternational operational entity operating at the regional or subregional levels to provide direct support to the countries affected and to undertake co-ordinated actions to control locusts and grasshoppers, particularly in regions that are seriously infested and/or to which access is difficult;

14. *Requests* the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to establish, to that end, a focused and action-oriented working group of representatives of the affected countries, the donor countries and relevant organizations to prepare a detailed plan to fight locust and grasshopper infestation, including the necessary modalities and means for the establishment of such an operational entity;

15. *Agrees* that the actions proposed above will be financed through extrabudgetary resources and requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to mobilize voluntary contributions, if appropriate through a pledging conference, for the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation;

16. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to keep under review the question of the locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa, and to undertake, in consultation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the necessary action to make the world community more aware of the disastrous cumulative consequences of locust and grasshopper infestation, specifically with respect to food security;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the question of locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at that session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1989, a detailed report on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution, including a report of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on developments in the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation.

DOCUMENT A/43/918/ADD.1

PART II OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*2 December 1988*]

1. The present part of the report of the Second Committee on item 86 deals with some of the proposals considered at its 30th and 40th meetings on 2 and 10 November 1988. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/43/SR.30 and 40).

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolutions A/C.2/43/L.20 and L.34

2. At the 30th meeting, the representative of the Sudan, on behalf of Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, Chile, the Comoros, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Grenada, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, the Sudan, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.20) entitled "Special programme of assistance to the Sudan", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries,[1]

"*Deeply concerned* by the serious plight of over two million Sudanese nationals who have been displaced or seriously affected by civil strife, famine and drought,

"*Concerned* by the disastrous impact of torrential rains and unprecedented floods which devastated Khartoum and the north of the country in August 1988, causing the destruction of over 300,000 dwellings and widespread damage to the country's social and economic infrastructure,

"*Noting* that these grave problems are in addition to those already created in the country by the presence of over one million refugees,

"*Deeply conscious* of the urgent need to take emergency action to alleviate the suffering of these victims and improve the conditions of life of the displaced population,

"*Conscious* of the great efforts of the Government and people of the Sudan in responding to the urgent humanitarian needs of the displaced population,

"*Noting with satisfaction* the prompt response made by a number of Governments, international agencies and non-governmental organizations in providing emergency relief,

"*Recognizing* that the magnitude of these disasters and their long-term consequences will require, in addition to the ongoing efforts of the Government and people of the Sudan, a demonstration of international solidarity and humanitarian concern to ensure broad support in order to meet immediate emergency as well as longer-term rehabilitation needs,

"*Taking note* of the appeal launched by the Government of the Sudan for a meeting of donor Governments and relevant international institutions on the relief and rehabilitation needs of the displaced,

"*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/755) concerning the findings and recommendations of a high-level mission which assessed the conditions of the displaced population and assisted in the formulation of an interim assistance programme focusing on the urgent humanitarian and rehabilitation requirements of the displaced,

"1. *Expresses its solidarity* with the Government and people of the Sudan in facing a grave and complex humanitarian and economic situation;

"2. *Expresses its gratitude and appreciation* to Governments and international and non-governmental organizations that provided support and assistance to the Government of the Sudan in its relief and rehabilitation efforts;

"3. *Takes note* of the interim assistance programme contained in the report of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*);

"4. *Calls upon* all States to contribute generously to the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons;

"5. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts to make the international community more aware of the enormous difficulties facing the displaced population and to mobilize assistance to the Sudan;

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[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.8), part one, sect. A.

"6. *Urgently requests* the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Government of the Sudan, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to organize a meeting of donors and pertinent international institutions and non-governmental organizations in order to mobilize resources needed to implement a follow-up emergency assistance programme covering the rehabilitation and resettlement needs of displaced persons, as well as the provision of assistance to refugee impacted areas;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1989 of his efforts and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

3. At the same meeting, the representative of the Sudan orally revised paragraph 6 of the draft resolution to read as follows:

"6. *Urgently requests* the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Government of the Sudan, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank to organize a meeting of donors and pertinent international institutions and non-governmental organizations in order to mobilize resources needed to implement a follow-up emergency assistance programme covering the rehabilitation and resettlement needs of displaced persons;"

4. At the 40th meeting, Mr. José Fernández, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.34), submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.20.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.34 without a vote (see para. 7 below).

6. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.34, draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.20 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

7. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

SPECIAL PROGRAMME OF ASSISTANCE TO THE SUDAN

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/8 of 18 October 1988 on emergency assistance to the Sudan, in which it recognized the disastrous impact of torrential rains and unprecedented floods that devastated Khartoum and the north of the country in August 1988, causing the destruction of over 300,000 dwellings and widespread damage to the country's social and economic infrastructure,

Recalling the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries,[1]

Deeply concerned about the serious plight of over two million Sudanese nationals who have been displaced or seriously affected by civil strife, famine and drought,

Noting that these grave problems are in addition to those already created in the country by the presence of over one million refugees,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need to take emergency action to alleviate the suffering of these victims and improve the conditions of life of the displaced population,

Conscious of the great efforts of the Government and the people of the Sudan in responding to the urgent humanitarian needs of the displaced population,

Noting with satisfaction the prompt response made by a number of Governments, international agencies and non-governmental organizations in providing emergency relief,

Recognizing that the magnitude of these disasters and their long-term consequences will require, in addition to the on-going efforts of the Government and the people of the Sudan, a demonstration of international solidarity and humanitarian concern to ensure broad support in order to meet immediate emergency as well as longer-term rehabilitation needs,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/755) concerning the findings and recommendations of a high-level mission, which assessed the conditions of the displaced population and assisted in the formulation of an interim assistance programme focusing on the urgent humanitarian and rehabilitation requirements of the displaced,

1. *Expresses its solidarity* with the Government and the people of the Sudan in facing a grave and complex humanitarian and economic situation;

2. *Expresses its gratitude and appreciation* to Governments and international and non-governmental organizations that provided support and assistance to the Government of the Sudan in its relief and rehabilitation efforts;

3. *Recognizes* the valuable efforts of the Government of the Sudan to provide assistance to the people affected;

4. *Recognizes also* the importance of intense and wide co-operation with international relief organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, to ensure the provision of humanitarian assistance where needed in all areas affected;

5. *Takes note* of the interim assistance programme contained in the report of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*);

6. *Calls upon* all States to contribute generously to programmes for the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts to make the international community more aware of the enormous difficulties facing the displaced population and to mobilize assistance to the Sudan;

8. *Welcomes* the decision of the Secretary-General to organize, as requested by the Government of the Sudan and in close co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, a meeting of bilateral donors and pertinent international institutions and non-governmental organizations in order to mobilize resources needed to implement a follow-up emergency assistance programme covering the rehabilitation and resettlement needs of displaced persons;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1989 of his efforts and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

DOCUMENT A/43/918/ADD.2

PART III OF THE REPORT

[Original: English]
[9 December 1988]

1. The present part of the report of the Second Committee on item 86 deals with the proposals considered at its 38th, 40th, 42nd to 45th and 47th meetings on 9, 10, 15, 21, 23 and 30 November and 6 December 1988. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/43/SR.38, 40, 42-45 and 47).

Consideration of proposals

Draft decision A/C.2/43/L.35

2. At the 38th meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/43/L.35) entitled "Assistance in cases of natural disaster and other disaster situations: Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator".

3. At the 42nd meeting, Mr. José Fernandez, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft decision.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.2/43/L.35 without a vote (see para. 47 below).

5. After the adoption of the draft decision, the representative of Australia made a statement.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/43/L.59 and L.70

6. At the 43rd meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.59) entitled "Special economic and disaster relief assistance", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolution 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971, by which it established the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 42/169 of 11 December 1987 and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/51 of 26 July 1988,

"*Recognizing* that activities related to disaster preparedness and prevention were significantly higher than in the previous biennium, and appreciating the good performance of the Office of the Co-ordinator in strengthening the national emergency services of affected developing countries by providing, *inter alia*, advice and expertise on the utilization of early warning systems, as well as on the elaboration and implementation of disaster contingency plans for pre-disaster planning and post-disaster periods,

"1. *Encourages* the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to expand further its information base and its capacity to disseminate timely and reliable disaster-related information and to continue to update its profiles of disaster-prone countries, as well as to develop its project of an International Disaster Management Information Network;

"2. *Requests* the Office of the Co-ordinator to strengthen its relationships with Member States, in particular with focal points in disaster-prone countries, and, in this connection, recognizes that there is a need for more frequent meetings of national emergency relief services."

7. At the 45th meeting, Mr. José Fernandez, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.70), submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.59.

8. At the same meeting, the representative of Morocco made a statement.

9. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.70 without a vote (see para. 46 below, draft resolution I).

10. In the light of the adoption of the draft resolution, draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.59 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.33

11. At the 40th meeting, the representative of the Central African Republic, on behalf of Algeria, Argentina, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, the Comoros, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, France, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Japan, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, the Niger, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zaire, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.33) entitled "Special economic assistance to Chad".

12. At the 42nd meeting, Mr. José Fernandez, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

13. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.33 without a vote (see para. 46 below, draft resolution II).

14. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Chad made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.38

15. At the 40th meeting, the representative of Zaire, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.38) entitled "Emergency assistance to Somalia".

16. At the same meeting, the representative of Somalia made a statement.

17. At the 42nd meeting, Mr. José Fernandez, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

18. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.38 without a vote (see para. 46 below, draft resolution III).

19. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Somalia made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.45

20. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Jordan, on behalf of Bahrain, France, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and Spain, joined by Madagascar, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.45) entitled "Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon".

21. At the 43rd meeting, Mr. José Fernandez, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

22. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.45 without a vote (see para. 46 below, draft resolution IV).

23. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Lebanon made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.48

24. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, China, the Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Italy, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, the Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, joined by Austria, Bangladesh and Spain, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.48), entitled "Assistance to Mozambique".

25. At the 43rd meeting, Mr. José Fernandez, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

26. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

27. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.48 without a vote (see para. 46 below, draft resolution V).

28. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Mozambique made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.49

29. At the 43rd meeting, the representative of Zambia, on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, the Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, joined by Afghanistan, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.49) entitled "Special assistance to front-line States".

30. At the 44th meeting, Mr. José Fernandez, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

31. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.49 by a recorded vote of 139 to none, with 1 abstention (see para. 46 below, draft resolution VI). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States of America.

32. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and Zambia.

Draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.46

33. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Costa Rica, on behalf of Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.46) entitled "Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America".

34. At the 45th meeting, Mr. José Fernandez, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution, and orally revised it by inserting, in the second preambular paragraph, the words "promote and" before the words "strengthen democracy".

35. At that meeting, the representative of the Programme Planning and Budget Division made a statement on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

36. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Nations Development Programme made a statement.

37. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.46, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 46 below, draft resolution VII).

38. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and Nicaragua.

Draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.67

39. At the 45th meeting, Mr. José Fernandez, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.67) entitled "Assistance to Benin, the Central African Republic, Djibouti, Ecuador, Madagascar and Vanuatu".

40. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote.

41. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Vanuatu, Djibouti, the Central African Republic, Ecuador, Madagascar and Benin.

42. At its 47th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman of the Committee, the Committee decided to reopen its consideration of draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.67, and, at the request of the representative of Democratic Yemen, oral revisions were made to the text, as follows:

(*a*) In the title, the words "Democratic Yemen" were inserted before the word "Djibouti";

(*b*) A new parembular paragraph was added after the seventh preambular paragraph, reading:

> "*Noting* the efforts made by the Government of Democratic Yemen in its rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes in response to the devastating consequences of the floods in 1982,";

(*c*) In the penultimate preambular paragraph, the words "Democratic Yemen" were inserted before the word "Djibouti".

43. Before the Committee again took action on the draft resolution, the representative of New Zealand made a statement.

44. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 46 below, draft resolution VIII).

45. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Democratic Yemen made a statement.

Recommendations of the Second Committee

46. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to VIII below:

Draft resolution I

SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971, by which it established the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator,

Recalling also its resolution 42/169 of 11 December 1987 and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/51 of 26 July 1988,

Taking note with interest of the reports of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of the Co-ordinator (A/43/375-E/1988/73 and Corr.1) and on special economic and disaster relief assistance (A/43/731),

Recognizing that activities related to disaster preparedness and prevention were significantly greater than in 1986-1987, and appreciating, in this regard, the contribution of bilateral donors and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as the good performance of the Office of the Co-ordinator in strengthening the national emergency services of affected developing countries by providing, *inter alia*, advice and expertise on the utilization of early warning systems and on the elaboration and implementation of disaster contingency plans for pre-disaster planning and post-disaster periods,

1. *Encourages* the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to expand further its information base and its capacity to disseminate timely and reliable disaster-related information and to continue to update its profiles of disaster-prone countries, as well as to develop its International Disaster Management Information Network, bearing in mind the report to be prepared by the Secretary-General in response to the request made by the General Assembly in paragraph 5 of its resolution 42/169;

2. *Notes with interest* the close co-operation between the Office of the Co-ordinator and the United Nations Development Programme, as described in the final report of the joint United Nations Development Programme/Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator task force (*ibid.*, annex);

3. *Requests* the Office of the Co-ordinator to strengthen its relationship with Member States, in particular with national focal points in disaster-prone countries, and, in this connection, recognizes the need to hold meetings at the regional and/or international level, at appropriate intervals, with the participation of heads of national emergency relief services of donor and recipient countries.

Draft resolution II

SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO CHAD

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/200 of 11 December 1987 and its previous resolutions on assistance in the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of Chad, on emergency humanitarian assistance to Chad and on special economic assistance to that country,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on special economic assistance to Chad (A/43/483, sect. II.C), dealing with, *inter alia*, the economic and financial situation of Chad, the status of assistance provided for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country and the progress made in organizing and executing the programme of assistance for that country,

Considering that the effects of war, natural calamities and disasters are compromising all the reconstruction and development efforts of the Government of Chad,

Noting the numerous appeals launched by the Government of Chad and governmental and non-governmental organizations regarding the seriousness of the food and health situation in Chad,

Noting also that the donor round table on assistance in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of northern Chad will be convened by the Government of Chad, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, on 14, 15 and 16 December 1988,

Recognizing the need for emergency economic assistance to Chad,

Noting with satisfaction that the implementation of the interim plan for 1986-1988 is now drawing to an end and that a development plan for 1989-1992 is being prepared,

Recalling the round table on assistance to Chad, convened by the United Nations Development Programme at Geneva on 4 and 5 December 1985, in accordance with the arrangements agreed upon at the International Conference on Assistance to Chad, held in November 1982,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the States and governmental and non-governmental organizations that responded and are continuing to respond generously to the appeals of the Government of Chad and of the Secretary-General by furnishing assistance to Chad;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts to make the international community aware of the difficulties of Chad and to mobilize assistance for that country;

3. *Renews the request* made to States, competent United Nations organizations and programmes and international economic and financial institutions to continue:

(*a*) To provide the necessary humanitarian assistance to the people of Chad, who have suffered from the combined effects of the war, drought, flooding and the invasion of predators;

(*b*) To contribute to the rehabilitation and development of Chad;

4. *Notes with satisfaction* that the sectoral follow-up meetings (*ibid.*, para. 34) envisaged by the round table on assistance to Chad, held at Geneva in December 1985, took place in December 1986 and February 1988 at Ndjamena;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To contribute, in co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme, to the preparation of a development plan for Chad for 1989-1992;

(*b*) To continue to assess, in close collaboration with the humanitarian agencies concerned, the humanitarian needs, particularly in the areas of food and health, of the displaced populations;

(*c*) To mobilize special humanitarian assistance for persons who have suffered as a result of the war, natural calamities and disasters, and for the resettlement of displaced persons;

6. *Invites* States and competent United Nations organizations and programmes to participate actively in the donor round table on assistance in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of northern Chad, to be held on 14, 15 and 16 December 1988;

7. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to keep the situation in Chad under review and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

Draft resolution III

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the message addressed to the Secretary-General by the head of State of Somalia, in which he drew attention to the grave humanitarian situation that has developed in the northern provinces of Somalia as a result of attacks by armed bandits on towns and villages and on public installations, and appealed for emergency assistance to help the Government cope with the large numbers of displaced persons and the repair, rehabilitation and reconstruction of vital public facilities and installations,

Conscious of the critical economic problems already confronting Somalia, as well as the great burden that has been imposed on its economy by the massive presence of over 700,000 refugees,

Bearing in mind that Somalia has been included in the list of least developed countries of the world and that its social and economic infrastructure is barely sufficient to meet the needs of its own inhabitants,

Recognizing that the widespread destruction that has taken place in the northern provinces of Somalia requires the immediate response of the international community for an emergency assistance programme that would provide food, water and shelter for the inhabitants made homeless as a result of these events, and for a programme of emergency assistance and rehabilitation to enable the affected population to return to their homes and become self-reliant,

1. *Expresses* its solidarity with the Government and people of Somalia in facing the complex disaster situation in the northern provinces;

2. *Welcomes* the current efforts of the Secretary-General and the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system and the assistance so far provided to the people and Government of Somalia in coping with the emergency;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize international assistance and to co-ordinate the efforts of the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system in order to respond in a concerted and effective manner to the request of the Government of Somalia for humanitarian assistance, and to carry out an assessment of priority humanitarian needs, in close co-operation with the government authorities and with the organizations of the United Nations system, and bring the findings to the attention of the international community without delay;

4. *Calls upon* all States and the competent intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide financial, material and technical assistance to ensure an effective response to the needs identified by the Secretary-General for relief operations, rehabilitation and reconstruction;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1989 of his efforts and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution IV

ASSISTANCE FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF LEBANON

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/199 of 11 December 1987 and its previous resolutions on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/50 of 26 July 1988 and recalling the previous relevant resolutions and decisions of the Council,

Noting with deep concern the grave deterioration of the economic situation in Lebanon,

Reaffirming the urgent need for further international action to assist the Government of Lebanon in its continuing efforts for reconstruction and development,

Welcoming the determined efforts of the Government of Lebanon in undertaking its reconstruction and rehabilitation programme,

Noting with appreciation the appointment by the Secretary-General of the Special Representative for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon and Resident Co-ordinator of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system in Lebanon,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/727) and of the statements made on 8 November 1988 by the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs and Secretariat Services and by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (see A/C.2/43/SR.36),

Noting with satisfaction that the United Nations Development Programme is resuming its programme in Lebanon,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his report and for the steps he has taken to mobilize assistance to Lebanon;

2. *Commends* the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs and Secretariat Services for his co-ordination of system-wide assistance to Lebanon;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue and intensify his efforts to mobilize all possible assistance within the United Nations system to help the Government of Lebanon in its reconstruction and development efforts;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* for the appointment by the Secretary-General of the Special Representative for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon and Resident Co-ordinator of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system in Lebanon;

5. *Calls upon* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to intensify their programmes of assistance and to expand them in response to the pressing needs of Lebanon, and to take the necessary steps to ensure that their offices at Beirut are adequately staffed at the senior level;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution V

ASSISTANCE TO MOZAMBIQUE

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 386 (1976) of 17 March 1976,

Recalling also its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 41/197 of 8 December 1986, in which it urged the international community to respond effectively and generously to the call for assistance to Mozambique,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Mozambique, including the annex thereto (A/43/514),

Considering that Mozambique continues to face a complex emergency situation of extreme proportions, as illustrated in the report of the Secretary-General,

Noting with deep concern that Mozambique has continued to suffer from the cumulative and negative impact of externally supported acts of destabilization, as well as persistent natural disasters, resulting in, *inter alia*, enormous losses of human life, widespread destruction of infrastructure and large numbers of displaced persons, which, combined with an adverse international economic situation, have led to an overall retrogression of the country's development,

Recognizing that substantial international assistance is still required for the implementation of emergency, reconstruction and development projects,

Stressing that a proper response to the emergency situation in Mozambique requires the reinforcement of relief aid with additional rehabilitation and development assistance,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Mozambique, including the annex thereto;

2. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by the Government of Mozambique, as reflected in its emergency and economic recovery programmes, and, in this context, stresses the imperative need for substantial international assistance in support of these efforts;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to, and commends, the Secretary-General and the relevant organizations of the United Nations system for the measures taken to organize international assistance programmes for Mozambique;

4. *Expresses its gratitude* to all States and regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have rendered assistance to Mozambique;

5. *Notes*, however, that the total assistance provided to date to Mozambique continues to fall short of the country's urgent requirements;

6. *Reiterates its appeal* to the international community to continue to provide relief aid, including food aid and logistics support, so as to improve distribution capability and prevent further widespread starvation;

7. *Draws the attention* of the international community to the non-food sectors, as described in the documents of the Conference on Emergency Assistance to Mozambique, held at Maputo on 26 and 27 April 1988, the funding of which continues to lag, particularly the agriculture, health and education sectors;

8. *Calls upon* Member States, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide and expand technical, financial and other material assistance to Mozambique wherever possible, especially in the form of grants, and urges them to give priority to the inclusion of Mozambique in their development assistance programmes;

9. *Invites* the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nation's Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to maintain and increase their current and future programmes of assistance to Mozambique;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To continue his efforts to mobilize the financial, technical and material assistance required by Mozambique;

(*b*) To continue to co-ordinate the work of the United Nations system, in close co-operation with the Government of Mozambique, in the implementation of the country's emergency and rehabilitation programmes;

(*c*) To keep the situation in Mozambique under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, organs and organizations of the United Nations system, and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1989, of the status of the programmes of assistance to Mozambique;

(*d*) To prepare, on the basis of consultations with the Government of Mozambique, a report on the implementation of the emergency and rehabilitation programmes for that country and to submit the report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

Draft resolution VI

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO FRONT-LINE STATES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/199 of 8 December 1986 and 42/201 of 11 December 1987,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/449 and Add.1 and 2),

Deeply concerned at the continuing deteriorating situation in southern Africa, which has aggravated the economic problems confronting the front-line States and other bordering States, arising from the *apartheid* policies of the Pretoria régime,

Conscious of the responsibility of the international community to address the problems of the region,

Commending the concerted and determined efforts of the countries of the region to cope with the prevailing adverse conditions by strengthening their economic co-operation and lessening their dependence on South Africa, particularly in the areas of transportation, communications and related sectors,

Reaffirming the importance of close co-operation between the United Nations and the front-line States,

Mindful of Security Council resolutions 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985, 571 (1985) of 20 September 1985 and 581 (1986) of 13 February 1986, in which the Council, *inter alia*, requested the international community to render assistance to the front-line States,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts regarding assistance to the front-line States;

2. *Strongly urges* the international community to continue to provide in a timely and effective manner the financial, material and technical assistance necessary to enhance the individual and collective capacity of the front-line States and other bordering States to withstand the effects of economic measures taken by South Africa, or by the international community against South Africa, in accordance with their national and regional plans and strategies;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue mobilizing organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system so that they may respond to such requests for assistance as might be forthcoming from individual States or the appropriate subregional organization, and further urges all States to respond favourably to such requests;

4. *Appeals* to all States and appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support the national and collective emergency programmes prepared by the front-line States and other bordering States to overcome the critical problems arising from the situation in South Africa;

5. *Notes with appreciation* the assistance being rendered to the front-line States by donor countries and intergovernmental organizations;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution VII

SPECIAL PLAN OF ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION FOR CENTRAL AMERICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/1 of 7 October 1987, 42/110 of 7 December 1987 and 42/204 of 11 December 1987 and, in particular, its resolution 42/231 of 12 May 1988, in which it urged the international community and international organizations to increase their technical, economic and financial co-operation with the Central American countries for the implementation of the activities supporting the goals and objectives of the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America,[2]

Reiterating the importance of the commitment made in the agreement signed by Central American Presidents at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987, at the Esquipulas II summit meeting,[3] to promote and strengthen democracy in the Central American countries through the creation of a system of economic and social well-being and justice, and jointly to seek special economic assistance from the international community,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Central America (A/43/729-S/20234),

Noting with satisfaction the agreement reached by the Governments of Central America with regard to the mechanisms for implementing the Special Plan, and recognizing the need to continue consultations on those mechanisms with the co-operating countries and international organizations, in accordance with its resolution 42/231,

Deeply concerned about the emergency situation in Central America and alarmed at the seriousness of the economic and social crisis that it faces, which has been accentuated by the catastrophic effects of recent climatic phenomena in the region,

Reaffirming its conviction that peace and development are inseparable,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his report on the situation in Central America and for the efforts that he has made to promote the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America;

2. *Welcomes* decision 88/31 of 1 July 1988, adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (E/1988/19, annex I), in particular paragraph 9 (*b*) thereof, in which funds were allocated for the promotion, co-ordination, implementation and follow-up of the Special Plan;

3. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the elaboration by the Central American Governments, in co-ordination with the United Nations Development Programme and in consultation with the co-operating community, of mechanisms for the implementation of its resolution 42/231 and the ongoing consultations on those mechanisms;

4. *Recommends* the convening of a meeting, early in 1989, in close co-ordination with the United Nations Development Programme, between the Governments of Central America, the bilateral and multilateral co-operating community, the organs and organizations of the United Nations system, multilateral, regional and subregional international financial institutions and intergovernmental organizations, for the purpose of reviewing the evolution of

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[2] A/42/949, annex.

[3] A/42/521-S/19085, annex.

the development process, including assistance requirements, and of discussing the programmes and projects that could be implemented as soon as possible in support of the goals and objectives of the Special Plan;

5. *Urges* Member States and observers, intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions, the organs, organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and regional and subregional organs and agencies, taking into account the emergency situation faced by the Central American countries, to participate actively and to adopt immediate measures for the implementation of the activities in support of the goals and objectives of the Special Plan;

6. *Emphasizes* the urgent need to provide the Central American countries with financial resources on concessional and favourable terms, in addition to those which they are already receiving from the international community;

7. *Welcomes* the convening of the International Conference on Central American Refugees, to be held in Guatemala in May 1989 (see A/C.3/43/6, annex);

8. *Decides* to review and evaluate the progress in the implementation of the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America at its forty-fourth session, in the light of the report requested of the Secretary-General in its resolution 42/231.

Draft resolution VIII

ASSISTANCE TO BENIN, THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC YEMEN, DJIBOUTI, ECUADOR, MADAGASCAR AND VANUATU

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/205 of 11 December 1987 on assistance to Benin, the Central African Republic, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, the Gambia, Madagascar, Nicaragua and Vanuatu and its previous resolutions on assistance to the countries concerned,

Having considered the relevant report of the Secretary-General (see A/43/483),

Noting with satisfaction the financial, economic and technical support that Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional, interregional and intergovernmental organizations have been providing to those countries,

Deeply concerned that those countries continue to face special economic and financial difficulties owing to a variety of factors,

Noting that Benin continues to experience grave economic and financial difficulties, characterized by a marked balance-of-payments disequilibrium, the heavy burden of its external debt and a lack of resources necessary for the implementation of its planned economic and social development programme, and that its situation is even more precarious following the disastrous floods that caused substantial material damage and loss of human lives during the months of August, September and October 1988,

Noting the persistence of the grave difficulties that the Government of the Central African Republic continues to face in the efforts that it has been making since 1982 to re-establish the economic stability of the country, as well as the importance of mobilizing more supplementary resources in order to enable it to achieve its objectives in its development programme,

Noting that severe and harsh climatic conditions coupled with chronic aridity preclude the possibility of any meaningful agricultural activities, and that the lingering effects of recurrent drought and the presence of large numbers of refugees and displaced persons are having a devastating impact on the already precarious economic and social development of Djibouti,

Noting the efforts made by the Government of Democratic Yemen in its rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes in response to the devastating consequences of the floods in 1982,

Bearing in mind the economic and financial consequences of the earthquakes of March 1987 in Ecuador and their negative impact on its balance of payments, the current account deficit amounting to 776 million United States dollars and the public sector deficit amounting to more than 305 million dollars in the months following March 1987, and taking into account the fact that all the efforts made by the Government of Ecuador to improve that adverse situation have not produced the desired results owing to the domestic economic recession and the effects of the international economic crisis, which seriously impede the entire economic and social development process,

Noting that Madagascar's economic and social development efforts are being thwarted by the adverse effects of the cyclones and floods that afflict that country periodically, particularly those of December 1983, January and April 1984 and March 1986, and that the execution of reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes requires the mobilization of sizeable resources exceeding the country's real possibilities,

Noting that Vanuatu, an island developing country, continues to experience severe constraints in its economic and social development as a consequence, *inter alia*, of declining export prices leading to a deterioration in its terms of trade and of a high population growth rate coupled with a shortage of skilled manpower,

Noting the particularly difficult problems faced by island developing countries in responding to negative and special economic circumstances, as referred to in the report of the Secretary-General (see A/43/513 and Corr.1) called for in its resolution 41/163 of 5 December 1986 and in its resolution 43/189 of 20 December 1988,

Noting that Benin, the Central African Republic, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti and Vanuatu are among the countries classified as least developed countries,

Having heard the statements of Member States at the forty-third session of the General Assembly on the situations currently prevailing in those countries,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to mobilize resources for carrying out the special programmes of economic assistance to those countries;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts undertaken by the Governments of those countries to overcome their economic and financial difficulties;

3. *Also expresses its appreciation* for the assistance provided or pledged to those countries by Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional, interregional and intergovernmental organizations;

4. *Further expresses its appreciation* for the action taken by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, and for the contributions of the international community with regard to the immediate assistance provided to the population and areas affected by the earthquakes in Ecuador in March 1987;

5. *Welcomes* the successful conclusion of the round-table meeting for Vanuatu, conducted by the United Nations Development Programme on 28 October 1988;

6. *Notes with concern* that the assistance made available to those countries has not been adequate to meet their urgent requirements and that additional assistance is needed;

7. *Reaffirms* the need for all Governments and international organizations to fulfil the commitments undertaken within the framework of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries;[1]

8. *Appeals* to Member States, international financial institutions, the specialized agencies and organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to respond generously and urgently to the needs of those countries as identified in the report of the Secretary-General (see A/43/483);

9. *Appeals* to the specialized agencies, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and to the international community to provide the necessary assistance to the rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes in Ecuador, which are essential to the most affected areas and populations and whose implementation is impeded by the national budgetary constraints resulting from the economic crisis, and requests the Secretary-General to use his good offices to promote greater participation by the international community and the United Nations system in the implementation of those programmes;

10. *Invites* the international community to contribute to the special accounts established at United Nations Headquarters by the Secretary-General for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to the countries facing special difficulties;

11. *Urgently appeals* to all international organizations, in particular the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, regional organizations, humanitarian organizations and voluntary agencies, to continue and increase, to the extent possible, their assistance in response to the reconstruction, economic recovery and development needs of those countries;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps, in collaboration with the organs, agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 41/192 of 8 December 1986 on special programmes of economic assistance, to provide assistance for all disasters, natural or otherwise, striking those countries and to mobilize the necessary resources to enable them to meet their short-, medium- and long-term needs;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to keep the question of assistance to those countries and their economic situation under review and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

* * *

47. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

ASSISTANCE IN CASES OF NATURAL DISASTER AND OTHER DISASTER SITUATIONS: OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS DISASTER RELIEF CO-ORDINATOR

The General Assembly decides to endorse Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/51 of 26 July 1988 entitled "Assistance in cases of natural disaster and other disaster situations: Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator" (see E/1988/88/Add.1).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 70th plenary meeting, on 6 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee in part II of its report (A/43/918/Add.1, para. 7) without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 43/52.[4]

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 20 December 1988, the Assembly took action on the draft resolutions and the draft decision submitted by the Committee in parts I and III of its report (A/43/918 and Add.2).

The Assembly adopted draft resolutions I and II submitted in part I of the report (A/43/918, para. 12) without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 43/202 and 43/203.[4]

The Assembly took action on draft resolutions I to VIII and the draft decision submitted in part III of the report (A/43/918/Add.2, paras. 46 and 47). Draft resolutions I to V, VII and VIII were adopted without a vote; draft resolution VI was adopted by a recorded vote of 152 to none, with 1 abstention. The draft decision was adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 43/204 to 43/211 and decision 43/447.[4]

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[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/3 and Add.1	Report of the Economic and Social Council for 1988, chap. VI, sect. A	For the final text, see A/43/3/Rev.1 *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 3*, chap. VI, sect. A
A/43/3/Rev.1	*Idem*	
A/43/375-E/1988/73 and Corr.1	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/399	Letter dated 9 June 1988 from the representative of Trinidad and Tobago to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Caribbean Community, held at Port of Spain on 20 and 21 May 1988	
A/43/402	Letter dated 10 June 1988 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the document entitled "Economic assistance provided by the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to the African countries in 1987"	
A/43/449 and Add.1 and 2	Special assistance to front-line States and other bordering States: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/457-E/1988/102	Letter dated 11 July 1988 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communication entitled "Assistance rendered by the German Democratic Republic to developing countries and national liberation movements in 1987"	
A/43/463-E/1988/106	Letter dated 14 July 1988 from the representatives of Australia, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communication entitled "Contributions to the development activities of the United Nations system"	
A/43/480	Letter dated 22 July 1988 from the representative of Antigua and Barbuda to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the ninth meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Deep Bay, from 4 to 8 July 1988	
A/43/483	Summary reports on Benin, the Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, the Gambia, Madagascar, Nicaragua and Vanuatu: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/514	Assistance to Mozambique: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/587	Letter dated 2 September 1988 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of that country on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990	
A/43/692-S/20220	Letter dated 7 October 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Co-ordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held in New York on 29 September 1988	
A/43/703	Special assistance to Maldives for disaster relief and strengthening of its coastal defences: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	
A/43/713	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document entitled "Assessment of the current state of the North-South dialogue and proposals for its revitalization", issued by the First Substantive Meeting of the Standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Co-operation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 4 to 7 July 1988	
A/43/723	International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/727	Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/731	Implementation of General Assembly decision 42/433: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/755	Summary of urgent humanitarian requirements: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/43/8	Letter dated 26 October 1988 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the document entitled "Economic assistance provided by Czechoslovakia to developing countries and national liberation movements in 1987"	
A/C.2/43/9	Letter dated 2 November 1988 from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the recommendations of the International Conference on the Locust Plague, held at Fez on 28 and 29 October 1988	
A/C.2/43/L.20	Draft resolution	See A/43/918/Add.1, para. 2

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/C.2/43/L.33	*Idem*	See A/43/918/Add.2, paras. 11 and 46, draft resolution II
A/C.2/43/L.34	*Idem*	See A/43/918/Add.1, paras. 4 and 7
A/C.2/43/L.35	Draft decision	See A/43/918/Add.2, paras. 2 and 47
A/C.2/43/L.37	Draft resolution	See A/43/918, para. 4
A/C.2/43/L.37/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 5 and 12, draft resolution I
A/C.2/43/L.38	Draft resolution	See A/43/918/Add.2, paras. 15 and 46, draft resolution III
A/C.2/43/L.41	*Idem*	See A/43/918, para. 8
A/C.2/43/L.41/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 9 and 12, draft resolution II
A/C.2/43/L.45	Draft resolution	See A/43/918/Add.2, paras. 20 and 46, draft resolution IV
A/C.2/43/L.46	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 33, 34 and 46, draft resolution VII
A/C.2/43/L.48	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 24 and 46, draft resolution V
A/C.2/43/L.49	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 29 and 46, draft resolution VI
A/C.2/43/L.59	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 6
A/C.2/43/L.67	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 39, 42 and 46, draft resolution VIII
A/C.2/43/L.70	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 7 and 46, draft resolution I

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda items 87, 88, 91 and 96*

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 87: Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

Agenda item 88: Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa

Agenda item 91: Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination

Agenda item 96: Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

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DOCUMENT A/43/775

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 87

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*4 November 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 87, the item entitled "Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination" and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered item 87 jointly with items 88, 91 and 96 at its 4th to 14th, 16th and 23rd meetings, from 10 to 19 and on 21 and 27 October 1988. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/43/SR.4-14, 16 and 23).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 4th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights made an introductory statement.

5. At the 16th meeting, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of African States, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.7) entitled "Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination".

6. The statement by the Secretary-General of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution was circulated in document A/C.3/43/L.18.

7. At the 23rd meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 10 below).

9. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Israel and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

10. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

SECOND DECADE TO COMBAT RACISM AND
RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its objective set forth in the Charter of the United Nations to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Third Committee*, 4th to 17th and 23rd meetings, and corrigendum; *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 36th meeting and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 75th meeting. For the prior consideration of the questions dealt with under items 87, 91 and 96, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, items 87, 91 and 92, and for the question dealt with under item 88, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, items 83, 84, 88 and 89.

Reaffirming its firm determination and its commitment to eradicate totally and unconditionally racism in all its forms, racial discrimination and *apartheid,*

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[2] the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid,*[3] the International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports,[4] and the Convention against Discrimination in Education adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 14 December 1960,[5]

Recalling also its resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, on the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and its resolution 38/14 of 22 November 1983, on the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Recalling further the two World Conferences to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva in 1978 and 1983, respectively,

Bearing in mind the *Report of the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,*[6]

Convinced that the Second World Conference represented a positive contribution by the international community towards attaining the objectives of the Decade, through its adoption of a Declaration and an operational Programme of Action[7] for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Noting with concern that, despite the efforts of the international community, the principal objectives of the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination were not attained and that millions of human beings continue to this day to be the victims of varied forms of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid,*

Recalling its resolutions 39/16 of 23 November 1984 and 42/47 of 30 November 1987,

Emphasizing once again the necessity of attaining the objectives of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General submitted within the framework of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade (A/43/631, A/43/637 and A/43/644),

Convinced of the need to take more effective and sustained international measures for the elimination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination and the total eradication of *apartheid* in South Africa,

Aware of the importance and the magnitude of the phenomenon of migrant workers, as well as the efforts undertaken by the international community to improve the protection of the human rights of migrant workers and their families,

1. *Declares once again* that all forms of racism and racial discrimination, particularly in their institutionalized form, such as *apartheid,* or resulting from official doctrines of racial superiority or exclusivity, are among the most serious violations of human rights in the contemporary world and must be combated by all available means;

2. *Decides* that the international community, in general, and the United Nations, in particular, should continue to give the highest priority to programmes for combating racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid,* and to intensify their efforts, during the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to provide assistance and relief to the victims of racism and all forms of racial discrimination and *apartheid,* especially in South Africa and Namibia and in occupied territories and territories under alien domination;

3. *Appeals* to all Governments and to international and non-governmental organizations to increase and intensify their activities to combat racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* and to provide relief and assistance to the victims of these evils;

4. *Takes note* of the reports submitted by the Secretary-General containing information on the activities of Governments, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, as well as United Nations organs, to give effect to the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (*ibid.*);

5. *Notes* the efforts made to co-ordinate all the programmes currently under implementation by the United Nations system that relate to the objectives of the Decade and encourages the Co-ordinator for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination to continue his efforts;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the study on the effects of racial discrimination on the children of minorities, in particular those of migrant workers, in the field of education, training and employment, and to submit, *inter alia,* specific recommendations for the implementation of measures to combat the effects of that discrimination;

7. *Again requests* the Secretary-General to transmit his study on the role of private group action to combat racism and racial discrimination[8] to Governments, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in order to obtain their views and an indication from them of further relevant materials, and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a final report on this topic;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare and issue as soon as possible a collection of model legislation for the guidance of Governments in the enactment of further legislation against racial discrimination;

9. *Renews its invitation* to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to expedite the preparation of teaching materials and teaching aids to promote teaching, training and educational activities on human rights and against racism and racial discrimination, with particular emphasis on activities at the primary and secondary levels of education;

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[1] Resolution 217 A (III).

[2] Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

[3] Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

[4] Resolution 40/64 G, annex.

[5] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Eleventh Session, Resolutions,* p. 119.

[6] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIV.4 and corrigendum.

[7] *Ibid.*, chap. II.

[8] A/41/550.

10. *Requests* the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the Commission on Human Rights to update the study on racial discrimination;[9]

11. *Also requests* the Sub-Commission to complete as soon as possible the study of the results achieved and the obstacles encountered during the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the first half of the Second Decade;

12. *Notes* the holding at Geneva, from 3 to 6 October 1988, of a meeting on the global consultations on racial discrimination and requests the Secretary-General to transmit the recommendations of the global consultations to the organs of the United Nations and to the specialized agencies concerned with the view to their implementation;

13. *Welcomes* the decision of the Economic and Social Council contained in resolution 1988/6 of 24 May 1988 to organize in 1989 a seminar on cultural dialogue between the countries of origin and the host countries of migrant workers;

14. *Emphasizes* the importance of adequate recourse procedures for victims of racism and racial discrimination and therefore requests the Secretary-General, in the light of the results of the seminars held on this topic, to prepare and finalize, with the appropriate assistance of qualified experts if possible, a handbook of recourse procedures;

15. *Considers* that all the parts of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination should receive equal attention in order to attain the objectives of the Second Decade;

16. *Affirms once again* the need for the implementation of the plan of activities proposed for the period 1990-1993 contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 42/47;

17. *Invites* the Secretary-General to proceed without delay with the preparations for the activities scheduled for the biennium 1990-1991;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to accord the highest priority, in executing the plan of activities, to measures for combating *apartheid;*

19. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to accord, in his reports, special attention to the situation of migrant workers and their families;

20. *Invites* all Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to participate fully in the implementation of the plans of activities for the periods 1985-1989 and 1990-1993 by intensifying and broadening their efforts to bring about the speedy elimination of *apartheid* and all forms of racism and racial discrimination;

21. *Considers* that voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination are indispensable for the implementation of the above-mentioned programmes;

22. *Notes with regret* that the present situation of the Trust Fund is not encouraging;

23. *Strongly appeals,* therefore, to all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to contribute generously to the Trust Fund and, to this end, requests the Secretary-General to undertake appropriate contacts and initiatives to encourage contributions;

24. *Reiterates its request* to the Economic and Social Council, throughout the Second Decade, to submit annually to the General Assembly a report containing, *inter alia:*

(*a*) An enumeration of the activities undertaken or contemplated to achieve the objectives of the Second Decade, including the activities of Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other international and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations;

(*b*) A review and appraisal of those activities;

(*c*) Its suggestions and recommendations;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

26. *Decides* to keep the item entitled "Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination" on its agenda throughout the Second Decade and to consider it as a matter of the highest priority at its forty-fourth session.

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[9] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.XIV.2.

DOCUMENT A/43/776

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 88

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*4 November 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 88, the item entitled "Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa" and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered item 88 jointly with items 87, 91 and 96 at its 4th to 14th, 16th and 23rd meetings, from 10 to 19 and on 21 and 27 October 1988. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/43/SR.4-14, 16 and 23).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 4th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights made an introductory statement.

5. At the 16th meeting, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of African States, intro-

duced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.11) entitled "Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist régime of South Africa", which read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly,*
>
> [*Same text as the first to sixth and eighth to fourteenth preambular paragraphs and paragraphs 1 to 12 and 14 to 21 of the draft resolution in paragraph 15 below.*]"

6. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania revised it by inserting, after the sixth preambular paragraph, a new preambular paragraph, reading:

> "*Noting with regret* that the request contained in its resolution 41/95 with regard to making available to the Special Rapporteur two economists was not implemented,".

7. At the 23rd meeting, the Committee had before it a revised version (A/C.3/43/L.11/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, introduced by the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania and sponsored by the same States. In the revised version, after paragraph 12, a new paragraph was inserted as paragraph 13, reading:

> "13. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to include in his updated report a list of partial disinvestment of foreign enterprises from South Africa, enumerating various techniques employed to avoid total withdrawal from participation in the South African economy;",

and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

8. The statement by the Secretary-General of programme budget implications of the draft resolution was circulated in document A/C.3/43/L.16.

9. At the same meeting, the representative of Sweden made a statement.

10. The representatives of Israel and the United States of America made statements.

11. At the same meeting, the Committee voted separately on the eleventh preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.11/Rev.1, which was adopted by a recorded vote of 80 to 35, with 27 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Haiti, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Nepal, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

12. Also at the same meeting, the Committee voted separately on paragraph 3 of draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.11/Rev.1, which was adopted by a recorded vote of 80 to 36, with 26 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zaire.

Abstaining: Argentina, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Haiti, Japan, Liberia, Nepal, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, Swaziland, Thailand, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela.

13. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.11/Rev.1, as a whole, by a recorded vote of 121 to 10, with 15 abstentions (see para. 15 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Malta, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Zaire.

14. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Greece (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community), Belize, Iceland (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden), Turkey, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic and Egypt.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

15. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

ADVERSE CONSEQUENCES FOR THE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS OF POLITICAL, MILITARY, ECONOMIC AND OTHER FORMS OF ASSISTANCE GIVEN TO THE RACIST AND COLONIALIST RÉGIME OF SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3382 (XXX) and 3383 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 33/23 of 29 November 1978, 35/32 of 14 November 1980, 37/39 of 3 December 1982, 39/15 of 23 November 1984 and 41/95 of 4 December 1986,

Recalling also its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Mindful of its resolution 3171 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 relating to permanent sovereignty over natural resources of both developing countries and territories under colonial and foreign domination or subjected to the *apartheid* régime,

Recalling its resolutions on military collaboration with South Africa, as well as Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977, 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 and 569 (1985) of 26 July 1985,

Taking into account, in particular, the relevant decisions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-fourth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 25 to 28 May 1988 (see A/43/398, annex II), and by the Council of Ministers of that organization at its forty-eighth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1988 (*ibid.*, annex I),

Taking note with satisfaction of the updated report prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa,[10]

Noting with regret that the request contained in its resolution 41/95 with regard to making available to the Special Rapporteur two economists was not implemented,

Reaffirming that any collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa constitutes a hostile act against the oppressed peoples of southern Africa in their struggle for freedom and independence and a contemptuous defiance of the United Nations and of the international community,

Considering that such collaboration enables South Africa to acquire the means necessary to carry out acts of aggression and blackmail against independent African States,

Deeply concerned that the major Western and other trading partners of South Africa continue to collaborate with that racist régime and that their collaboration constitutes the main obstacle to the liquidation of that racist régime and the elimination of the inhuman and criminal system of *apartheid*,

Alarmed at the continued collaboration of certain Western States and Israel with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field,

Regretting that the Security Council has not been in a position to take binding decisions to prevent any collaboration in the nuclear field with South Africa,

Affirming that the highest priority must be accorded to international action to secure the full implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations for the eradication of *apartheid* and the liberation of the peoples of southern Africa,

Conscious of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa to self-determination, independence and the enjoyment of the natural resources of their territories;

2. *Again reaffirms* the right of those same peoples to dispose of those resources for their greater well-being and to obtain just reparation for the exploitation, depletion, loss or depreciation of those natural resources, including reparation for the exploitation and abuse of their human resources;

3. *Vigorously condemns* the collaboration of certain Western States, Israel and other States, as well as the transnational corporations and other organizations, which maintain or continue to increase their collaboration with the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa, especially in the

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[10] E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/6 and Add.1.

political, economic, military and nuclear fields, thus encouraging that régime to persist in its inhuman and criminal policy of brutal oppression of the peoples of southern Africa and denial of their human rights;

4. *Reaffirms once again* that States and organizations that give assistance to the racist régime of South Africa become accomplices in the inhuman practices of racial discrimination, colonialism and *apartheid* perpetrated by that régime, as well as in the acts of aggression against the liberation movements and neighbouring States;

5. *Requests* the Security Council once again urgently to consider the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against the racist régime of South Africa, in particular:

(*a*) The prohibition of all technological assistance or collaboration in the manufacture of arms and military supplies in South Africa;

(*b*) The cessation of all collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear field;

(*c*) The prohibition of all loans to, and all investments in, South Africa and the cessation of any trade with South Africa;

(*d*) An embargo on the supply of petroleum, petroleum products and other strategic goods to South Africa;

6. *Appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to extend all possible co-operation to the liberation movements of southern Africa recognized by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities for his updated report;[10]

8. *Reaffirms* that the updating of the report on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa is of the greatest importance to the cause of fighting *apartheid* and other violations of human rights in South Africa and Namibia;

9. *Invites* the Special Rapporteur:

(*a*) To continue to update, subject to annual review, the list of banks, transnational corporations and other organizations assisting the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa, giving such details regarding enterprises listed as the Rapporteur may consider necessary and appropriate, including explanations of responses, if any, and to submit the updated report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

(*b*) To use all available material from other United Nations organs, Member States, national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as other relevant sources, in order to indicate the volume, nature and adverse human consequences of the assistance given to the racist régime of South Africa;

(*c*) To intensify direct contacts with the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Secretariat and the United Nations Council for Namibia, with a view to consolidating mutual co-operation in updating his report;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur all the assistance, including adequate travel funds, that he may require in the exercise of his mandate, with a view, in particular, to intensifying direct contacts with the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, the Centre against *Apartheid* and the United Nations Council for Namibia, to expanding his work on the annotation of certain selected cases as reflected in the list contained in his report and to continuing the computerization of future updated lists;

11. *Demands* that the Secretary-General, in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 1986/145 of 23 May 1986, make available to the Special Rapporteur two economists to help him to develop his work of analysis and documentation of some special cases mentioned in his report;

12. *Notes with satisfaction* the disinvestment measures, trade restrictions and other positive measures taken by some countries and transnational corporations, and encourages them to continue in this direction;

13. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to include in his updated report a list of partial disinvestment of foreign enterprises from South Africa, enumerating various techniques employed to avoid total withdrawal from participation in the South African economy;

14. *Calls upon* the Governments of the countries where the banks, transnational corporations and other organizations named and listed in the updated report are based to take effective action to put a stop to their trading, manufacturing and investing activities in the territory of South Africa as well as in the Territory of Namibia illegally occupied by the racist Pretoria régime;

15. *Urgently requests* all specialized agencies, particularly the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, to refrain from granting loans or financial assistance of any type to the racist régime of South Africa;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the updated report to the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, the United Nations Council for Namibia, other bodies concerned within the United Nations system and regional international organizations;

17. *Invites* the Secretary-General to give the updated report the widest dissemination, to issue it as a United Nations publication and to make it available to learned societies, research centres, universities, political and humanitarian organizations and other interested groups;

18. *Calls upon* all Governments to co-operate with the Special Rapporteur in making the report even more accurate and informative;

19. *Calls upon* all States, specialized agencies and regional, intergovernmental and other organizations concerned to give wide publicity to the updated report;

20. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to give high priority at its forty-fifth session to the consideration of the updated report;

21. *Decides* to consider at its forty-fifth session, as a matter of high priority, the item entitled "Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa", in the light of any recommendations which the Sub-Commission

on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council and the Special Committee against *Apartheid* may wish to submit to it.

DOCUMENT A/43/777

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 91

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*4 November 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 91, the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination" and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered item 91 jointly with items 87, 88 and 96 at its 4th to 14th, 16th, 17th and 23rd meetings, from 10 to 19 and on 21, 24 and 27 October 1988. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/43/SR.4-14, 16, 17 and 23).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 4th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights made an introductory statement.

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.8

5. At the 16th meeting, the representative of Belgium introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.8) entitled "Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination", sponsored by Argentina, Australia, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Italy, Luxembourg, Morocco, New Zealand, Portugal, Rwanda, Spain and Yugoslavia; subsequently Brazil and Djibouti joined as sponsors. The draft resolution read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> [*Same text as the first preambular paragraph and paragraphs 1 to 4 and 6 of draft resolution I in paragraph 16 below.*]"

6. At the same meeting, the representative of Uruguay introduced amendments (A/C.3/43/L.14) to the draft resolution, sponsored by Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Iceland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Senegal, Sweden and Uruguay, by which:

(*a*) After the preambular paragraph, a new paragraph would be inserted, reading:

> "*Noting with satisfaction* the entry into force, on 3 December 1982, of the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals under article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,";

(*b*) After paragraph 4, a new paragraph would be inserted as paragraph 5, reading:

> "5. *Calls upon* the States parties to the Convention to consider the possibility of making the declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention;",

and the remaining paragraph would be renumbered accordingly.

7. At its 23rd meeting, the Committee took the following action on draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.8 and the amendments thereto:

(*a*) The amendments contained in document A/C.3/43/L.14 were adopted by a recorded vote of 80 to none, with 59 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malta, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

(*b*) The draft resolution was adopted, as amended, without a vote (see para. 16 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.9

8. At the 16th meeting, the representative of Yugoslavia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.9) entitled "Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination", sponsored by Algeria, Australia, Bulgaria, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France,

Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Rwanda, Senegal, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, subsequently joined by Djibouti and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

9. At its 23rd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 16 below, draft resolution II).

10. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the Netherlands and Denmark.

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.10/Rev.1

11. At the 17th meeting, the representative of the German Democratic Republic introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.10/Rev.1) entitled "Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*", sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam and Zambia, subsequently joined by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

12. At the 23rd meeting, before the Committee took action on the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Greece (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community) and the United States of America.

13. At the same meeting, the Committee took action on the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) The words "State terrorism" in the fourth preambular paragraph were adopted by a recorded vote of 110 to 18, with 14 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Honduras, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bhutan, Canada, Chile, Fiji, Finland, Iceland, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Togo, Turkey, Uruguay.

(*b*) The sixth preambular paragraph was adopted by a recorded vote of 114 to 15, with 13 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Brazil, Chile, Fiji, Finland, Iceland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Turkey, Zaire.

(*c*) Paragraph 6 was adopted by a recorded vote of 113 to 17, with 11 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Finland, Gabon, Haiti, Iceland, New Zealand, Norway, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sweden, Turkey.

(*d*) Paragraph 7 was adopted by a recorded vote of 116 to 8, with 16 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

(*e*) Paragraph 10 was adopted by a recorded vote of 117 to 14, with 9 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Canada, Finland, Iceland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Turkey.

14. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 120 to 2, with 23 abstentions (see para. 16 below, draft resolution III). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,[11] United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg,

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[11] The delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland subsequently informed the Committee that it had intended to abstain in the vote on the draft resolution.

Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

15. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Japan, Turkey, Sweden (on behalf also of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway) and Austria.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

16. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to III below:

Draft resolution I

STATUS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions adopted since 1973, the most recent of which is resolution 41/104 of 4 December 1986,

Noting with satisfaction the entry into force, on 3 December 1982, of the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals under article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[2]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (A/43/517);

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the number of States that have ratified the Convention or acceded thereto;

3. *Reaffirms once again its conviction* that ratification of or accession to the Convention on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions are necessary for the realization of the objectives of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;[12]

4. *Requests* those States which have not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto;

5. *Calls upon* the States parties to the Convention to consider the possibility of making the declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report concerning the status of the Convention, in accordance with Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965.

Draft resolution II

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and resolution 41/104 of 4 December 1986 on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, as well as its other relevant resolutions on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,[12]

Reiterating the importance of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[2] which is the most widely accepted human rights instrument adopted under the auspices of the United Nations,

Aware of the importance of the contributions of the Committee to the efforts of the United Nations to combat racism and all other forms of discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin,

Welcoming the report of the Committee on the work of its thirty-sixth session (A/43/18),

Reiterating once again the need to intensify the struggle for the elimination of racism and racial discrimination throughout the world, especially the elimination of the system of *apartheid* in South Africa and Namibia,

Emphasizing the obligation of all States parties to the Convention to take legislative, judicial and other measures in order to secure full implementation of the provisions of the Convention,

Recalling the urgent appeals made by the Secretary-General, the General Assembly, the eleventh and twelfth meetings of States parties to the Convention and the Committee itself to the States parties to honour their financial obligation under the Convention,

Expressing its appreciation for the efforts of the members of the Committee to explore ways and means to overcome the Committee's current financial crisis,

Gravely concerned that, despite those appeals and other efforts, the meeting schedule of the Committee has been interrupted and the proper functioning of the Committee continues to deteriorate,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the question of financing the expenses of the members of the Committee (A/43/607),

1. *Expresses its profound concern* at the fact that a number of States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination have still not fulfilled their financial obligations, which led to the cancellation of the February/March 1988 session and the curtailment by one week of the August 1988 session of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

2. *Expresses once again its concern* that such a situation led to further delay in discharging the substantive obligations of the Committee under the Convention;

3. *Commends* the Committee for its work with regard to the implementation of the Convention and the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee on the work of its thirty-sixth session;

5. *Calls upon* States parties to fulfil their obligations under article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention and to submit in due time their periodic reports on measures taken to implement the Convention;

6. *Notes with appreciation* the measures taken by the Committee with a view to improving the reporting procedure and streamlining its own method of examination of reports submitted by States parties;

7. *Strongly appeals* to all States parties to fulfil their financial obligations under article 8, paragraph 6, of the Convention and to pay their outstanding contributions and, if possible, their contributions for 1989 before 1 February 1989 so as to enable the Committee to meet regularly;

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[12] Resolution 38/14.

8. *Endorses* the decision taken at the twelfth meeting of States parties to the Convention that, as an exceptional measure, pending resolution of its current financial difficulties, the Committee should hold one extended session if possible in 1989;[13]

9. *Invites* the Secretary-General to ensure, if possible, that the Committee holds its regular session in 1989 for at least three weeks;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the financial situation of the Committee and possible administrative and legal measures for improving the situation facing the Committee;

11. *Decides* to consider the report at its forty-fourth session under the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination".

Draft resolution III

STATUS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE SUPPRESSION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF *Apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/103 of 4 December 1986 and 42/56 of 30 November 1987,

Mindful that the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*[3] constitutes an important international treaty in the field of human rights and services to implement the ideals of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1]

Reaffirming its conviction that *apartheid* constitutes a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, a gross violation of human rights and a crime against humanity, seriously threatening international peace and security,

Strongly condemning South Africa's continued policy of *apartheid* and its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, as well as its policy of aggression, State terrorism and destabilization against independent African States,

Alarmed by the aggravation of the situation in South Africa, in particular the further escalation of ruthless repression by the Fascist-like *apartheid* régime,

Mindful of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/14 of 29 February 1988 (see E/1988/12 and Corr.1, chap. II, sect. A), in which the Commission expressed its conviction that the crime of *apartheid* is a form of the crime of genocide,

Stressing that the root cause of the conflict in southern Africa is the policy of *apartheid* and that only the total eradication of *apartheid* can lead to a peaceful and lasting solution of that conflict,

Condemning the continued collaboration of certain States and transnational corporations with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, military and other fields as an encouragement to the intensification of its odious policy of *apartheid*,

Firmly convinced that the legitimate struggle of the oppressed peoples in southern Africa against *apartheid*, racism and colonialism and for the effective exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence demands more than ever all necessary support by the international community and, in particular, further action by the Security Council in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Underlining that ratification of or accession to the Convention on a universal basis and the implementation of its provisions without any delay are necessary for its effectiveness, and therefore will contribute to the eradication of the crime of *apartheid*,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid* (A/43/516);

2. *Commends* those States parties to the Convention which have submitted their reports under article VII thereof;

3. *Appeals once again* to those States which have not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the Convention without further delay, in particular those States which have jurisdiction over transnational corporations operating in South Africa and Namibia and without whose co-operation such operations could not be halted;

4. *Underlines* the importance of the universal ratification of the Convention, which would be an effective contribution to the fulfilment of the ideals of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the fortieth anniversary of which is being celebrated in 1988;

5. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Group of Three of the Commission on Human Rights,[14] which was set up under the Convention, and, in particular, of the conclusions and recommendations contained in that report;

6. *Draws the attention* of all States to the opinion expressed by the Group of Three in its report that transnational corporations operating in South Africa and Namibia must be considered accomplices in the crime of *apartheid*, in accordance with article III (*b*) of the Convention;[15]

7. *Calls upon* all States of which the transnational corporations continue to do business with South Africa and Namibia to take appropriate steps to terminate their dealings with South Africa and Namibia;

8. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to intensify, in co-operation with the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, its efforts to compile periodically the progressive list of individuals, organizations, institutions and representatives of States deemed responsible for crimes enumerated in article II of the Convention, as well as those against whom or which legal proceedings have been undertaken;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to circulate the above-mentioned list among all States parties to the Convention and all Member States and to bring such facts to the attention of the public by all means of mass communication;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the States parties to the Convention, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide the Commission on Human Rights with relevant information concerning the forms of the crime of *apartheid*, as described in article II of the Convention, committed by transnational corporations operating in South Africa;

11. *Notes* the importance of measures to be taken by States parties in the field of teaching and education for fuller implementation of the Convention;

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[13] See CERD/SP/SR.19, para. 47.

[14] E/CN.4/1988/32.

[15] *Ibid.*, para. 34.

12. *Appeals* to all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and international and national non-governmental organizations to step up their activities in enhancing public awareness by denouncing the crimes committed by the racist régime of South Africa;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts, through appropriate channels, to disseminate information on the Convention and its implementation with a view to promoting further ratification of or accession to the Convention;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his next annual report under General Assembly resolution 3380 (XXX) of 10 November 1975 a special section concerning the implementation of the Convention.

DOCUMENTS A/43/778 AND ADD.1

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 96

DOCUMENT A/43/778

PART I OF THE REPORT

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*4 November 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 96, the item entitled, "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights" and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. At its 14th meeting, the Third Committee decided to keep open the consideration of item 96 until such time as it would hear the oral report of the Special Rapporteur on the question of the use of mercenaries.

3. The Committee considered item 96 jointly with items 87, 88 and 91 at its 4th to 16th, 23rd and 56th meetings, from 10 to 21 and on 27 October and 29 November 1988. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/43/SR.4-16, 23 and 56).

4. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

5. At the 4th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights made an introductory statement.

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.5

6. At the 15th meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.5) entitled "Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination", sponsored by Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Colombia, the Comoros, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Ecuador, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Qatar, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the Sudan and Thailand.

7. At its 23rd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 14 below, draft resolution I).

8. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of India made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.6

9. At the 16th meeting, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of African States, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.6) entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights", which read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly,*
>
> [*Same text as draft resolution II in paragraph 14 below, with the exception of the last preambular paragraph and paragraph 27.*]
>
> "*Deeply shocked and alarmed* at the deplorable consequences of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and recalling all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982 and 521 (1982) of 19 September 1982,
>
> "27. *Commends* the Government of Angola for its political will, diplomatic flexibility and constructive spirit in the search for a negotiated solution to the problems of southern Africa and welcomes the ongoing negotiations among Angola, Cuba and South Africa, headed by the United States of America, aimed at seeking a peaceful solution to the conflict in south-western Africa;".

10. At the 23rd meeting, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania revised the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) The last preambular paragraph was replaced by the following:

> "*Deeply concerned and alarmed* at the deplorable consequences of Israel's continuing acts of aggression against Lebanon and recalling all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982 and 521 (1982) of 19 September 1982,";

(*b*) In paragraph 27, the word "headed" was replaced by the word "mediated".

11. Statements were made by the representatives of Israel and the United States of America.

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 116 to 16, with 13 abstentions (see para. 14 below, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras,[16] Iceland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Fiji, Greece, Ireland, Japan, New Zealand, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Zaire.

13. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Greece (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community), Spain, Mexico, Argentina, Ecuador, the Dominican Republic, Turkey, Uruguay, Costa Rica and the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

14. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II below:

Draft resolution I

UNIVERSAL REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Convenants on Human Rights,[17] as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned about the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of an increasing number of sovereign peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth,[18] thirty-seventh,[19] thirty-eighth,[20] thirty-ninth,[21] fortieth,[22] forty-first,[23] forty-second,[24] forty-third[25] and forty-fourth (see E/1988/12 and Corr.1, chap. II, sect. A) sessions,

Reiterating its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980, 36/10 of 28 October 1981, 37/42 of 3 December 1982, 38/16 of 22 November 1983, 39/18 of 23 November 1984, 40/24 of 29 November 1985, 41/100 of 4 December 1986 and 42/94 of 7 December 1987,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/633 and Add.1),

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of these acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session under

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[16] The delegation of Honduras subsequently informed the Committee that it had intended to abstain in the vote on the draft resolution.

[17] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[18] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum, chap. XXVI, sect. A.

[19] *Ibid., 1981, Supplement No. 5* and corrigendum, chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

[20] *Ibid., 1982, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum, chap. XXVI, sect. A.

[21] *Ibid., 1983, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum, chap. XXVII, sect. A.

[22] *Ibid., 1984, Supplement No. 4* and corrigendum, chap. II, sect. A.

[23] *Ibid., 1985, Supplement No. 2*, chap. II, sect. A.

[24] *Ibid., 1986, Supplement No. 2*, chap. II, sect. A.

[25] *Ibid., 1987, Supplement No. 5* and corrigenda, chap. II, sect. A.

the item entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights".

Draft resolution II

IMPORTANCE OF THE UNIVERSAL REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION AND OF THE SPEEDY GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES FOR THE EFFECTIVE GUARANTEE AND OBSERVANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and foreign domination,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) and all relevant resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also its resolutions on the question of Namibia, in particular resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and S-14/1 of 20 September 1986, as well as the relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 and 601 (1987) of 30 October 1987,

Recalling further the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa[26] and the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia,[27]

Recalling the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meetings, held at Luanda from 18 to 22 May 1987,[28]

Recalling also the final communiqué adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its ministerial meeting held at United Nations Headquarters on 2 October 1987,[29]

Bearing in mind the outcome of the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel, held at Vienna from 11 to 13 July 1983,[30]

Recalling with satisfaction the holding at Tunis from 7 to 9 August 1984 of the Conference of Arab Solidarity with the Struggle for Liberation in Southern Africa,[31]

Taking note of resolutions CM/Res.1147 (XLVIII) on Namibia and CM/Res.1148 (XLVIII) on South Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-eighth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1988 (see A/43/398, annex I),

Taking note also of the statement issued on 29 September 1988 by the President of the Security Council, on behalf of the members of the Council, in which he expressed their concern that so long after the adoption of Council resolution 435 (1978) the Namibian people had not yet attained their self-determination and independence and strongly urged South Africa to comply forthwith with the resolutions and decisions of the Council, in particular resolution 435 (1978), and to co-operate with the Secretary-General in its immediate, full and definitive implementation,[32]

Gravely concerned about the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and the continued violations of the human rights of the people in the Territory and of the other peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation,

Gravely concerned about the continuation of the news blackout in Namibia by the racist régime of Pretoria,

Expressing support and solidarity with students, workers and parents in Namibia in their demand for the removal of the racist South African military bases from the vicinity of the schools,

Reaffirming that the system of *apartheid* imposed on the South African people constitutes a violation of the fundamental rights of that people, a crime against humanity and a constant threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming its resolution 39/2 of 28 September 1984, and recalling Security Council resolution 554 (1984) of 17 August 1984, in which the Council rejected the so-called "new constitution" as null and void, Council resolution 569 (1985) of 26 July 1985 and the statement made by the President of the Council on 13 June 1986 on the nationwide state of emergency in South Africa,[33]

Deeply concerned about the continued terrorist acts of aggression committed by the Pretoria régime against independent African States in the region, in particular the unprovoked attacks against Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe,

Recalling its resolution 42/95 of 7 December 1987 condemning the holding of an all-white election by the racist régime in May 1987, in the midst of the state of emergency, accompanied by the muzzling of the press and the increased brutal repression of the majority, which once again clearly manifested the *apartheid* régime's arrogant defiance and intransigence,

Alarmed by the latest manoeuvre the racist régime has employed to gain credibility, namely, the staging of fraudulent municipal elections on 26 October 1988, which were designed to entrench further white supremacy,

Deeply concerned about the banning of nineteen mass democratic organizations and eighteen individuals, including the restrictions imposed on Govan Mbeki, as well as the outright banning of the End Conscription Campaign, which is committed to peaceful means of struggle against *apartheid*,

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[26] *Report of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, Paris, 16-20 June 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.23), chap. IX.

[27] See *Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, Vienna, 7-11 July 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.16 and addendum), part three.

[28] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 24*, part two, chap. III, para. 203.

[29] A/42/631-S/19187, annex.

[30] See A/38/311-S/15883, annex.

[31] See A/39/450-S/16726.

[32] S/20208. For the printed text, see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1988.*

[33] See *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1986*, p. 17.

Alarmed by the increasing number of assassinations and abductions of members and leaders of the national liberation movements in Africa and elsewhere by hit squads deployed and paid by the racist régime,

Deeply concerned about the racist régime's increased attacks on the religious community and its individual leaders and the recent bombings of the offices of the mass democratic organizations, including those of the Southern Africa Catholic Bishop's Conference at Pretoria, by agents of the régime,

Deeply indignant at the persistent policy of hostility by the racist régime of South Africa against Angola, which constitutes an act of aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 527 (1982) of 15 December 1982 and 535 (1983) of 29 June 1983 on Lesotho, and Council resolutions 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985 and 572 (1985) of 30 September 1985 on Botswana,

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the First Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, held at Cairo from 7 to 9 March 1977,[34]

Recalling also the Geneva Declaration on Palestine and the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights, adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine,[35]

Considering that the denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, sovereignty, independence and return to Palestine and the brutal suppression by the Israeli forces of the heroic uprising, the *intifadah*, of the Palestinian population in the occupied territories, as well as the repeated Israeli aggression against the population of the region, constitute a serious threat to international peace and security,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988 and 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988 on the deterioration of the situation of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories,

Deeply concerned and alarmed at the deplorable consequences of Israel's continuing acts of aggression against Lebanon and recalling all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982 and 521 (1982) of 19 September 1982,

1. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully and faithfully all the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination and independence by peoples under colonial and foreign domination;

2. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for their independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, *apartheid* and foreign occupation by all available means, including armed struggle;

3. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the Namibian people, the Palestinian people and all peoples under foreign and colonial domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without foreign interference;

4. *Strongly condemns* those Governments that do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;

5. *Calls once again* for the full and immediate implementation of the declarations and programmes of action on Namibia and on Palestine adopted by the international conferences on those questions;

6. *Reaffirms once again* its vigorous condemnation of the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by racist South Africa;

7. *Condemns once again* the racist régime of South Africa for its installation of a so-called "interim administration" at Windhoek and declares that action to be illegal, null and void;

8. *Strongly condemns* the illegal, occupationist and racist régime of South Africa for its increased brutal repression of the Namibian people, as manifested by the continued arrest and detention without trial of leaders of the South West Africa People's Organization, trade unionists and church leaders, the cold-blooded murder and torture of children, women and the elderly, and the bombing and destruction of social and educational institutions by the racist army, police and murder squads, and demands the immediate and unconditional release of all Namibians imprisoned and detained by the Pretoria régime;

9. *Vehemently condemns* the racist régime of Pretoria for the news blackout in Namibia, the repeated destruction of editorial offices of independent papers such as *The Namibian* and the arrest of their staff members with a view to preventing them from exposing the atrocities committed by the racist troops and murder squads against the innocent civilian population;

10. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime for the brutal attack by its occupation troops against peaceful demonstrators gathered at Windhoek on 29 September 1988 to mark the tenth anniversary of the adoption of Security Council resolution 435 (1978);

11. *Further condemns* the policy of "bantustanization" and reiterates its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in its just and legitimate struggle against the racist minority régime of Pretoria;

12. *Reaffirms* its rejection of the so-called "new constitution" as null and void and reiterates that peace in South Africa can be guaranteed only by the establishment of majority rule through the full and free exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in a united and undivided South Africa;

13. *Commends* the efforts of the democratic forces within the various sections of South African society that are striving towards the abolition of *apartheid* and the creation of a united non-racial democratic society in South Africa and, in this connection, recalls with satisfaction the Dakar Declaration, adopted at the meeting organized by the In-

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[34] A/32/61, annex I.

[35] *Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I.

stitute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa at Dakar from 9 to 12 July 1987;[36]

14. *Strongly condemns* the holding of municipal elections on 26 October 1988, which will further entrench white supremacy, and demands the calling of free and fair elections based on universal adult suffrage in a united and democratic South Africa;

15. *Vehemently condemns* the banning and restrictions imposed on the mass democratic movements and individuals using peaceful means of struggle against *apartheid*, as well as the restrictions imposed on Govan Mbeki, leader of the African National Congress of South Africa, who was recently released from Robben Island, and demands that these restrictions and bannings be immediately lifted;

16. *Strongly condemns* the wanton killing of peaceful and defenceless demonstrators and workers on strike, as well as the arbitrary arrests of leaders and activists of the mass democratic movement, including women and young children, and demands their immediate and unconditional release, in particular that of Nelson Mandela and Zephania Mothopeng;

17. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for the imposition, renewal and extension of the state of emergency under its repugnant Internal Security Act and calls for the immediate lifting of the state of emergency, as well as the repeal of the Internal Security Act;

18. *Strongly condemns* the increased attacks on the religious community and its leaders, and demands that the racist Pretoria régime bring to justice those responsible for the bombing of the mass democratic organizations, including the Southern Africa Catholic Bishop's Conference;

19. *Condemns* South Africa for its increasing oppression of the Namibian people, for the massive militarization of Namibia and for its armed attacks launched against the States in the region in order to destabilize them politically and to sabotage and destroy their economies;

20. *Strongly condemns* the establishment and use of armed terrorist groups by South Africa with a view to pitting them against the national liberation movements and destabilizing the legitimate Governments of southern Africa;

21. *Calls once again* for the full implementation of the provisions of the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa[26] and of the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Nambia;[27]

22. *Demands once again* the immediate implementation of General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and S-14/1 of 20 September 1986;

23. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies, organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations to extend their support to the Namibian people through their sole and legitimate representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, in its struggle to gain its right to self-determination and national independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

24. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime for its wanton arrests and detention of women and children in South Africa and Namibia and demands their immediate and unconditional release;

25. *Strongly condemns* the persistent policy of hostility and the repeated armed attacks by the racist régime of South Africa against Angola, which constitute acts of aggression against the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of that country;

26. *Demands* that the Pretoria régime respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola and the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, and demands the immediate payment of compensation to Angola for damages caused, in accordance with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the Security Council;

27. *Commends* the Government of Angola for its political will, diplomatic flexibility and constructive spirit in the search for a negotiated solution to the problems of southern Africa and welcomes the ongoing negotiations among Angola, Cuba and South Africa, mediated by the United States of America, aimed at seeking a peaceful solution to the conflict in south-western Africa;

28. *Strongly reaffirms* its solidarity with the independent African countries and national liberation movements that are victims of murderous acts of aggression and destabilization by the racist régime of Pretoria, and calls upon the international community to render increased assistance and support to these countries in order to enable them to strengthen their defence capacity, defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity and peacefully rebuild and develop;

29. *Reaffirms* that the practice of using mercenaries against sovereign States and national liberation movements constitutes a criminal act, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories and the transit of mercenaries through their territories to be punishable offences, and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

30. *Strongly condemns* the continued violation of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation, the continuation of the illegal occupation by the racist minority régime in southern Africa and the denial to the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights;

31. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of Pretoria for its acts of destabilization against Lesotho, and strongly urges the international community to continue to extend maximum assistance to Lesotho to enable it to fulfil its international humanitarian obligations towards refugees and to use its influence on the racist régime so that it desists from such acts against Lesotho;

32. *Strongly condemns* the unprovoked and unwarranted military attacks of 14 June 1985, 19 May 1986 and 20 June 1988 on the capital of Botswana and demands that the racist régime pay full and adequate compensation to Botswana for the loss of life and damage to property;

33. *Strongly condemns* the escalation of massacres of defenceless people and the continuing destruction of economic and social infrastructures perpetrated against Mozambique by armed terrorists, who are an extension of the South African army of aggression;

34. *Denounces* the collusion between Israel and South Africa and expresses support for the Declaration of the In-

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[36] A/42/554-S/19126, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19126, annex.

ternational Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel;[30]

35. *Strongly condemns* the policy of those Western States, Israel and other States whose political, economic, military, nuclear, strategic, cultural and sports relations with the racist minority régime of South Africa encourage that régime to persist in its suppression of the aspirations of the peoples to self-determination and independence;

36. *Again demands* the immediate application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, by all countries and more particularly by those countries that maintain military and nuclear co-operation with the racist Pretoria régime and continue to supply it with related *matériel;*

37. *Reaffirms* all relevant resolutions adopted by the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on the question of Western Sahara, including General Assembly resolution 42/78 of 4 December 1987, and calls upon the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue their efforts to find a just and lasting solution to this question;

38. *Notes* the contacts between the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France in the search for a just solution to the problem of the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Comoros, in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on this question;

39. *Calls* for a substantial increase in all forms of assistance given by all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* through national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

40. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and compliance with article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

41. *Strongly condemns* the constant and deliberate violations of the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people, as well as the expansionist activities of Israel in the Middle East, which constitute an obstacle to the achievement of self-determination and independence by the Palestinian people and a threat to peace and stability in the region;

42. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies, organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations to extend their support to the Palestinian people through its sole and legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its struggle to regain its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter;

43. *Expresses its appreciation* for the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial rule continue to receive from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental organizations, and calls for a substantial increase in that assistance;

44. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies and other competent organizations of the United Nations system to do their utmost to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to intensify their efforts to support peoples under colonial, foreign and racist domination in their just struggle for self-determination and independence;

45. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to give the widest possible publicity to the struggle of oppressed peoples for the achievement of their self-determination and national independence and to report periodically to the General Assembly on his activities in this regard;

46. *Decides* to consider this item at its forty-fourth session on the basis of the reports on the strengthening of assistance to colonial territories and peoples that Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations have been requested to submit.

DOCUMENT A/43/778/ADD.1

PART II OF THE REPORT

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*5 December 1988*]

1. At the 16th meeting, the representative of Nigeria introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.12) entitled "Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right to self-determination", sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Swaziland, Uganda, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe; subsequently Benin, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Guinea, India, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mongolia, Panama, Peru, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Sudan, Togo and Viet Nam joined as sponsors. The draft resolution read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly,*
>
> [*Same text as the first to eleventh preambular paragraphs and paragraphs 1 to 9 of the draft resolution in paragraph 8 below.*]
>
> "10. *Decides* to examine at its forty-fourth session the question of the use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right to self-determination under the item entitled 'Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights';
>
> "11. *Emphasizes* the importance of having the Special Rapporteur present his report during the consideration of the item entitled 'Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights'."

2. At the 56th meeting, the representative of Nigeria revised the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) In the title and in paragraph 10, the words "of peoples" were inserted after the words "the exercise of the right";

(*b*) After the eleventh preambular paragraph, a new paragraph was added, reading:

> "*Taking note with appreciation* of the reports of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the question of the use of mercenaries as a means of impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation,".

3. At the same meeting, the representative of Morocco made a statement in the course of which she proposed an amendment to the draft resolution whereby the phrase ", and also during the consideration of the item entitled 'Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries' " was to be inserted at the end of paragraph 11.

4. Statements were made by the representatives of Nigeria, the Netherlands and Morocco.

5. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Greece (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community), the United States of America, El Salvador and Costa Rica.

6. The Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised and amended, by a recorded vote of 107 to 10, with 22 abstentions (see para. 8 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada,[37] Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominica, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

7. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Guatemala, Pakistan, Morocco, Turkey, Japan and Oman.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

8. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

USE OF MERCENARIES AS A MEANS TO VIOLATE HUMAN RIGHTS AND TO IMPEDE THE EXERCISE OF THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need for strict observance of the principles of sovereign equality, political independence, territorial integrity of States and self-determination of peoples, as well as scrupulous respect for the principle of the non-use or threat of the use of force in international relations, enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and developed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[38]

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples and their liberation movements for their independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, *apartheid* and foreign intervention and occupation, and that their legitimate struggle can in no way be considered as or equated to mercenary activity,

Deeply concerned about the increasing menace that the activities of mercenaries represent for all States, particularly African, Central American and other developing States,

Recognizing that the use of mercenaries is a threat to international peace and security,

Recognizing also that the activities of mercenaries are contrary to fundamental principles of international law, such as non-interference in the internal affairs of States, territorial integrity and independence, and seriously impede the process of self-determination of peoples struggling against colonialism, racism and *apartheid* and all forms of foreign domination,

Recalling all of its relevant resolutions, particularly resolution 42/96 of 7 December 1987, in which it denounced the practice of using mercenaries, in particular against developing countries and national liberation movements,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 239 (1967) of 10 July 1967, 405 (1977) of 14 April 1977, 419 (1977) of 24 November 1977, 496 (1981) of 15 December 1981 and 507 (1982) of 28 May 1982, in which the Council, *inter alia*, condemned any State that persisted in permitting or tolerating the recruitment of mercenaries, and the provision of facilities to them, with the objective of overthrowing the Governments of States Members of the United Nations,

Welcoming Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/7 of 22 February 1988 (see E/1988/12 and Corr.1, chap. II, sect. A), in which the Commission condemned the increased recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries,

Reaffirming its decision, in its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977, to accord priority to the search for solutions to the mass and flagrant violations of human rights of peoples and persons affected by situations such as those resulting, *inter alia*, from aggression and threats against national sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity,

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[37] A vote was inadvertently recorded for the delegation of Grenada.

[38] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the convention adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its fourteenth ordinary session, held at Libreville from 2 to 5 July 1977,[39] condemning and outlawing the use of mercenaries and its adverse effects on the independence and territorial integrity of African States,

Deeply concerned about the loss of life, the substantial damage to property and the short-term and long-term negative effects on the economy of southern African countries resulting from mercenary aggression,

Taking note with appreciation of the reports of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the question of the use of mercenaries as a means of impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (A/43/632, annex) and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation (A/43/735, annex),

1. *Condemns* the increased recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries, as well as all other forms of support to mercenaries for the purpose of destabilizing and overthrowing the Governments of southern Africa and Central America and of other developing States and fighting against the national liberation movements of peoples struggling for the exercise of their right to self-determination;

2. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its increasing use of groups of armed mercenaries against national liberation movements and for the destabilization of the Governments of southern African States;

3. *Denounces* any State that persists in the recruitment, or permits or tolerates the recruitment, or mercenaries and provides facilities to them for launching armed aggression against other States;

4. *Calls upon* all States to exercise the utmost vigilance against the menace posed by the activities of mercenaries and to ensure, by both administrative and legislative measures, that the territory of those States and other territories under their control, as well as their nationals, are not used for the recruitment, assembly, financing, training and transit of mercenaries, or the planning of such activities designed to destabilize or overthrow the Government of any State and to fight the national liberation movements struggling against racism, *apartheid*, colonial domination and foreign intervention and occupation for their independence, territorial integrity and national unity;

5. *Urges* all States to take the necessary measures under their respective domestic laws to prohibit the recruitment, financing, training and transit of mercenaries on their territory;

6. *Calls upon* all States to extend humanitarian assistance to victims of situations resulting from the use of mercenaries, as well as from colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation;

7. *Considers* it inadmissible to use channels of humanitarian and other assistance to finance, train and arm mercenaries;

8. *Welcomes* the provisions of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/7 aimed at giving the Special Rapporteur on the question of the use of mercenaries the full opportunity to carry out his mandate most effectively;

9. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Special Rapporteur for his reports and especially for his preliminary conclusions and recommendations;

10. *Decides* to examine at its forty-fourth session the question of the use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination under the item entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights";

11. *Emphasizes* the importance of having the Special Rapporteur present his report during the consideration of the item entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights", and also during the consideration of the item entitled "Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries".

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[39] See A/32/310, annex II.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.49*

Nigeria: amendment to the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in document A/43/778/Add.1

[*Original: English*]
[*9 December 1988*]

Paragraph 11 of the draft resolution

For "also during the consideration of the item entitled 'Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries'.", *substitute* "requests the Secretary-General to make the same report available to the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries, for its information."

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* Incorporating document A/43/L.49/Corr.1 dated 12 December 1988.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1988, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions submitted by the Third Committee in its reports on agenda items 87, 88, 91 and 96.

The draft resolution submitted in the report on agenda item 87 (A/43/775, para. 10) was adopted without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 43/91.[40]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on agenda item 88 (A/43/776, para. 15) was adopted as follows: the eleventh preambular paragraph was adopted by 82 votes to 32, with 37 abstentions,* paragraph 3 was adopted by 84 votes to 32, with 36 abstentions,* and the draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 129 votes to 10, with 17 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 43/92.[40]

Draft resolutions I to III submitted in the report on agenda item 91 (A/43/777, para. 16) were adopted as follows: draft resolutions I and II were adopted without a vote; the words "State terrorism" in the fourth preambular paragraph of draft resolution III were adopted by 118 votes to 18, with 16 abstentions,* the sixth preambular paragraph was adopted by 122 votes to 15, with 15 abstentions,* paragraph 6 was adopted by 119 votes to 17, with 12 abstentions,* paragraph 7 was adopted by 123 votes to 8, with 19 abstentions,* and paragraph 10 was adopted by 126 votes to 15, with 11 abstentions;* draft resolution III as a whole was adopted by 128 votes to 1, with 26 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 43/95 to 43/97.[40]

Draft resolutions I and II submitted in part I of the report on agenda item 96 (A/43/778, para. 14) were adopted as follows: draft resolution I was adopted without a vote and draft resolution II was adopted by 124 votes to 15, with 15 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 43/105 and 43/106.[40]

The oral amendment (subsequently issued as document A/43/L.49) to the draft resolution submitted in part II of the report on agenda item 96 (A/43/778/Add.1, para. 8) was adopted by 123 votes to 6, with 21 abstentions.* The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by 125 votes to 10, with 21 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 43/107.[40]

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* Recorded vote.

[40] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/43/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1988 (chap. III, sect. C)	87	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 3*
A/43/18	Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	87, 91	*Ibid., Supplement No. 18*
A/43/163 and Corr.1	Letter dated 19 February 1988 from the representative of Paraguay to the Secretary-General	96	
A/43/207-S/19588	Letter dated 7 March 1988, from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	88	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988,* document S/19588
A/43/226-S/19649	Letter dated 16 March 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of two communiqués issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in New York on 16 March 1988	91	
A/43/230	Letter dated 21 March 1988 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	91	
A/43/235-S/19674	Letter dated 22 March 1988 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	96	*Ibid.*, document S/19674
A/43/263	Letter dated 28 March 1988 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	91	
A/43/320	Letter dated 20 April 1988 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	91	
A/43/354 and Corr.1	Letter dated 9 May 1988 from the representative of Albania to the Secretary-General	91	

Symbol	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
A/43/370	Letter dated 27 May 1988 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the 79th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Guatemala City from 11 to 16 April 1988	87, 88, 91, 96	
A/43/384	Letter dated 31 May 1988 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	96	
A/43/398	Letter dated 7 June 1988 from the representative of Swaziland to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-eighth ordinary session and the declaration, resolutions and decision adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization at its twenty-fourth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 and from 25 to 28 May 1988, respectively	96	
A/43/491	Letter dated 26 July 1988 from the representative of Peru to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a joint communiqué issued by the Government of Peru and the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia at Lima on 12 July 1988	87, 88, 91, 96	
A/43/516	Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid:* report of the Secretary-General	91	
A/43/517	Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General	91	
A/43/538	Letter dated 15 August 1988 from the representative of the Philippines to the Secretary-General	96	
A/43/607	Question of financing the expenses of the members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General	91	
A/43/631	Study on the role of private group action to combat racism and racial discrimination: report of the Secretary-General	87	
A/43/632	Question of the use of mercenaries: note by the Secretary-General	96	
A/43/633 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	96	
A/43/637	Global compilation of national legislation against racial discrimination: report of the Secretary-General	87	
A/43/644	Report of the Secretary-General	87	
A/43/646	Note by the Secretary-General	88	
A/43/667-S/20212	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988	87, 88 91, 96	
A/43/692-S/20220	Letter dated 7 October 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Co-ordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held in New York on 29 September 1988	91	
A/43/708-S/20227	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué issued at New York on 3 October 1988 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly at a solemn ceremony to commemorate the tenth anniversary of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) on Namibia	88, 96	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the Forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	87, 88, 91, 96	
A/43/735	The right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation: note by the Secretary-General	96	
A/43/759	Note verbale dated 25 October 1988 from the mission of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the 80th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Sofia from 16 to 24 September 1988	87, 91	
A/C.3/43/L.5	Draft resolution	96	See A/43/778, paras. 6 and 14, draft resolution I
A/C.3/43/L.6	*Idem*	96	*Ibid.*, para. 9
A/C.3/43/L.7	*Idem*	87	See A/43/775, paras. 5 and 10
A/C.3/43/L.8	*Idem*	91	See A/43/777, paras. 5, 6 and 16, draft resolution I
A/C.3/43/L.9	*Idem*	91	*Ibid.*, paras. 8 and 16, draft resolution II

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/C.3/43/L.10	*Idem*	91	Replaced by A/C.3/43/L.10/Rev.1
A/C.3/43/L.10/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	91	See A/43/777, paras. 11 and 16, draft resolution III
A/C.3/43/L.11	Draft resolution	88	See A/43/776, para. 5
A/C.3/43/L.11/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	88	*Ibid.*, paras. 5, 7 and 15
A/C.3/43/L.12	Draft resolution	96	See A/43/778/Add.1, para. 6
A/C.3/43/L.14	Amendments to document A/C.3/43/L.8	91	See A/43/777, para. 6
A/C.3/43/L.16	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/43/L.11/Rev.1: note by the Secretary-General	88	
A/C.3/43/L.18	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/43/L.7: note by the Secretary-General	87	
E/1988/12 and Corr.1	Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its forty-fourth session (1 February-11 March 1988)	91, 96	*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum
S/20208	Note by the President of the Security Council	96	*Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1988*, document S/20208

Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in document A/43/775

A/C.5/43/28	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/43/845	Report of the Fifth Committee		See annex fascicle, agenda item 114

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda items 89, 90, 92, 93, 107 and 144*

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 89: Question of aging

Agenda item 90: Policies and programmes involving youth

Agenda item 92: Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons

Agenda item 93: Crime prevention and criminal justice

Agenda item 107: Families in the development process

Agenda item 144: Responsibility of States to ban in their territory, and to refrain from instigating or supporting in the territory of other States, chauvinistic, racist and other manifestations that may cause discord between peoples and involvement of Governments and the mass media in combating such manifestations and in educating peoples and youth in the spirit of peaceful co-operation and international entente; and evaluation of the implementation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples

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Document A/43/809: Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 90 4

Document A/43/810: Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 92 7

Document A/43/811: Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 93 9

Document A/43/814: Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 107 11

Document A/43/815: Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 144 13

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DOCUMENT A/43/194/REV.1

Romania: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-third session

[*Original: French*]
[*20 September 1988*]

LETTER DATED 18 AUGUST 1988 ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, and in accordance with rule 14 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, I have the honour to request the inclusion in the agenda of the forty-third session of the Assembly of a supplementary item entitled "Responsibility of States to ban in their territory, and to refrain from instigating or supporting in the territory of other States, chauvinistic, racist and other manifestations that may cause discord between peoples and involvement of Governments and the mass media in combating such manifestations and in educating peoples and youth in the spirit of peaceful co-operation and international entente; and evaluation of the implementation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples".

Pursuant to rule 20 of the said rules of procedure, I attach an explanatory memorandum.

(*Signed*)
P. TANASIE
Permanent Representative of Romania
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

A current theme on which the debates at the United Nations and in other international forums have focused attention is that of the responsibility of States to ban nationalistic, chauvinistic, racist or anti-Semitic demonstrations in their territory and to refrain from instigating or supporting such acts and demonstrations in the territory of other States, and the involvement of Governments and the mass media in combating racist, anti-Semitic and nationalistic ideas and discord between peoples and in educating youth in the spirit of peaceful co-operation and international understanding.

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Third Committee*, 15th to 22nd, 25th, 27th, 31st and 40th meetings, and corrigendum; *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 33rd meeting and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 75th meeting. For the prior consideration of the questions dealt with under items 89, 90, 92 and 93, see the annex fascicle for items 88 to 90, 93, 94 and 141 of the agenda of the forty-second session (*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*), and of the question dealt with under item 107, see the annex fascicle for item 12 of the agenda of that session (*ibid.*).

Peace is the most treasured ideal of all mankind. Only under conditions of genuine and lasting peace, and in a climate of détente, mutual respect and fruitful co-operation may peoples and, above all, youth speak out freely.

Hence, all States have a responsibility to ban demonstrations in their territory which are contrary to this goal and to refrain from supporting such acts and demonstrations in the territory of other States.

All Governments, the United Nations and the mass media have the lofty task of working to educate peoples, particularly youth, in the spirit of peaceful co-operation and international understanding in order to combat racist, anti-Semitic and nationalistic ideas and discord between peoples.

The need to carry out these important tasks so sorely felt by the contemporary world has its basis in the very provisions of certain fundamental documents adopted by the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), in particular the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;[1] the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples;[2] the Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racialism, *Apartheid* and Incitement to War;[3] and the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth endorsed by the General Assembly, acting as the United Nations World Conference for the International Youth Year.[4]

In view of these considerations, Romania is requesting the inclusion in the agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly of an item entitled "Responsibility of States to ban in their territory, and to refrain from instigating or supporting in the territory of other States, chauvinistic, racist and other manifestations that may cause discord between peoples and involvement of Governments and the mass media in combating such manifestations and in educating peoples and youth in the spirit of peaceful co-operation and international entente; and evaluation of the implementation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples". In the debate on this item, in addition to an analysis of the action taken in the context of the United Nations to attain these objectives, it would be useful to identify action that could be taken by Governments and the mass media to educate peoples and youth in the spirit of peaceful co-operation and international understanding in order to combat racist, anti-Semitic and nationalistic ideas and discord between peoples, as viewed in the light of the responsibility of all States to ban nationalistic chauvinistic, racist or anti-Semitic demonstrations in their territory and to refrain from instigating or supporting such acts and demonstrations in the territory of other States.

The success of efforts to save peoples from the scourge of war depends largely upon the education and training received by the youth of today, who will lead society in the near future, thereby ensuring mankind's continued progress towards new levels of civilization.

In this connection, Romania believes that all Governments, all governmental and non-governmental organizations and the mass media have a duty to educate peoples, and particularly youth, in the spirit of humanism, understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and respect for the dignity and value of human beings without any distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

At the same time, all available resources must be harnessed to combat manifestations of intolerance and racial hatred and incitements to war. Governments should not allow in their territory any nationalistic, chauvinistic, racist or anti-Semitic demonstrations, nor should they instigate or support the perpetration of such acts in the territory of other States.

Romania believes that the United Nations and UNESCO should emphasize in their own activity programmes the promotion of measures to educate peoples and today's youth in the spirit of the noble ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples. It is equally important that Governments should take concrete measures against reactionary circles or groups that promote racism, *apartheid*, anti-Semitism and nationalism and foster an atmosphere of mistrust between States, discord between peoples and disinformation *vis-à-vis* international public opinion.

The General Assembly would be invited to entrust the Commission for Social Development with the task of reviewing the implementation of such measures and submitting a report thereon to the Assembly at its next session.

The report could be prepared by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, with assistance from UNESCO and other international organizations, and considered at the 1989 session of the Commission for Social Development.

The outcome of the discussion on this item in the Commission would be transmitted through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly with a view to its consideration at the Assembly's forty-fourth session.

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[1] Resolution 217 A (III).

[2] Resolution 2037 (XX).

[3] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twentieth Session*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, pp. 100-104.

[4] See resolution 40/14.

DOCUMENT A/43/808

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 89

[Original: Spanish]
[16 November 1988]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 89, the item entitled "Question of aging" and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered item 89 jointly with items 90, 92, 93, 107 and 144 at its 15th to 22nd, 25th and 31st meetings, from 20 to 26 and on 31 October and 3 November 1988. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/43/SR.15-22, 25 and 31).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the question of aging (A/43/583).

4. At the 15th meeting, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna, Head of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, and the Director of the Social Development Division of the Centre made introductory statements.

5. At the 22nd meeting, the Director of the Social Development Division of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs made a statement in response to questions raised.

6. At the 25th meeting, the representative of the Dominican Republic introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.15) entitled "Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging and related activities" sponsored by Austria, the Dominican Republic and Malta, subsequently joined by Barbados, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominica, Samoa, Senegal, the Sudan, the United States of America and Yugoslavia.

7. At the 31st meeting, the representative of Austria revised the draft resolution by replacing, in the eighth preambular paragraph, the word "impossible" by the word "difficult" and by replacing in paragraph 9, the words "be restored to" by the words "be maintained at".

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 10 below).

9. The representative of Greece (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community) made a statement after the adoption of the draft resolution.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

10. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION ON AGING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 37/51 of 3 December 1982, by which it endorsed the International Plan of Action on Aging, adopted by consensus by the World Assembly on Aging,[5]

Recalling also its resolution 40/30 of 29 November 1985, in which it expressed its conviction that the elderly must be considered an important and necessary element in the development process at all levels within a given society, and reaffirming that developing countries, in particular, need assistance in order to implement the Plan of Action,

Keeping in mind its resolution 41/96 of 4 December 1986, in which it requested the Secretary-General to review the world aging situation every six years,

Reaffirming its resolution 41/96, in which it urged Governments to intensify their efforts, within the context of their own national priorities, cultures and traditions, to implement the recommendations contained in the Plan of Action,

Reaffirming also its resolution 42/51 of 30 November 1987, in which it considered that the tenth anniversary of the World Assembly on Aging should be marked in 1992 by appropriate follow-up activities in order to maintain awareness on a global level of issues affecting the aging,

Taking into consideration the preliminary findings of the second review and appraisal of the implementation of the Plan of Action, as contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the question of aging (A/43/583), which indicate that co-ordinating mechanisms and national machineries are essential for implementing the Plan of Action,

Noting with concern that the United Nations does not have the necessary resources to deal effectively with requests for assistance and expert advice in the field of aging,

Alarmed by the large reduction in the staff working on the programme on aging at the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, which makes it difficult for the United Nations Office at Vienna to carry out the mandates given to it in the Plan of Action and reaffirmed repeatedly in General Assembly resolutions,

Taking into consideration that there will be a marked increase in the population over the age of sixty years, and that increasingly women will constitute the majority of these elderly populations,

Acknowledging the request of the Government of Yugoslavia for a feasibility study on the establishment of a United Nations-affiliated institute on aging at Belgrade,

Recalling its requests to the Secretary-General to respond favourably to the request of the African Regional Conference on Aging, held at Dakar in December 1984, for assistance in establishing an African gerontological society,

Acknowledging also the guide for future activities relating to aging in the Asian and Pacific region adopted by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific at the Expert Seminar on the Promotion of National Infrastructures for Aging Populations in Asia and the Pacific, held at Bangkok from 14 to 17 December 1987,

Appreciating the invaluable role played by non-governmental organizations in promoting greater awareness of issues that involve aging and in advocating measures to implement the Plan of Action,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of aging;

2. *Welcomes* the system-wide approach to issues of aging worked out jointly by the concerned agencies and bodies of the United Nations system at the inter-agency meeting on system-wide co-ordination of policies and programmes in the field of aging, held at Vienna on 10 and 11 March 1988, and recommends that the next meeting be held to coincide with the second review and appraisal of the International Plan of Action on Aging, in 1989;

3. *Expresses its satisfaction* that the International Institute on Aging has been established in Malta in co-operation with the United Nations and was officially inaugurated by the Secretary-General on 15 April 1988;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly on the activities of the International Institute on Aging;

5. *Stresses* the imperative need to increase the impetus of the implementation of the Plan of Action at national, regional and international levels, and appeals for resources to be provided commensurate with the requirements;

6. *Urges* the Secretary-General, in compliance with the views of Member States as reflected in his report, to maintain and strengthen the existing programmes on aging and to strengthen the United Nations system-wide co-ordination of policies and programmes on aging, with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs continuing in its role as focal point in the United Nations system for activities relating to aging;

7. *Supports* the recommendation made to the Secretary-General by the Commission for Social Development in its resolution 30/1 of 4 March 1987 that, in preparing the medium-term plan for the period 1990-1995, he should give priority to the careful elaboration of practical strategies to implement the Plan of Action by providing fuller co-ordination of aging activities in the United Nations system and maintaining adequate programme budget allocations;[6]

8. *Recommends* that aging should be considered a priority theme in both the proposed medium-term plan for the period starting in 1992 and in the preparation of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (1991-2000);

9. *Urges* that the staff of the Aging Unit of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs be maintained at levels which will permit the Centre to carry out

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[5] See *Report of the World Assembly on Aging, Vienna, 26 July-6 August 1982* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.16), chap. VI, sect. A.

[6] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 7*, chap. I, sect. D.

its mandates as the focal point in the United Nations for all matters relating to aging;

10. *Urges* the bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, working in close co-operation with concerned centres and institutes as well as non-governmental organizations, and utilizing the networking mode of operation, to conduct further research and studies in order to assist Member States in developing demographic and socio-economic profiles of their elderly populations, so that ways and means of ensuring the full and effective participation of the elderly in development can be identified;

11. *Requests* the Commission on the Status of Women to pay particular attention to the specific problems faced by elderly women and to the discrimination suffered by these women because of their sex and age;

12. *Decides* to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the World Assembly on Aging in the plenary General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, in 1992, and requests the Commission for Social Development to include in its second review and appraisal of the implementation of the Plan of Action a draft programme of substantive activities to mark this occasion;

13. *Strongly appeals* to Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute generously to the United Nations Trust Fund for Aging, bearing in mind that the Fund is particularly well placed to act as a catalyst for resource mobilization;

14. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's efforts at finding options for the optimal use of the original resources of the Trust Fund for the Promotion of a United Nations Programme for the Aging, which include the formulation of a concerted programme of measures to the year 2000, and the proposal to create a world foundation on aging, which would encourage both the private and the public sector to support the work of the United Nations system in the field of aging;

15. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies, regional commissions and other funding organizations concerned to continue to support activities relating to the question of aging, in particular by providing assistance for projects that fall within their mandate;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Question of aging".

DOCUMENT A/43/809

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 90

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*22 November 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 90, the item entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth" and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered item 90 jointly with items 89, 92, 93, 107 and 144 at its 15th to 22nd, 25th and 31st meetings, from 20 to 26 and on 31 October and 3 November 1988. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/43/SR.15-22, 25 and 31).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Policies and programmes involving young people: Participation, development, peace" (A/43/601).

4. At the 15th meeting, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna, Head of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, and the Director of the Social Development Division of the Centre made introductory statements.

5. At the 25th meeting, the representative of the Netherlands introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.13/Rev.1) entitled "Question of youth", sponsored by Austria, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, the Netherlands and Romania, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

[*Same text as the draft resolution in paragraph 9 below, with the exception of paragraphs 11 to 15.*]

"11. *Notes with appreciation* the establishment by the Government of Austria of a permanent secretariat of the Institute of HOPE '87, for the promotion of youth employment;

"12. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General continue to explore the possibilities for the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs to support, within the framework of its activities, the work of the Institute of HOPE '87 secretariat, including the question of affiliating, on the basis of the proposed letter of understanding, as outlined in his report, the Institute of HOPE '87 secretariat to the Centre, on the understanding that the financial resources for the secretariat would be raised exclusively from special voluntary contributions;

"13. *Invites* Governments again to consider the regular inclusion of youth representatives in their national delegations to the General Assembly and other relevant United Nations meetings and international conferences dealing with youth-related issues, thus enhancing and strengthening the channels of communication through the discussion of such issues, with a view to finding solutions to the problems confronting youth in the contemporary world;

"14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution, paying attention to the deliberations and conclusions of the Commission for Social Development in March 1989, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session under the item entitled 'Policies and programmes involving youth';

"15. *Decides* to consider the item entitled 'Policies and programmes involving youth' at its forty-fourth session on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General."

6. At the 31st meeting, the representative of the Netherlands, on behalf of the same States and of Barbados, Guatemala, Senegal and the Sudan, introduced a revised version (A/C.3/43/L.13/Rev.2) of draft resolution A/.C.3/43/L.13/Rev.1, in which the following changes had been made:

(*a*) After paragraph 10, a new paragraph was inserted as paragraph 11, reading:

> "11. *Emphasizes* that the provisional education and employment to each young person is a worthy goal for all States and should serve the full development of the human being, which can best be ensured by countries that respect the fundamental rights and freedoms of everyone;",

and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly;

(*b*) In paragraph 14 (former paragraph 13), the words "to consider the regular inclusion of" were replaced by the words "to include";

(*c*) After paragraph 14 (former paragraph 13), a new paragraph was inserted as paragraph 15, reading:

> "15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include, on an annual basis, the United Nations Youth Fund among the programmes for which funds are pledged at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities;",

and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of the Netherlands revised it as follows:

(*a*) In paragraph 11, the words "the provisional" were replaced by the word "providing";

(*b*) In paragraph 13, after the words "basis of", the words "the relevant regulations of the United Nations and" were inserted;

(*c*) In paragraph 15, the words "to include" were replaced by the words "to consider including".

Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Greece, Pakistan, Samoa and Spain subsequently joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.13/Rev.2, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 9 below).

8. The representative of the United States of America made a statement after the adoption of the draft resolution.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

9. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

QUESTION OF YOUTH

The General Assembly,

Recalling resolution 40/14 entitled "International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace", adopted on 18 November 1985 by the General Assembly acting as United Nations World Conference for the International Youth Year, and its resolution 42/54 of 30 November 1987,

Recalling its resolutions 32/135 of 16 December 1977 and 36/17 of 9 November 1981, by which it adopted guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, and its resolution 42/55 of 30 November 1987,

Recalling also its resolutions 40/16 of 18 November 1985 and 42/53 of 30 November 1987, entitled "Opportunities for youth",

Recalling further its resolution 36/29 of 13 November 1981 and its subsequent resolutions in which it, *inter alia*, recognized the need to adopt appropriate measures for securing the implementation and the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/601) submitted on the basis of its resolutions 42/52, 42/53, 42/54 and 42/55 of 30 November 1987,

Bearing in mind that the preparation for and observance in 1985 of the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace offered a useful and significant opportunity for drawing attention to the situation and the specific needs and aspirations of youth, for increasing co-operation at all levels in dealing with youth issues, for undertaking concerted action programmes in favour of youth and for improving the participation of young people in the study, decision-making processes and resolution of major national, regional and international problems,

Recognizing that the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth[7] provide a constructive framework for a long-term strategy in the field of youth,

Expressing its serious interest in systematically consolidating and building further on the results of the International Youth Year in order to contribute to the increasing active participation of young people in the political and socio-economic life of their countries,

Convinced of the importance of the effective and efficient functioning of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations as a basic prerequisite for the adequate information of young people and their active participation in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies at the national, regional and international levels, and also for informing the United Nations of the problems facing youth, with a view to finding solutions to such problems,

Convinced that it is necessary to ensure full enjoyment by youth of the rights stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[8] and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[8] with special regard to the right to education and to work,

Recognizing that in many countries the majority of young people, under prevailing critical social and economic conditions, are facing serious problems in the exercise of their right to education and to work and that insufficient education and unemployment of young people limit their ability to participate effectively in the development process, and emphasizing the importance of adequate education of young people and access for them to appropriate technical and vocational guidance and training programmes,

1. *Calls upon* all States, all United Nations bodies, in particular the Economic and Social Council through its Commission for Social Development, the specialized agencies and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, in particular youth organizations, to

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[7] See A/40/256, annex.

[8] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

continue to exert all possible efforts for the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth, in accordance with their experience, conditions and priorities, and to submit to the Secretary-General their views and proposals on the specific ways and means to implement fully the guidelines;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote and monitor intensively, by using the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat as a focal point, the inclusion of youth-related projects and activities in the programmes of the United Nations bodies and of the specialized agencies, specifically on such themes as communication, health, housing, culture, youth employment and education;

3. *Calls upon* Member States, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other governmental and intergovernmental organizations to implement fully the guidelines relating to the channels of communication adopted by the General Assembly in its resolutions 32/135 and 36/17, not only in general terms but also by concrete measures that take into account the issues of importance to young people;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue in this respect to make use at the national, regional and international levels of the already existing structures of co-operation between youth and the United Nations system in accordance with the additional guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, contained in the annex to resolution 36/17, and to encourage other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies to do the same;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to develop methods that specifically indicate how the channels of communication could efficiently be attuned to youth-related projects and activities of the United Nations organs and of the specialized agencies, and to include in his report thereon to the General Assembly concrete suggestions for co-operation between the United Nations system and the non-governmental youth organizations;

6. *Calls upon* youth mechanisms that have been set up by youth and youth organizations at the national, regional and international levels to continue to act as channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations by putting forth their proposals for co-operation with the United Nations system and, where such mechanisms do not exist, recommends that national co-ordinating committees of the International Youth Year should similarly continue to act as channels of communication;

7. *Calls upon* all States, all governmental and non-governmental organizations, interested United Nations bodies, in particular the Economic and Social Council through its Commission for Social Development, and specialized agencies to continue to give priority to the formulation and implementation of effective measures for securing the exercise by youth of the right to education and to work, with a view to resolving the problem of unemployment among youth;

8. *Calls upon* Member States to pay increased attention to the promotion of youth employment in all sectors of the economy in order to enable more young people to obtain appropriate education and vocational training, thereby facilitating their integration into social and professional life;

9. *Invites* national co-ordinating bodies and bodies implementing policies and programmes in the field of youth to give appropriate priority in the activities to be undertaken after the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace to the implementation and the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work;

10. *Stresses* the importance for youth and youth organizations of the freedom of association, in accordance with the relevant national legislation, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and other relevant international human rights instruments, so as to enable their active and direct participation at all stages of implementation of the policies, projects and activities organized at the local, national, regional and international levels in the field of youth, and stresses the need to intensify the efforts for educating youth in accordance with national experience, conditions and priorities and to act effectively as channels of communication;

11. *Emphasizes* that providing education and employment to each young person is a worthy goal for all States and should serve the full development of the human being, which can best be ensured by countries that respect the fundamental rights and freedoms of everyone;

12. *Notes with appreciation* the establishment by the Government of Austria of a permanent secretariat of the Institute of HOPE '87, for the promotion of youth employment;

13. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General continue to explore the possibilities for the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs to support, within the framework of its activities, the work of the Institute of HOPE '87 secretariat, including the question of affiliating, on the basis of the relevant regulations of the United Nations and the proposed letter of understanding, as outlined in his report (see A/43/601, para. 98), the Institute of HOPE '87 secretariat to the Centre, on the understanding that the financial resources for the secretariat would be raised exclusively from special voluntary contributions;

14. *Invites* Governments again to include youth representatives in their national delegations to the General Assembly and other relevant United Nations meetings and international conferences dealing with youth-related issues, thus enhancing and strengthening the channels of communication through the discussion of such issues, with a view to finding solutions to the problems confronting youth in the contemporary world;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider including, on an annual basis, the United Nations Youth Fund among the programmes for which funds are pledged at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution, paying attention to the deliberations and conclusions of the Commission for Social Development in March 1989, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session under the item entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth";

17. *Decides* to consider the item entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth" at its forty-fourth session on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General.

DOCUMENT A/43/810

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 92

[Original: Spanish]
[16 November 1988]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 92, the item entitled "Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons" and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered item 92 jointly with items 89, 90, 93, 107 and 144 at its 15th to 22nd, 25th and 31st meetings, from 20 to 26 and on 31 October and 3 November 1988. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/43/SR.15, 22, 25 and 31).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 15th meeting, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna, Head of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, and the Director of the Social Development Division of the Centre made introductory statements.

5. At the 25th meeting, the representative of the Philippines introduced draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.20, entitled "Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons", sponsored by Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Italy, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, Senegal, the Sudan, Sweden, the United States of America, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe, subsequently joined by Bangladesh, Cameroon, Denmark, Guatemala and Kenya. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of the Philippines revised it by deleting, in paragraph 1 (*g*) (i) of the annex, the words "have sign language accepted as their official language, and to" after the words "including the right to". Samoa later joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

6. At its 31st meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 7 below).

Recommendation of the Third Committee

7. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD PROGRAMME OF ACTION CONCERNING DISABLED PERSONS AND UNITED NATIONS DECADE OF DISABLED PERSONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, including resolution 37/52 of 3 December 1982, by which it adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,[9] and resolution 37/53 of 3 December 1982, in which it, *inter alia*, proclaimed the period 1983-1992 the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,

Recalling its resolution 42/58 of 30 November 1987 and reaffirming all of its relevant provisions,

Noting with appreciation that an interregional meeting of representatives of national committees on disability issues will be held early in 1989 to exchange views and information on enhancing the capabilities of such committees,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/45 of 27 May 1988, in which the Council, *inter alia*, reiterated the need to launch a special global awareness and fund-raising campaign to give added momentum to the Decade, and in this regard, welcomed the appointment by the Secretary-General of the Special Representative for the Promotion of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,

Noting the important work currently being undertaken by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on human rights and disability, which could serve as a useful basis for the continued efforts to ensure for disabled persons the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Bearing in mind that the mid-decade review to evaluate the implementation of the World Programme of Action was conducted so that a list of priorities could be established for planning global activities and programmes during the remainder of the Decade and beyond,[10]

Taking into account the concrete measures already carried out by the Governments of Member States, the bodies and organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to implement the objectives of the World Programme of Action within the framework of the Decade, and recognizing that much more should be done to improve the living conditions of disabled persons,

Mindful that Member States bear the ultimate responsibility for the implementation of the World Programme of Action,

Recognizing the pivotal role of the United Nations in promoting the exchange of information, experience and expertise and closer regional and interregional co-operation towards more effective strategies and policies to advance the status and welfare of disabled persons,

Stressing that the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat is the focal point within the United Nations for the implementation and monitoring of the World Programme of Action,

Noting with appreciation the steps taken by the United Nations system and by the non-governmental organizations concerned to monitor the implementation of the World Programme of Action,

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[9] A/37/351/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, annex, sect. VIII, recommendation 1 (IV).

[10] See CSDHA/DDP/GME/7 of 1 September 1987.

Concerned that, at the mid-point of the Decade, the resource base of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons is significantly reduced from that prevailing during the first half of the Decade, and that unless this trend is reversed and the resource capacities of the Voluntary Fund are strengthened, many priority requests will not be met and the implementation of the World Programme of Action will be seriously affected,

Mindful that, since developing countries are experiencing difficulties in mobilizing resources, international co-operation should be encouraged to assist in national efforts to implement the World Programme of Action and to achieve the objectives of the Decade,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (A/43/634 and Add.1),

1. *Reaffirms* the validity of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons;

2. *Stresses* that, for the second half of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, special emphasis should be placed on the equalization of opportunities for disabled persons;

3. *Urges* Member States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations concerned to translate into action at all levels, as appropriate, the priorities for global activities and programmes during the second half of the Decade, such as those set forth in the annex to the present resolution;

4. *Renews its invitation* to all States to give high priority to projects concerning the prevention of disabilities, rehabilitation and the equalization of opportunities for disabled persons within the framework of bilateral assistance, as well as financial support to strengthen organizations of disabled persons;

5. *Invites* Governments to participate actively in the international co-operation with a view to improving the living conditions of disabled persons by encouraging professional experts, in particular disabled persons, in various aspects of rehabilitation and the equalization of opportunity, including those who are in retirement and willing to work with disabled persons;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to encourage all organs and bodies of the United Nations system, including regional commissions, international organizations and the specialized agencies, to take into account in their programmes and operational activities the specific needs of disabled persons;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take, *inter alia*, the following measures at the United Nations level;

(*a*) To disseminate widely the text of the World Programme of Action and all manuals and special publications prepared by the United Nations for the International Year of Disabled Persons, in 1981, and the Decade;

(*b*) To examine possible ways in which United Nations meetings, information materials and documents can be made more accessible to disabled persons and to determine the financial implications thereof;

(*c*) To assist Member States in establishing and strengthening national committees on disability issues and similar co-ordinating bodies;

(*d*) To promote and support the establishment of strong national organizations of disabled persons;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to conduct a feasibility study on the substantive, financial and administrative implications of alternative ways to mark the end of the Decade in 1992, which would include a review of the global progress achieved and obstacles encountered during the Decade and which would provide a mechanism for preparing the actions needed until the year 2000 and beyond, and to submit the study to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen the regional commissions to enable them to promote technical co-operation activities and the sharing of national resources for personnel training, the exchange of information, policy and programme development and research and the participation of disabled persons;

10. *Endorses* the measures proposed by the Secretary-General in his report (*ibid.*) to strengthen the programmes and activities of the agencies and bodies of the United Nations system and to improve the co-ordination of inter-agency efforts on behalf of disabled persons;

11. *Invites* the Secretary-General and Member States to involve disabled persons to a greater extent in United Nations programmes and activities, *inter alia*, through the provision of employment opportunities;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider establishing, within existing resources, alternative structures to ensure that the issue of disability is accorded high visibility and to develop the Disabled Persons Unit of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs as a specialized facilitating agent engaging the available resources of the United Nations system and relevant networks outside the United Nations;

13. *Invites* the Centre to expand its close collaboration with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations active in the field of disability, in particular organizations of disabled persons, and to consult with them on a regular and systematic basis on matters relating to the implementation of the World Programme of Action;

14. *Calls upon* Member States, national committees, the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to assist in a global information and fund-raising campaign to publicize the Decade through all appropriate means;

15. *Recognizes* the important role of non-governmental organizations, especially those representing disabled persons, in the effective implementation of the World Programme of Action, in raising international awareness of the concerns of disabled persons and in monitoring and evaluating progress achieved during the Decade;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-first session of the progress of work of the Special Representative for the Promotion of the Decade of Disabled Persons;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to administer donated funds, using them for projects under the present structure of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, and to continue to make new provisions in order to offer a selection of projects to donor countries that may be willing to finance a particular programme under the "Special Purpose Contributions";

18. *Reaffirms* that the resources of the Voluntary Fund should be used to support catalytic and innovative activities in order to implement further the objectives of the World Programme of Action within the framework of the Decade, with priority given, as appropriate, to programmes and projects of the least developed countries;

19. *Invites* Governments and non-governmental organizations to continue their contributions to the Voluntary Fund and calls upon Governments and non-governmental organizations that have not yet done so to consider contributing to the Voluntary Fund so as to enable it to respond effectively to the growing demand for assistance;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

21. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons".

ANNEX

Priorities for global activities and programmes during the second half of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons

1. Member States, which have the main responsibility for the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, are urged:

(*a*) To develop and implement national plans of action, using a multisectoral, interdisciplinary approach in consultation with organizations of disabled persons;

(*b*) To promote the development and functioning of organizations of disabled persons by providing technical and financial support;

(*c*) To establish and/or strengthen national committees or similar co-ordinating bodies;

(*d*) To launch a public information and education campaign in which disabled persons are portrayed as equal members of society;

(*e*) To support cultural activities to promote awareness of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons by giving disabled persons the opportunity to participate in musical, artistic and drama activities;

(*f*) To review, update and, where necessary, improve national legislation to ensure general conformity with international standards;

(*g*) To consider incorporating in their legislation and planning the rights of the disabled, including those of persons who are:

- (i) Hearing-impaired, including the right to have sign language interpretation;
- (ii) Visually impaired, including access to Braille material, audio aids and large print information;
- (iii) Mentally impaired, including access to easy reading materials;
- (iv) Speech impaired, including access to new techniques;

(*h*) To formulate and implement disability-related projects for inclusion in technical co-operation programmes financed by the United Nations Development Programme through the country programmes funded by the indicative planning figures;

(*i*) To review and extend services and benefits available to disabled persons and their families, aimed at ensuring basic level income maintenance and promoting self-directed personal assistance, housing, transport and other facilities needed for independent living;

(*j*) To train personnel, including disabled persons, to build a national capability to deal with disability;

(*k*) To establish machinery for appropriate data collection on disabilities to be used in national planning;

(*l*) To use indigenous raw materials, scientific expertise and production facilities for the manufacture and local repair of appropriate technical aids and appliances needed by disabled persons;

(*m*) To accede to and implement the provisions of the Protocol[11] to the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials,[12] adopted at Nairobi on 26 November 1976 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its nineteenth session, concerning the duty-free international movement of equipment and material needed to assist the daily living of disabled persons;

(*n*) To ratify, if they have not yet done so, the Convention concerning Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) adopted in 1983 by the International Labour Conference;[13]

(*o*) To support research into the special needs of disabled persons and into programmes to benefit them and their families;

(*p*) To develop services and facilities to promote the rehabilitation and equalization of opportunities of disabled women, elderly disabled persons, mentally ill and other mentally impaired persons, multiple disabled persons, disabled refugees and disabled migrants.

2. Intergovernmental organizations are urged to give priority to issues concerning disabled persons and to take initiatives to implement the World Programme of Action.

3. Non-governmental organizations, which play an important role in the implementation of the World Programme of Action, are urged during the remainder of the Decade:

(*a*) To establish regular and systematic contacts with the United Nations system and other non-governmental organizations in collecting and disseminating information and research findings, planning activities and sharing innovative experiences and in maximizing the use of available resources;

(*b*) To mobilize their networks and resources to publicize the aims and objectives of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons;

(*c*) To provide regular information on their activities and meetings to the Disabled Persons Unit of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and actively to support its activities.

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[11] See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1259, No. 20669.

[12] The Agreement was adopted at Florence by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its fifth session and signed in New York on 22 November 1950. See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 131, No. 1734.

[13] International Labour Office, *Official Bulletin*, vol. LXVI, 1983, Series A, No. 2, convention No. 159.

DOCUMENT A/43/811

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 93

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*16 November 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 93, the item entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice" and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered item 93 jointly with items 89, 90, 92, 107 and 144 at its 15th to 22nd, 25th and 31st meetings, from 20 to 26 and on 31 October and 3 November 1988. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/43/SR.15-22, 25 and 31).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 15th meeting, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna, Head of the Centre for

Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, and the Director of the Social Development Division of the Centre made introductory statements.

5. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Italy introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.19), entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice", sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, France, Greece, Italy, Senegal, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, subsequently joined by Ghana, Norway, Samoa and the United States of America.

6. At the 31st meeting, the representative of Italy revised the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) In the fifth preambular paragraph, after the words "administration of justice,", the phrase "the strengthening of international co-operation and the fight against transnational crime," was inserted and the phrase "as well as the strengthening of international co-operation in the fight against transnational crime," was deleted after the words "professional conduct,";

(*b*) In paragraph 4, after the word "justice", the words "as identified in the Milan Plan of Action" were inserted;

(*c*) In paragraph 9, the words "crime programme" were replaced by the words "United Nations programme of work in crime prevention and criminal justice".

7. A statement by the Secretary-General of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution was before the Committee in document A/C.3/43/L.22.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 9 below).

Recommendation of the Third Committee

9. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The General Assembly,

Recalling the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice under Economic and Social Council resolution 155 C (VII) of 13 August 1948 and General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950,

Recalling also its resolution 42/59 of 30 November 1987 on crime prevention and criminal justice, in which Member States and the Secretary-General were urged, *inter alia*, to make every effort to translate into action, as appropriate, the respective recommendations, policies and conclusions stemming from the Milan Plan of Action and the relevant resolutions and recommendations adopted unanimously by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders[14] and to accord priority attention to the forms of crime identified in the Milan Plan of Action by strengthening international co-operation in this field,

Recalling further that in the same resolution the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations related to preparations for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held in 1990, contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/49 of 28 May 1987, and requested the Secretary-General to take immediate steps to ensure successful and cost-effective preparations for the Eighth Congress,

Mindful that 1988 marks the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations programme of work in crime prevention and criminal justice and that the scope and extent of present-day criminality exceeds what could have been foreseen by Member States when they vested the United Nations with a leading role in this field,

Bearing in mind the objectives of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, specifically the reduction of criminality, the promotion of more efficient and effective administration of justice, the strengthening of international co-operation and the fight against transnational crime, the observance of human rights and the promotion of the highest standards of fairness, humanity and professional conduct,

Aware that the spread of crime in the contemporary world and its ever-changing patterns and dynamics require a prompt and effective response appropriate to the particular cultural, political, economic and social circumstances and that modern technological advances facilitate crime prevention and control but also make possible the transnational expansion of organized criminality,

Recognizing that issues related to crime have intensified in complexity and gravity and that economic and financial crises in many developing countries have severely affected the functioning of crime prevention and the criminal justice system,

Reaffirming the crucial functions of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in developing practical crime prevention and criminal justice policies and strategies as a standing expert body of the Economic and Social Council and as the preparatory body for the quinquennial United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders,

Noting with concern that the severe constraints on the human and financial resources available to the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat may jeopardize the success of the Eighth Congress and of the programme as a whole,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of its resolution 42/59 (A/43/572) and of the relevant recommendations contained therein made by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its tenth session, during which, *inter alia*, it reviewed the results of the interregional preparatory meetings for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and endorsed their recommendations;

2. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1989, to give priority attention to the recommendations of the Committee regarding, in particular, the implementation of the resolutions of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the review of the functioning and programme of work in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and the preparations for the Eighth Congress;

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[14] See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1).

3. *Welcomes* the efforts made by Member States and the Secretary-General to translate into action the recommendations contained in the Milan Plan of Action, adopted by the Seventh Congress, and urges those Governments which have not yet done so to provide relevant information to the Secretary-General on the implementation of those recommendations;

4. *Stresses* the necessity for Member States to continue to make concerted and systematic efforts to strengthen international co-operation in crime prevention and criminal justice as identified in the Milan Plan of Action and to facilitate the adoption by the Eighth Congress of viable and constructive action-oriented strategies against crime;

5. *Calls upon* all States to become actively involved in the preparations for the Eighth Congress, to participate in the regional preparatory meetings to be held in 1989 and to be represented in the quinquennial congress at a high level, and encourages the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned and the professional community, whose substantive contributions to the congresses have always been of great value, to continue to collaborate in the research and other preparatory activities for the Eighth Congress;

6. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies, in particular the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization, and other organizations of the United Nations system to give the necessary attention and priority to national, regional and international measures aimed at fighting crime and improving the quality of the administration of justice;

7. *Invites* Member States to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence as a means of supporting the work of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and to forward to the Secretary-General proposals for its revitalization;

8. *Encourages* Member States and relevant organizations, in particular the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the Secretariat and the regional commissions, to support and complement the technical co-operation activities in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, including the programmes of the United Nations for interregional and regional co-operation for crime prevention, and to provide financial assistance to the regional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders;

9. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to apply the priorities identified for the United Nations programme of work in crime prevention and criminal justice to both the Eighth Congress and to the work of the United Nations in the field of criminal justice and crime prevention in general;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources for the preparations for the Eighth Congress, including regional preparatory meetings, and to ensure that the allocation of manpower to the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs is sufficient to meet its responsibilities and necessary commitments;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution, providing updated information on the preparations for the Eighth Congress;

12. *Decides* to consider this subject at its forty-fourth session under the item entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice".

DOCUMENT A/43/814

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 107

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*17 November 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 107, the item entitled "Families in the development process" and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered item 107 jointly with items 89, 90, 92, 93 and 144 at its 15th to 22nd, 27th, 31st and 40th meetings, from 20 to 26 October and 1, 3 and 11 November 1988. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/43/SR.15-22, 27, 31 and 40).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Families in the development process: International Year of the Family" (A/43/570).

4. At the 15th meeting, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna, Head of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, and the Director of the Social Development Division of the Centre made introductory statements.

5. At the 27th meeting, the representative of Poland introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.21) entitled "Need to enhance international co-operation in the field of protection and assistance to the family", sponsored by his country and also by Austria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, the German Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Mongolia, the Philippines, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela and Viet Nam. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

[*Same text as the draft resolution in paragraph 12 below, with the exception of the third preambular paragraph and paragraphs 3 and 5.*]

"*Mindful* of the importance of the role of the family as the natural and fundamental group unit of society and of its diverse needs, both as a beneficiary and an active participant in the development process,

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report containing the proposed date, preferably in 1994, and a comprehensive outline of a possible programme for an international year of the family, in conformity with Assembly decision 35/424 of 5 December 1980 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 concerning the guidelines for international years and anniversaries;

"5. *Requests* United Nations agencies and organizations as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to submit to the Secretary-General proposals on their participation in an international year of the family, in order to facilitate the preparation of his report;".

6. At the 31st meeting, the representative of Poland, on behalf of the same States and of Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Panama and Romania, introduced a revised version (A/C.3/43/L.21/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, in which the following changes had been made:

(*a*) The third preambular paragraph was replaced by the following:

> "*Mindful* of the importance of the role of the family as in society,";

(*b*) In paragraph 3, the phrase ", preferably in 1994," was deleted.

7. At the 40th meeting, the representative of Poland revised the draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.21/Rev.1) as follows:

(*a*) In the third preambular paragraph, the word "as" was deleted;

(*b*) In paragraph 5, the word "the" was inserted after the word "*Requests*", and the words "in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council," were inserted after the words "non-governmental organizations".

8. At the same meeting, the Committee had before it a document (A/C.3/43/L.30), containing amendments to the revised draft resolution, proposed by Egypt, by which:

(*a*) After paragraph 2, two new paragraphs would be inserted as paragraphs 3 and 4, reading:

> "3. *Calls upon* all countries when planning family policies and programmes, in accordance with their respective legal systems, cultures and traditions, to take into account the role of these values in combating drug abuse and violence in the family;
>
> "4. *Considers* that the family is the basic unit of every society, as well as its natural fundamental group unit;",

and the subsequent paragraphs would be renumbered accordingly;

(*b*) Paragraph 5, renumbered as paragraph 7, would be replaced by the following:

> "7. *Requests* United Nations agencies and organizations as well as intergovernmental organizations to submit to the Secretary-General proposals on a possible programme for an international year of the family;".

9. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Egypt made a statement in which he indicated that he would not insist on action on the amendments contained in document A/C.3/43/L.30.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.21/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 12 below).

11. The representatives of the Netherlands, Australia, the United States of America, Bahrain, New Zealand, Austria, Japan, Sweden (on behalf also of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway), Ireland, Canada, Costa Rica and Pakistan made statements after the adoption of the draft resolution.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

12. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

NEED TO ENHANCE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE TO THE FAMILY

The General Assembly,

Recalling the resolve of the peoples of the United Nations to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, with a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being, which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations,

Recalling also its resolution 42/49 of 30 November 1987 and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/46 of 27 May 1988 entitled "Achievement of social justice",

Mindful of the importance of the role of the family in society,

Guided by the relevant provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[8] and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,[15] according to which the widest possible protection and assistance should be accorded to the family,

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women[16] and its resolution 42/125 of 7 December 1987 in which it endorsed for action the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future,[17] which call for social welfare policies to give greater attention to the family,

Recognizing the efforts of States at the local, regional and national levels in carrying out specific programmes concerning the family, in which the United Nations may have an important role to play, and in raising awareness, increasing understanding and promoting policies that improve the position and well-being of the family,

Recalling its resolution 42/134 of 7 December 1987 on the need to enhance international co-operation in the field of the protection of and assistance for the family,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1983/23 of 26 May 1983 and 1985/29 of 29 May 1985,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/570) on the possible proclamation of an international year of the family, prepared in pursuance of its resolution 42/134;

2. *Takes note* of the responses to the Secretary-General's inquiry as to the desirability of proclaiming an international year of the family, summarized in his report;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report containing

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[15] Resolution 2542 (XXIV).

[16] See *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[17] See E/CONF.80/10, chap. III.

the proposed date and a comprehensive outline of a possible programme for an international year of the family, in conformity with Assembly decision 35/424 of 5 December 1980 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 concerning the guidelines for international years and anniversaries;

4. *Invites* Member States that have not yet done so to make their views known to the Secretary-General concerning ways and means of improving the position and well-being of the family and intensifying efforts as part of an international year of the family;

5. *Requests* the United Nations agencies and organizations, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to submit to the Secretary-General proposals on their participation in an international year of the family, in order to facilitate the preparation of his report;

6. *Decides* to consider the report of the Secretary-General and to take a decision on the final date of an international year of the family at its forty-fourth session, under an item entitled "Families in the development process".

DOCUMENT A/43/815

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 144

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*22 November 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 144, the item entitled "Responsibility of States to ban in their territory, and to refrain from instigating or supporting in the territory of other States, chauvinistic, racist and other manifestations that may cause discord between peoples and involvement of Governments and the mass media in combating such manifestations and in educating peoples and youth in the spirit of peaceful co-operation and international entente; and evaluation of the implementation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples", and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered item 144 jointly with items 89, 90, 92, 93 and 107 at its 15th to 22nd, 25th and 31st meetings, from 20 to 26 and on 31 October and 3 November 1988. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/43/SR.15-22, 25 and 31).

3. No advance documentation was submitted to the Committee.

4. At the 15th meeting, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna, Head of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, and the Director of the Social Development Division of the Centre made introductory statements.

5. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Romania introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.17) entitled "Responsibility of States not to permit in their territory, and to refrain from instigating or supporting in the territory of other States, chauvinistic, racist and other manifestations that may cause discord between peoples and involvement of Governments and the mass media in combating such manifestations and in educating people and youth in the spirit of peaceful co-operation and international entente; and evaluation of the implementation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples", sponsored by his country, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Reaffirming* its objective set forth in the Charter of the United Nations to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

"*Bearing in mind*, in this respect, the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter and of other relevant international documents, according to which no State or group of States has the right to intervene directly or indirectly, for any reason or in any form whatever, in matters that are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State,

"*Noting with concern* that, despite the efforts of the international community, the principal objectives of the first Decade of Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, contained in the annex to its resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, and of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, contained in the annex to its resolution 38/14 of 22 November 1983, were not attained and that manifestations contrary to these goals continue to persist in the world,

"*Reiterating* the significance of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 21 December 1965,[18] implying the commitment assumed by the States parties to adopt without delay positive measures for the elimination of any incitement to racial discrimination or of any act of discrimination and to impede the encouragement, under any form, of discrimination based on colour, descent or national or ethnic origin and of any segregating policies or manifestations of such nature,

"*Recognizing*, once again, the essential role of Governments and of governmental and non-governmental organizations, both national and international, as well as of the mass media and educational systems, in promoting the ideals of peace and understanding among nations and, primarily, among youth,

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[18] Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

"*Reaffirming* the lasting validity and importance of the principles and objectives of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples, proclaimed by the General Assembly in resolution 2037 (XX) of 7 December 1965,

"*Noting* that 1990 will mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration,

"1. *Emphasizes* the urgent need to implement the relevant programmes of the United Nations in the social and humanitarian fields with a view to increasing the recognition by Governments of their duty to contribute actively to the implementation of the objectives of those programmes and to refrain from tolerating in their own territory, and from instigating or supporting in the territory of other States, chauvinistic, racist and other manifestations that may cause discord between peoples;

"2. *Urges* all States to draw attention to the threats to the friendly relations among nations posed by the above-mentioned conceptions and practices and to take measures to prohibit or otherwise deter activities by groups or organizations or whoever is promoting those conceptions and practices;

"3. *Appeals* to all States to adopt effective measures, particularly in the field of teaching, education, culture and information, with a view to combating prejudices that lead to racial discrimination, chauvinism and other manifestations that may cause discord between peoples and to intensify their efforts for promoting understanding, mutual respect and friendship among nations;

"4. *Also appeals* to all States to take specific measures to assist the mass media in performing their functions in a responsible manner in countering racism, *apartheid*, chauvinism and other manifestations that might cause discord between peoples and to contribute to the elimination of misunderstandings between peoples, in particular by refraining from presenting a stereotyped, partial, unilateral or tendentious picture of various countries and peoples that could lead to fostering discord among them;

"5. *Calls upon* all States to take practical measures to foster among their population and in particular among youth the ideals of humanity, liberty and international solidarity and all other ideals that help to bring peoples closer together, to intensify their efforts towards the implementation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples and to take all necessary steps towards that end at the national, regional and international levels;

"6. *Invites* all States to inform the Secretary-General of their views and comments concerning the impact of the Declaration since its adoption on the formulation and implementation of the national policies and measures of their Governments, as well as how the principles, objectives, means and methods set out in the Declaration are taken into account in their policies, plans and programmes and in their bilateral and multilateral relations in the fields of education and information;

"7. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development to consider at its thirty-first session ways and means for the implementation of the present resolution and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the item."

6. At the 31st meeting, the representative of Romania introduced a revised version (A/C.3/43/L.17/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, entitled "Evaluation of the implementation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples", sponsored by the same State, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* the fundamental objective of the United Nations to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

"*Reaffirming* the importance of the strict observance and of the full implementation of the purposes and principles inscribed in the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, the development of friendly relations among nations and understanding and co-operation among States and peoples,

"*Convinced* that young people are interested in their future and wish to live in peace, freedom and friendship among all peoples,

"*Aware* of the important role of youth in society, in all fields of activity, as well as of the fact that youth should contribute to the further promotion of the common ends of peace and welfare of humankind,

"*Convinced also* that the education of youth in the spirit of the ideals of peace, mutual respect, friendship and co-operation between peoples is a priority and permanent task of all States,

"*Emphasizing* the essential role of Governments, governmental and non-governmental organizations, the mass media and educational systems in promoting these ideals among nations and primarily, among youth,

"*Reaffirming* the lasting validity and importance of the principles and objectives of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples, proclaimed by the General Assembly in resolution 2037.(XX) of 7 December 1965,

"*Noting* that 1990 will mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples,

"1. *Appeals* to all States to adopt effective measures, particularly in the field of teaching, education, culture and information in order to strengthen the efforts for the promotion among nations and, primarily, among youth of understanding, mutual respect and friendship among nations, for the creation of an international climate free from mistrust, discord and hatred among States and peoples;

"2. *Stresses* the role of the mass media in supporting by all means the implementation of these objectives with a view to promoting the ideals and conceptions meant to contribute to the enhancement of friendly relations and co-operation among States;

"3. *Invites* all States to submit to the Secretary-General their views and comments on the impact of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples since its adoption and on the measures which should be taken, at the national and international levels, for the implementation of the principles and objectives set forth in the Declaration and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on this matter to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

"4. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session its views on this issue under the item entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth"."

In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Romania revised it as follows:

(*a*) In the first preambular paragraph, the phrase "the fundamental objective of the United Nations" was replaced by the phrase "that one of the fundamental objectives of the United Nations is";

(*b*) In the fourth preambular paragraph, the word "also" was inserted after the word "should";

(*c*) In the fifth preambular paragraph, the word "is" was replaced by the words "should be";

(*d*) After the seventh preambular paragraph, a new preambular paragraph was inserted, which read:

> "*Stressing* the necessity of the implementation of the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights towards the promotion among youth of the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples,";

(*e*) In paragraph 1, the words "in accordance with their legislation" were inserted after the words "effective measures" and the phrase "mistrust, discord and hatred among States and peoples" was replaced by the phrase "mistrust and discord";

(*f*) In paragraph 4, the words "this issue" were replaced by the words "the present resolution".

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.17/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 10 below).

8. There was a general understanding in the Committee that the resolution adopted did not include the title of agenda item 144 and that in the future the subject matter of this resolution should be considered under the agenda item entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth".

9. The representative of Greece (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community), the representative of Norway (on behalf also of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden) and the representatives of New Zealand and Australia made statements after the adoption of the revised draft resolution.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

10. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

EVALUATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE PROMOTION AMONG YOUTH OF THE IDEALS OF PEACE, MUTUAL RESPECT AND UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN PEOPLES

The General Assembly,

Recalling that one of the fundamental objectives of the United Nations is to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

Reaffirming the importance of the strict observance and full implementation of the purposes and principles inscribed in the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, the development of friendly relations among nations and understanding and co-operation among States and peoples,

Convinced that young people are interested in their future and wish to live in peace, freedom and friendship among all peoples,

Aware of the important role of youth in society, in all fields of activity, as well as of the fact that youth should also contribute to the further promotion of the common ends of peace and welfare of humankind,

Convinced also that the education of youth in the spirit of the ideals of peace, mutual respect, friendship and co-operation between peoples should be a priority and permanent task of all States,

Emphasizing the essential role of Governments, governmental and non-governmental organizations, the mass media and educational systems in promoting these ideals among nations and, primarily, among youth,

Reaffirming the lasting validity and importance of the principles and objectives of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples, proclaimed by the General Assembly in resolution 2037 (XX) of 7 December 1965,

Stressing the necessity of the implementation of the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[1] towards the promotion among youth of the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples,

Noting that 1990 will mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples,

1. *Appeals* to all States to adopt effective measures in accordance with their legislation, particularly in the fields of teaching, education, culture and information, in order to strengthen the efforts for the promotion among nations and, primarily, among youth of understanding, mutual respect and friendship among nations, for the creation of an international climate free from mistrust and discord;

2. *Stresses* the role of the mass media in supporting by all means the implementation of these objectives with a view to promoting the ideals and conceptions meant to contribute to the enhancement of friendly relations and co-operation among States;

3. *Invites* all States to submit to the Secretary-General their views and comments on the impact of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples since its adoption and on the measures that should be taken, at the national and international levels, for the implementation of the principles and objectives set forth in the Declaration, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the matter to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

4. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session its views on the present resolution under the item entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1988, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions submitted by the Third Committee in its reports on agenda items 89, 90, 92, 93, 107 and 144.

The draft resolution submitted in the report on agenda item 89 (A/43/808, para. 10) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 43/93.[19]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on agenda item 90 (A/43/809, para. 9) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 43/94.[19]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on agenda item 92 (A/43/810, para. 7) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 43/98.[19]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on agenda item 93 (A/43/811, para. 9) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 43/99.[19]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on agenda item 107 (A/43/814, para. 12) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 43/135.[19]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on agenda item 144 (A/43/815, para. 10) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 43/136.[19]

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[19] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/43/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1988 (chap. V, sect. C)	92, 93	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 3*
A/43/194	Letter dated 18 August 1988 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General	144	Replaced by A/43/194/Rev.1
A/43/194/Rev.1	*Idem*	144	
A/43/354 and Corr.1	Letter dated 9 May 1988 from the representative of Albania to the Secretary-General	93	
A/43/370	Letter dated 27 May 1988 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the 79th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Guatemala City from 11 to 16 April 1988	93	
A/43/570	International Year of the Family: report of the Secretary-General	107	
A/43/572	Report of the Secretary-General	93	
A/43/583	*Idem*	89	
A/43/601	Policies and programmes involving young people—Participation, development, peace: report of the Secretary-General	90	
A/43/634 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	92	
A/C.3/43/L.13	Draft resolution	90	Replaced by A/C.3/43/L.13/Rev.1
A/C.3/43/L.13/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	90	See A/43/809, para. 5
A/C.3/43/L.13/Rev.2	*Idem*	90	*Ibid.*, paras. 5 and 6
A/C.3/43/L.15	Draft resolution	89	See A/43/808, paras. 6, 7 and 10
A/C.3/43/L.17	*Idem*	144	See A/43/815, para. 5
A/C.3/43/L.17/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	144	*Ibid.*, para. 6
A/C.3/43/L.19	Draft resolution	93	See A/43/811, paras. 5, 6 and 9
A/C.3/43/L.20	*Idem*	92	See A/43/810, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.3/43/L.21	*Idem*	107	See A/43/814, para. 5
A/C.3/43/L.21/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	107	*Ibid.*, paras. 5 and 6
A/C.3/43/L.22	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/43/L.19: note by the Secretary-General	93	
A/C.3/43/L.30	Amendments to document A/C.3/43/L.21/Rev.1	107	*Ibid.*, para. 8

Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in document A/43/811

A/C.5/43/35	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/43/824	Report of the Fifth Committee		See annex fascicle, agenda item 114

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda items 94 and 95*

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 94: Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women

Agenda item 95: Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000:

- **(*a*) Implementation of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation;**
- **(*b*) Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;**
- **(*c*) United Nations Development Fund for Women**

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DOCUMENT A/43/812

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 94

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*18 November 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 94, the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women" and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered item 94 jointly with item 95 at its 15th, 23rd to 30th, 36th and 40th meetings, on 20 October, from 27 October to 3 November and on 8 and 11 November 1988. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/43/SR.15, 23-30, 36 and 40).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 15th meeting, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna, Head of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, made an introductory statement.

5. At the 23rd meeting, the Director of the Division for the Advancement of Women, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, and the Director of the United Nations Development Fund for Women made introductory statements.

6. At the 30th meeting, the Director of the Division for the Advancement of Women, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, and the Director of the United Nations Development Fund for Women made concluding statements.

7. At the 36th meeting, the representative of Australia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.27/Rev.1) entitled "Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women", sponsored by Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Portugal, Rwanda, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia, subsequently joined by Costa Rica, Iceland, Indonesia, the Philippines and Turkey.

8. At its 40th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 9 below).

Recommendation of the Third Committee

9. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Third Committee*, 15th, 23rd to 30th, 36th and 40th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meeting*, 75th meeting. For the prior consideration of the questions, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda items 95 to 97.

CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that one of the purposes of the United Nations, as stated in Articles 1 and 55 of the Charter, is to promote universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of any kind, including distinction as to sex,

Affirming that women and men should participate equally in social, economic and political development, should contribute equally to such development and should share equally in improved conditions of life,

Recalling its resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979, by which it adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Recalling also its previous resolutions on the Convention, in particular resolution 42/60 of 30 November 1987, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/26 of 26 May 1988 and 1988/48 of 27 May 1988,

Taking note of the decisions taken on 7 and 8 March 1988 at the Fourth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention,[1]

Aware of the important contribution that the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women[2] can make to eliminating all forms of discrimination against women and to achieving legal and *de facto* equality between women and men,

Noting the emphasis placed by the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace on ratification of and accession to the Convention,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its seventh session (A/43/38),

Noting that the Committee agreed, in examining reports, to take due account of the different cultural and socio-economic systems of States parties to the Convention,

1. *Takes note with concern* of the declining rate of ratification of or accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women by Member States;

2. *Urges* all States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so as soon as possible;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention;

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (A/43/605) and requests him to submit annually to the General Assembly a report on the status of the Convention;

5. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its seventh session;

6. *Urges* States parties to make all possible efforts to submit their initial reports on the implementation of the Convention in accordance with article 18 thereof and with the guidelines of the Committee;

7. *Takes note* of the general recommendations adopted by the Committee pursuant to its discussion at its seventh session on ways and means of implementing article 21 of the Convention (A/43/38, chap. V, para. 770);

8. *Takes note with concern* of the account by the Committee of the present constraints within which it operates and of the problems it has encountered as a result of its lack of resources;

9. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the Committee to rationalize its procedures and expedite the consideration of periodic reports and to develop procedures and guidelines for the consideration of second reports, and strongly encourages the Committee to continue its endeavours to those ends;

10. *Decides* to keep under review the Committee's request for additional meeting time;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make available within existing resources the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance by the Committee of its functions;

12. *Reaffirms* that, to this end, the resources of the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat should be reinforced through various means, including redeployment, without prejudice to the current allocation of resources to the United Nations Office at Vienna;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, to take due account of article 17, paragraph 9, of the Convention in providing the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance by the Committee of its functions in order to enable it to carry out its mandate as efficiently as other human rights treaty bodies;

14. *Requests* the Committee to continue to take into account considerations of cost and effectiveness, as well as other relevant matters, when determining where it will meet;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Committee with an assessment of the costs of holding meetings at the United Nations Office at Vienna and at United Nations Headquarters in New York based on full servicing of the Committee, including attendance by relevant professional staff from the Division for the Advancement of Women, legal staff expert in human rights treaty implementation and adequate secretarial staff, and to transmit this information to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1989;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General, within existing resources and drawing, in particular, on funds available to the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to provide, facilitate and encourage public information activities relating to the Committee and the Convention, giving priority to the dissemination of the Convention in the official languages of the United Nations;

17. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Committee to the Commission on the Status of Women for information;

18. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, and to transmit the report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fourth session.

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[1] See CEDAW/SP/14.

[2] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

DOCUMENT A/43/813

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 95

[Original: Spanish]
[25 November 1988]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 95, the item entitled:

"Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000:

"(*a*) Implementation of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation;

"(*b*) Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;

"(*c*) United Nations Development Fund for Women"

and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered item 95 jointly with item 94 at its 15th, 23rd to 30th, 36th and 40th meetings, on 20 October, from 27 October to 3 November and on 8 and 11 November 1988. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/43/SR.15, 23-30, 36 and 40).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 15th meeting, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna, Head of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, made an introductory statement.

5. At the 23rd meeting, the Director of the Division for the Advancement of Women, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, and the Director of the United Nations Development Fund for Women made introductory statements.

6. At the 28th meeting, the Director of the Staff Administration and Training Division, Office of Human Resources Management, responded to a number of questions raised by delegations in connection with this item.

7. At the 30th meeting, the Director of the Division for the Advancement of Women, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, and the Director of the United Nations Development Fund for Women made concluding statements.

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.23

8. At the 36th meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.23) entitled "Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

[*Same text as the first to seventh, ninth and tenth preambular paragraphs and the operative part of draft resolution I in paragraph 25 below, with the exception of paragraphs 2 and 13.*]

"2. *Recalls* resolutions 1, 2 and 4 adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its special session in 1987, in particular its recommendation that the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies and the status of women in general should be incorporated as one of the priorities in the introduction of the Organization's medium-term plan for the period 1992-1996;

"13. *Endorses also* Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/21, in which the Council recommended that in updating the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development*, particular emphasis should be given to those factors that contribute to the deteriorating status of women in developing countries;".

9. At the 40th meeting, the Chief of the Economic, Social and Human Rights Service, Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Finance, read out a statement of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

10. At the same meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the sponsors, revised the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) After the seventh preambular paragraph, a new preambular paragraph was inserted, reading:

"*Taking note* of Economic and Social Council resolutions on issues relating to women,";

(*b*) In paragraph 2, the dates "1992-1996" were replaced by the dates "1992-1997";

(*c*) In paragraph 13, after the words "developing countries", the following text was added: ", as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/49 of 26 July 1988, in which the Council called upon the Secretary-General to devote a separate section in the *World Economic Survey* to economic aspects of the situation of women and their contribution to economic development".

11. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 25 below, draft resolution I).

Draft decision A/C.3/43/L.25

12. At the 36th meeting, the representative of Bulgaria introduced a draft decision (A/C.3/43/L.25) entitled "The role of women in society", sponsored by Argentina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Kenya, Mongolia, Panama, Rwanda, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe, subsequently joined by Bolivia.

13. At its 40th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision without a vote (see para. 26 below).

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.26

14. At the 36th meeting, the representative of Kenya introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.26) entitled "United Nations Development Fund for Women", spon-

sored by Colombia, the German Democratic Republic, India, Kenya and Norway, which read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> [*Same text as draft resolution II in paragraph 25 below, with the exception of paragraph 9*.]
>
> "9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the activities of the Fund, in accordance with resolution 39/125."

15. At the 40th meeting, the representative of India, on behalf of the sponsors, revised the draft resolution by replacing paragraph 9 with the following:

> "9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the Fund submitted pursuant to Assembly resolution 39/125."

16. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 25 below, draft resolution II).

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.28

17. At the 36th meeting, the Chairman announced to the Committee that Mexico had been inadvertently omitted from the list of sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.28.

18. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.28) entitled "Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat", sponsored by Australia, Cuba, Cyprus, Greece, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, the United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, subsequently joined by Costa Rica and the Philippines. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Mexico revised it by inserting, in paragraph 2, after the word "Secretariat", the words "and in the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations".

19. At the 40th meeting, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of the sponsors, subsequently joined by Ghana, Iraq, Morocco and Samoa, further revised the draft resolution by deleting, in paragraph 2, after the word "Secretariat", the words "and in the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations".

20. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 25 below, draft resolution III).

21. The representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Finland (on behalf also of Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden) and the Netherlands made statements after the adoption of the draft resolution.

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.29

22. At the 36th meeting, the representative of the German Democratic Republic introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.29) entitled "Participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation", sponsored by Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Poland, Romania, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam.

23. At the 40th meeting, the representative of Sweden proposed an amendment to the draft resolution by which, in paragraph 2, the word "wide" would be deleted after the words "to give". The amendment was accepted by the sponsors.

24. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally amended, without a vote (see para. 25 below, draft resolution IV).

Recommendations of the Third Committee

25. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to IV below:

Draft resolution I

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAIROBI FORWARD-LOOKING STRATEGIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 40/108 of 13 December 1985 and 42/62 of 30 November 1987, in which, *inter alia*, it endorsed the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women[2] for the period up to the year 2000 and set out measures for their immediate implementation and for the overall achievement of the goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Taking into consideration Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/18, 1987/19, 1987/20, 1987/21, 1987/22, 1987/23, 1987/24, 1987/25 and 1987/26 of 26 May 1987 and 1988/19, 1988/21, 1988/22 and 1988/29 of 26 May 1988,

Recalling the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future,[3] adopted by the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes, held at Vienna from 7 to 15 September 1987,

Noting with concern the serious impact of the world economic situation on the programmes and plans for the advancement of women, especially in the global context,

Conscious of the important and constructive contribution to the advancement of the status of women made by the Commission on the Status of Women, the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and other organizations of the United Nations system, Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Emphasizing once again the priority of the implementation, monitoring, review and appraisal of the Forward-looking Strategies,

Welcoming the significant progress made by the Commission at its special session in 1987 in restructuring its agenda along functional lines, developing the systematic long-term programme of work and strengthening its role and functions, and noting the outcome of the thirty-second session of the Commission, held at Vienna from 14 to 23 March 1988 (E/1988/15) and, in particular, Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/19, 1988/21, 1988/22 and 1988/29,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolutions on issues relating to women,

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[3] See E/CONF.80/10, chap. III.

Welcoming the designation by the Secretary-General of the advancement of women as one of the priorities of the Organization for the biennium 1988-1989,

Recognizing the need for the Commission to consider at its regular sessions the priority themes for its next five sessions, contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/24,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/638) concerning the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;

2. *Recalls* resolutions 1, 2 and 4 adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its special session in 1987,[4] in particular its recommendation that the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies and the status of women in general should be incorporated as one of the priorities in the introduction of the Organization's medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997;

3. *Reaffirms* the need for the Forward-looking Strategies to be translated immediately into concrete action by Governments, as determined by overall national priorities, as well as by the organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

4. *Reaffirms also* the central role of the Commission in matters related to the advancement of women and calls upon it to promote the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies to the year 2000 based on the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and the subtheme "Employment, Health and Education", and urges all organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate with the Commission in this task;

5. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/19, in which, *inter alia*, the Council decided that the duration of the thirty-fourth session of the Commission, to be held in 1990, should be extended to ten days;

6. *Reaffirms further*, in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies, the role of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, in particular the Division for the Advancement of Women, as the substantive secretariat of the Commission and as a focal point for matters on women, the catalysing role of the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the role of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women in the promotion of the role of women in the context of the participation of women in development;

7. *Requests* the relevant United Nations bodies to continue to provide focused and action-oriented input when reporting to the Commission on the priority themes;

8. *Endorses* the comprehensive reporting system to monitor, review and appraise the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies, as outlined in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/22, which will assist Member States in identifying problems and in developing remedial measures at the national, regional and international levels, and invites Governments and the organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions and the specialized agencies, to report accordingly, through the Commission, to the Economic and Social Council;

9. *Emphasizes*, in the framework of the Forward-looking Strategies, the importance of the total integration of women in the development process, bearing in mind the specific and urgent needs of the developing countries, and calls upon Member States to establish specific targets at each level in order to increase the participation of women in professional and decision-making positions in their countries;

10. *Emphasizes also* the need to give urgent attention to redressing socio-economic inequities at the national and international levels as a necessary step towards the full realization of the goals and objectives of the Forward-looking Strategies;

11. *Urges* that particular attention be given by the United Nations and Governments to the situation of disabled women, and that Governments take steps to ensure the equalization of opportunities and social justice for and political participation of disabled women in each sector of society;

12. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/29, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to convene a seminar on women and rural development, using the resources available in the Trust Fund for the Preparatory Activities of the 1985 World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women established under Council decision 1983/132;

13. *Endorses also* Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/21, in which the Council recommended that in updating the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development*,[5] particular emphasis should be given to those factors that contribute to the deteriorating status of women in developing countries, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/49 of 26 July 1988, in which the Council called upon the Secretary-General to devote a separate section in the *World Economic Survey* to economic aspects of the situation of women and their contribution to economic development;

14. *Requests* the Commission to explore, at its thirty-third session, the possibility of holding, during the period 1990-1991, an interregional consultation on women in public life;

15. *Once again calls upon* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to establish five-year targets at each level for the percentage of women in Professional and decision-making positions, in accordance with the criteria established by the General Assembly, in particular that of equitable geographical distribution, in order that a definite upward trend in the implementation of Assembly resolution 41/206 D of 11 December 1986 be registered in the number of Professional and decision-making positions held by women by 1990, and to set additional targets every five years;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Governments, organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions and the specialized agencies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to report periodically to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission, on activities undertaken at all levels to implement the Forward-looking Strategies;

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[4] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 2*, chap. I, sect. C.

[5] E/CN.6/1988/7.

17. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies an assessment of recent developments that are relevant to the priority themes to be considered at the following session of the Commission and to transmit to the Commission a summary of relevant views expressed by delegations during the Assembly's debate;

18. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on measures taken to implement the present resolution;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide for the existing weekly radio programmes on women in the regular budget of the United Nations, with adequate provisions for broadcasts in different languages, and to develop the focal point for issues relating to women in the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, which, in concert with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, should provide a more effective public information programme relating to the advancement of women;

20. *Decides* to consider these questions further at its forty-fourth session under the item entitled "Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000".

Draft resolution II

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its decisions set forth in resolution 39/125 of 14 December 1984,

Emphasizing the catalytic role of the United Nations Development Fund for Women in the United Nations development co-operation system, with the goal of ensuring the appropriate involvement of women in mainstream development activities at the pre-investment stages, and supporting activities directly benefiting women in line with national and regional priorities,

Recognizing that the Fund's dynamism lies in its flexibility and the complementarity of its innovative and catalytic priority roles,

Recognizing the initiatives of the Fund to assist national machineries on women, planning and other relevant ministries and intergovernmental organizations to integrate the concerns of women and to ensure their involvement in development programmes at all levels,

Noting the Fund's regional priority frameworks and its increased co-operation with regional and national development banks and larger funds, through which critical resources have been leveraged for women in development activities,

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General (A/43/643), containing the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women;

2. *Notes* the Fund's continued co-operation with units throughout the United Nations system concerned with women and development, and with the planning and sectoral ministries and the national machineries on women in development of developing countries;

3. *Stresses* the importance of the continuous strengthening of the technical and financial capacities of the Fund to enable it to preserve and augment its flexible approaches to supporting activities at the national, regional and global levels, including those of the regional commissions and of the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat;

4. *Reaffirms* the dual priorities of the Fund to serve as a catalyst in respect of mainstream development activities, as often as possible at pre-investment stages, and to support innovative and experimental activities in line with national and regional priorities, and recognizes the forceful interrelationship between the two approaches;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to Governments, non-governmental organizations and individuals that have pledged and contributed to the Fund (*ibid.*, appendices);

6. *Notes with concern* that the Fund's resources have been insufficient to enable it to respond adequately to the increasing number of requests received;

7. *Commends* national committees on the Fund and non-governmental organizations for their initiatives in the development of education and public awareness programmes and resource mobilization on behalf of the Fund;

8. *Invites* Governments, non-governmental organizations and others to consider making substantial contributions to the Fund;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the Fund submitted pursuant to Assembly resolution 39/125.

Draft resolution III

IMPROVEMENT OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE SECRETARIAT

The General Assembly,

Taking into consideration the decision of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/14), in order to implement the action programme for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat[6] by 1990 and the commitments to further action referred to in General Assembly resolution 42/62 of 30 November 1987, to deploy on a full-time basis a senior-level position with appropriate support, within existing resources, to the Office of the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Resources Management,

1. *Invites* the Secretary-General, as a matter of high priority, to implement fully the above-mentioned decision;

2. *Urges* the Secretary-General to consider, in accordance with the priorities contained in the fourth report of the Steering Committee for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat (*ibid.*, annex I), the appointment of a senior-level woman to the position designated as a focal point to ensure the implementation of the action programme for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the action programme for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat and that such information be submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-third session for comment.

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[6] A/C.5/40/30, sect. III.B.

Draft resolution IV

PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND CO-OPERATION

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the interrelationship of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Expressing the need for equal opportunity for participation by women in the decision-making process, including that related to peace, disarmament and security at national, regional and international levels, including the United Nations system,

Reaffirming its resolution 37/63 of 3 December 1982, by which it proclaimed the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation,

Recalling that the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, in adopting the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women[2] for the period up to the year 2000, emphasized that the main principles and directions formulated in the Declaration for women's activities aimed at strengthening peace should be put into practice,

Convinced that increased efforts are required to eliminate still existing forms of discrimination against women in every field of human endeavour,

Conscious of the need to implement the provisions of the Declaration,

1. *Pledges its determination* to encourage the full participation of women in the economic, social, cultural, civil and political affairs of society and in the endeavour to promote international peace and co-operation;

2. *Appeals* to all Governments to give publicity to the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation and to take practical institutional, educational and organizational measures to facilitate the participation of women on an equal footing with men in the decision-making process, including that related to peace, disarmament negotiations and the resolution of conflicts;

3. *Invites* all Governments, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/28 of 26 May 1988, to inform the Secretary-General of their activities undertaken at all levels to implement the Declaration;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take adequate steps to ensure that publicity is given to the Declaration;

5. *Invites* the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, the United Nations University and other bodies within the United Nations system to undertake activities that will further involve women in the process aimed at strengthening international peace and co-operation;

6. *Decides* to consider the further implementation of the Declaration at its forty-fourth session under the item entitled "Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000".

* * *

26. The Third Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Draft decision

THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN SOCIETY

The General Assembly, reaffirming its profound conviction that all Governments, international organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations should pay due attention in their activities to the importance of the role of women in society in all its interrelated aspects—as mothers, as participants in political, economic, social and cultural development and as participants in public life—and recalling its resolutions 39/123 of 14 December 1984, 40/101 of 13 December 1985, 41/110 of 4 December 1986 and 42/64 of 30 November 1987, decides to recommend that the Commission on the Status of Women, during the consideration at its next sessions of the priority themes under the heading "Equality", including "Equality in economic and social participation" at its thirty-third session, should consider the provisions of the Assembly resolutions on the role of women in society, with a view to formulating recommendations for appropriate action by concerned United Nations organs and bodies, Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1988, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions submitted by the Third Committee in its reports on agenda items 94 and 95.

The draft resolution submitted in the report on agenda item 94 (A/43/812, para. 9) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 43/100.[7]

Draft resolutions I to IV and the draft decision submitted in the report on agenda item 95 (A/43/813, paras. 25 and 26) were adopted. For the final texts, see resolutions 43/101 to 43/104 and decision 43/425.[7]

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[7] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/43/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1988 (chap. III, sect. E, and chap. V, sect. B)	94, 95	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 3*
A/43/38	Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its seventh session	94	*Ibid., Supplement No. 38*
A/43/273-S/19720	Letter dated 30 March 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Amman from 21 to 25 March 1988	94	
A/43/354 and Corr.1	Letter dated 9 May 1988 from the representative of Albania to the Secretary-General	94	
A/43/370	Letter dated 27 May 1988 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the 79th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Guatemala City, from 11 to 16 April 1988	94, 95	
A/43/393-S/19930	Letter dated 6 June 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final communiqué and the reports and resolutions of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Amman from 21 to 25 March 1988	94	
A/43/605	Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: report of the Secretary-General	94	
A/43/638	Report of the Secretary-General	95 (*b*)	
A/43/643	Note by the Secretary-General	95 (*c*)	
A/43/667-S/20212	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988	95	
A/C.3/43/L.23	Draft resolution	95	See A/43/813, para. 8
A/C.3/43/L.25	Draft decision	95	*Ibid.*, paras. 12 and 26
A/C.3/43/L.26	Draft resolution	95	*Ibid.*, para. 14
A/C.3/43/L.27	*Idem*	94	Replaced by A/C.3/43/L.27/Rev.1
A/C.3/43/L.27/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	94	See A/43/812, paras. 7 and 9
A/C.3/43/L.28	Draft resolution	95	See A/43/813, paras. 18, 19 and 25, draft resolution III
A/C.3/43/L.29	*Idem*	95	*Ibid.*, paras. 22, 23 and 25, draft resolution IV
A/C.5/43/14	Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General	95	
A/C.5/43/30	First performance report of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989: report of the Secretary-General	95	
E/1988/15 and Add.1	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its thirty-second session	95 (*b*)	*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 5*

United Nations

*Agenda items 97 to 101 and 106**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 97: Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

Agenda item 98: Human rights and scientific and technological developments

Agenda item 99: Question of a convention on the rights of the child

Agenda item 100: International Covenants on Human Rights

Agenda item 101: Reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations instruments on human rights

Agenda item 106: Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Third Committee*, 39th to 43rd, 46th, 50th, 51st and 55th to 57th meetings, and corrigendum; *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 42nd session; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 75th meeting. For the prior consideration of the questions, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda items 98 to 102, 106 and 107.

DOCUMENT A/43/869

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 97

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*28 November 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 97, the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance" and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered item 97 jointly with items 98 to 101 and 106 at its 39th to 43rd, 46th and 51st meetings, from 10 to 15 and on 17 and 23 November 1988. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/43/SR.39-43, 46 and 51).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 39th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights made an introductory statement.

5. At the 46th meeting, the representative of Ireland introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.53) entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance", sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Portugal, Samoa, Senegal, Sweden, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.

6. At its 51st meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 7 below).

Recommendation of the Third Committee

7. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the need to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming its resolution 36/55 of 25 November 1981, by which it proclaimed the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,

Recalling its resolution 42/97 of 7 December 1987, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration,

Encouraged by the efforts being made by the Commission on Human Rights and by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to study relevant developments affecting the implementation of the Declaration,

Taking note of the Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/55 of 8 March 1988 (see E/1988/12 and Corr.1, chap. II, sect. A) and Economic and Social Council decision 1988/142 of 27 May 1988, whereby the mandate of the Special Rapporteur appointed to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that are incompatible with the provisions of the Declaration and to recommend remedial measures as appropriate was extended for two years,

Noting with satisfaction that the Commission on Human Rights decided, by that resolution, that the study of the current dimensions of the problems of intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities[1] should be published in all official languages of the United Nations and should be widely distributed, and that the Sub-Commission has been invited to continue its in-depth consideration of the issue and to report to the Commission at its forty-fifth session,

Emphasizing that non-governmental organizations and religious bodies and groups at every level have an important role to play in the promotion of tolerance and the protection of freedom of religion or belief,

Seriously concerned that intolerance and discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief continue to exist in many parts of the world,

Believing that further efforts are therefore required to promote and protect the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief and to eliminate all forms of intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief,

1. *Reaffirms* that freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief is a right guaranteed to all without discrimination;

2. *Urges* States, therefore, in accordance with their respective constitutional systems and with such internationally accepted instruments as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[3] and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief to provide, where they have not already done so, adequate constitutional and legal guarantees of freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief, including the provision of effective remedies where there is intolerance or discrimination based on religion or belief;

3. *Urges* all States to take all appropriate measures to combat intolerance and to encourage understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief and, in this context, to examine where necessary the supervision and training of their civil servants, educators and other public officials to ensure that, in the course of their official duties, they respect different religions and beliefs and do not discriminate against persons professing other religions or beliefs;

4. *Invites* the United Nations University and other academic and research institutions to undertake programmes and studies on the encouragement of understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief;

5. *Considers* it desirable to enhance the promotional and public information activities of the United Nations in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to give high priority to the dissemination of the text of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, in all the official languages of the United Nations, and to take all appropriate measures to make the text available for use by United Nations information centres, as well as by other interested bodies;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General in this context to invite interested non-governmental organizations to consider what further role they could envisage playing in the implementation of the Declaration and in its dissemination in national and local languages;

8. *Urges* all States to consider disseminating the text of the Declaration in their respective national languages and to facilitate its dissemination in national and local languages;

9. *Welcomes* the renewal for two years of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur appointed to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that are incompatible with the provisions of the Declaration and to recommend remedial measures as appropriate;

10. *Notes* that the Commission on Human Rights also intends to consider at its forty-fifth session the question of a binding international instrument in this field and emphasizes, in this connection, the relevance of General Assembly resolution 41/120 of 4 December 1986 entitled "Setting international standards in the field of human rights";

11. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration and to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance" and to consider the report of the Commission on Human Rights under that item.

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[1] E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/26.

[2] Resolution 217 A (III).

[3] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

DOCUMENT A/43/870

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 98

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*1 December 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 98, the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments" and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered item 98 jointly with items 97, 99 to 101 and 106 at its 39th to 43rd, 46th, 51st, 55th and 56th meetings, from 10 to 15 and on 17, 23, 28 and 29 November 1988. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/43/SR.39-43, 46, 51, 55 and 56).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 39th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights made an introductory statement.

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.45

5. At the 46th meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.45) entitled "Implications of scientific and technological developments for human rights", sponsored by Belgium, Colombia, Costa Rica, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Luxembourg, Morocco, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, subsequently joined by Bolivia, Côte d'Ivoire, Samoa and Singapore.

6. At its 51st meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 17 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.47

7. At the 46th meeting, the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.47) entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments", sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam and Zambia, subsequently joined by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

8. At its 51st meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 106 to none, with 23 abstentions (see para. 17 below, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:[4]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

9. At the same meeting, statements in explanation of vote after the vote were made by the representatives of Cuba and Japan. A statement was also made by the representative of Bulgaria.

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.48 and Rev.1

10. At the 46th meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.48) entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments: the right to life", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nicaragua, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam, subsequently joined by Romania. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

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[4] The delegations of Panama and Senegal subsequently informed the Committee that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution and the delegation of Australia, that it had intended to abstain.

"*Reaffirming* the determination of the peoples of the United Nations to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, to reaffirm faith in the dignity and worth of the human person, to maintain international peace and security and to develop friendly relations among peoples and international co-operation in promoting and encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

"*Recalling* the relevant provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[3] and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[3]

"*Bearing in mind* that, in its resolution 38/75 of 15 December 1983, the General Assembly resolutely, unconditionally and for all time condemned nuclear war as being contrary to human conscience and reason, as the most monstrous crime against peoples and as a violation of the foremost human right—the right to life,

"*Convinced* of the need to intensify efforts to foster the spirit of mutual respect, understanding and confidence and to combat attempts to incite enmity, hatred and intolerance and to impose 'enemy image' stereotypes,

"*Convinced also* that all the rights and freedoms, as well as the material and spiritual wealth that both man and nations possess, have a common foundation—the right to life and to a secure future in peace and freedom,

"*Conscious* that the widening availability of technology and the achievement of scientific and technical advances bring new possibilities for peaceful and productive enterprise, open new perspectives for the progress of civilization and provide increasing opportunities to better the conditions of life of peoples and nations, but, at the same time, present new dangers if used for the creation of new types of weapons deadlier than those which already are capable of transforming an armed conflict from human tragedy to human annihilation,

"*Conscious* that it is only the creative genius of man that makes progress and the development of civilization possible in a peaceful environment, and that human life must be recognized as supreme,

"*Recalling* its resolution 42/99 of 7 December 1987,

"*Taking note with appreciation* of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/60 of 9 March 1988 (see E/1988/12 and Corr.1, chap. II, sect. A),

"1. *Reaffirms* that all peoples and all individuals have an inherent right to life;

"2. *Recalls* the historic responsibility of the Governments of all countries of the world to preserve civilization and to ensure that everyone enjoys his inherent right to life;

"3. *Calls upon* all States to do their utmost to assist in implementing the right to life through the adoption of appropriate measures at both the national and international level;

"4. *Calls upon* all States, appropriate United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to take the necessary measures to ensure that the results of scientific and technological progress, the material and intellectual potential of mankind, are used to solve global problems exclusively in the interests of international peace, for the benefit of mankind and for promoting and encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

"5. *Stresses* that a world without nuclear weapons and violence would open vast opportunities for the joint efforts of all nations aimed at solving urgent humanitarian problems and at co-operating in the areas of science, education, medicine, arts and others, thus guaranteeing the necessary conditions for the harmonious development of the individual;

"6. *Emphasizes* the importance of overcoming prejudices based on intolerance, hatred and 'enemy image' stereotypes;

"7. *Calls upon* Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the public in all countries to intensify their efforts with a view to strengthening mutual understanding and trust in relations among peoples and States and educating people in the spirit of peace, humanism and respect for the values common to all mankind;

"8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the light of the comments and views of Member States, to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

"9. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-fifth session under the agenda item 'Human rights and scientific and technological developments'."

11. At the 51st meeting, statements were made by the representatives of India and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

12. At the 55th meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement.

13. At the 56th meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on behalf of the same States and of Cuba, introduced a revised version (A/C.3/43/L.48/Rev.1) of the draft resolution. Subsequently, Zimbabwe joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

14. At the same meeting, the representative of Sweden proposed an amendment to paragraph 1 of the draft resolution by which the words "all people have an inherent right" would be replaced by the words "every human being has the inherent right".

15. Statements were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Sweden, India, Algeria, Egypt and Morocco.

16. At the same meeting, following a statement by the representative of Sweden in which he agreed not to insist on his proposed amendment, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.48/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 17 below, draft resolution III).

Recommendation of the Third Committee

17. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to III below:

Draft resolution I

IMPLICATIONS OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/53 of 14 December 1978, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to urge the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake, as a matter of priority, a study of the question of the protection of those detained on the grounds of mental ill-health, with a view to formulating guidelines,

Mindful of the Principles of Medical Ethics relevant to the role of health personnel, particularly physicians, in the protection of prisoners and detainees against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,[5]

Recalling also its resolution 42/98 of 7 December 1987, in which it again urged the Commission and the Sub-Commission to expedite their consideration of this question, so that the Commission could submit its views and recommendations, including a draft body of guidelines, principles and guarantees, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council,

Endorsing Commission resolution 1988/62 of 9 March 1988 (see E/1988/12 and Corr.1, chap. II, sect. A),

Taking note of Sub-Commission resolution 1988/28 of 1 September 1988,[6]

Expressing deep concern at the repeated evidence of the misuse of psychiatry to detain persons on non-medical grounds, as reflected in the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission,

Reaffirming its conviction that detention of persons in mental institutions on account of their political views or on other non-medical grounds is a violation of their human rights,

1. *Welcomes* the progress made by the Working Group of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, which enabled the Sub-Commission, at its fortieth session, to adopt the draft body of principles and guarantees for the protection of mentally-ill persons and for the improvement of mental health care;

2. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to consider the subject at its forty-fifth session in the light of the Sub-Commission's recommendations.

Draft resolution II

HUMAN RIGHTS AND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS

The General Assembly,

Noting that scientific and technological progress is one of the decisive factors in the development of human society,

Reaffirming once again the great importance of the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3384 (XXX) of 10 November 1975,

Considering that implementation of the Declaration will contribute to the strengthening of international peace and the security of peoples and to their economic and social development, as well as to international co-operation in the field of human rights,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,[7]

Realizing that the science and technology of our times create possibilities for providing an abundance of material wealth on Earth and establishing conditions for the prosperity of society as well as the all-round development of every person,

Seriously concerned that the results of scientific and technological progress could be used for the arms race and the development of new types of weapons to the detriment of international peace and security and social progress, human rights and fundamental freedoms and the dignity of the human person,

Emphasizing the growing importance of intellectual work, of interaction between science, technology and society, and of the humanistic, moral and ethical orientation of science and of scientific and technological progress,

Convinced that in the era of modern scientific and technological progress the resources of mankind and the activities of scientists should be used for peaceful economic, social and cultural development of countries and for the improvement of the living standards of all people,

Recognizing that the establishment of the new international economic order calls in particular for an important contribution to be made by science and technology to economic and social progress,

Bearing in mind that the exchange and transfer of scientific and technological knowledge is one of the important ways to accelerate the social and economic development of the developing countries,

1. *Stresses* the importance of the implementation by all States of the provisions and principles contained in the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind in order to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. *Calls upon* all States to make every effort to use the achievements of science and technology in order to promote peaceful social, economic and cultural development and progress and to put an end to the use of these achievements for military purposes;

3. *Also calls upon* States to take all necessary measures to place all the achievements of science and technology at the service of mankind and to ensure that they do not lead to the degradation of the natural environment;

4. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take into account in their programmes and activities the provisions of the Declaration;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention, in its consideration of the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments", to the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration;

6. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to take appropriate measures and to assist the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in preparing the study requested by the Commission in its resolutions 1982/4 of 19 February 1982,[8] 1984/29 of 12 March 1984,[9] 1986/11 of 10 March 1986[10] and 1988/61 of 9 March 1988 (see E/1988/12 and Corr.1, chap. II, sect. A);

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments".

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[5] Resolution 37/194, annex.

[6] E/CN.4/1989/3-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/45, chap. II, sect. A.

[7] Resolution 2542 (XXIV).

[8] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1982, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum, chap. XXVI, sect. A.

[9] *Ibid., 1984, Supplement No. 4* and corrigendum, chap. II, sect. A.

[10] *Ibid., 1986, Supplement No. 2*, chap. II, sect. A.

Draft resolution III

HUMAN RIGHTS AND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS: THE RIGHT TO LIFE

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the determination of the peoples of the United Nations to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, to reaffirm faith in the dignity and worth of the human person, to maintain international peace and security and to develop friendly relations among peoples and international co-operation in promoting and encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[3] and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[3]

Reaffirming that the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family are the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Recalling the fundamental importance of the right to life,

Conscious that it is only the creative genius of man that makes progress and the development of civilization possible in a peaceful environment, and that human life must be recognized as supreme,

Recalling its resolution 42/99 of 7 December 1987,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/60 of 9 March 1988 (see E/1988/12 and Corr.1, chap. II, sect. A),

1. *Reaffirms* that all people have an inherent right to life;

2. *Recalls* the historic responsibility of the Governments of all countries of the world to preserve civilization and to ensure that everyone enjoys his inherent right to life;

3. *Calls upon* all States to do their utmost to assist in implementing the right to life through the adoption of appropriate measures at both the national and international level;

4. *Calls upon* all States, appropriate United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to take the necessary measures to ensure that the results of scientific and technological progress, the material and intellectual potential of mankind, are used for the benefit of mankind and for promoting and encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

5. *Emphasizes* the importance of promoting international understanding based on tolerance, friendship and peaceful co-operation;

6. *Calls upon* Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their efforts with a view to strengthening mutual understanding and trust in the spirit of peace and respect for human rights;

7. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-fifth session under the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments".

DOCUMENT A/43/871

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 99

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*30 November 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 99, the item entitled "Question of a convention on the rights of the child" and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered item 99 jointly with items 97, 98, 100, 101 and 106 at its 39th to 43rd, 46th, 51st and 55th meetings, from 10 to 15 and on 17, 23 and 28 November 1988. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/43/SR.39-43, 46, 51 and 55).

3. At the 39th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights made an introductory statement.

4. At the 46th meeting, the representative of Poland introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.46) entitled "Question of a convention on the rights of the child", sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, China, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zimbabwe, subsequently joined by Australia, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, the Netherlands, Nigeria and Tunisia.

5. At the same meeting, the representative of the Netherlands made a statement.

6. At the 55th meeting, the representative of Egypt made a statement.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 8 below).

Recommendation of the Third Committee

8. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

QUESTION OF A CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions, as well as Commission on Human Rights and Economic and Social Council resolutions, on the question of a convention on the rights of the child,

Reaffirming that children's rights require special protection and call for continuous improvement of the situation of children all over the world, as well as their development and education in conditions of peace and security,

Profoundly concerned that the situation of children in many parts of the world remains critical as a result of unsatisfactory social conditions, natural disasters, armed conflicts, exploitation, illiteracy, hunger and disability and convinced that urgent and effective national and international action is called for,

Mindful of the important role of the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations in promoting the well-being of children and their development,

Convinced of the positive contribution that an international convention on the rights of the child, as a standard-setting accomplishment of the United Nations in the field of human rights, would make to protecting children's rights and ensuring their well-being,

Noting with appreciation that the first reading of a full text of a draft convention on the rights of the child has been completed by the open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights,

Bearing in mind that 1989 marks the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Rights of the Child[11] and the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Child,

Considering that these anniversaries could constitute an appropriate target date for completion of the work on a draft convention on the rights of the child and for its adoption by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, in 1989,

Bearing in mind the necessity of taking due account of the cultural values and needs of developing countries in the second reading of the draft convention on the rights of the child, in order to achieve the universal recognition of those rights in the future convention,

1. *Welcomes* Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/40 of 27 May 1988, in which the Council authorized a meeting of the open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights for a period of up to two weeks in November-December 1988, with a view to completing the second reading of the draft convention on the rights of the child prior to the forty-fifth session of the Commission;

2. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to give the highest priority to the draft convention on the rights of the child and to make every effort at its session in 1989 to complete it and to submit it, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

3. *Invites* all Member States to offer their active support to the completion of the draft convention on the rights of the child in 1989, the year of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Rights of the Child and of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Child;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all the support and facilities necessary for the successful completion and adoption of the draft convention on the rights of the child;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Adoption of the convention on the rights of the child".

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[11] Resolution 1386 (XIV).

DOCUMENT A/43/872

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 100

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*2 December 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 100, the item entitled "International Covenants on Human Rights" and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered item 100 jointly with items 97 to 99, 101 and 106 at its 39th to 43rd, 46th, 51st, 55th and 57th meetings, from 10 to 15 and on 17, 23, 28 and 30 November 1988. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/43/SR.39-43, 46, 51, 55 and 57).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 39th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights made an introductory statement.

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.44

5. At the 46th meeting, the representative of the German Democratic Republic introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.44) entitled "Indivisibility and interdependence of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights", sponsored by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Nicaragua and the Syrian Arab Republic.

6. At its 51st meeting, following a statement in explanation of vote before the vote by the representative of Greece (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community), the Committee took the following action on the draft resolution:

(*a*) The eighth preambular paragraph was adopted by a recorded vote of 109 to 7, with 17 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Canada, Denmark, Dominica, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden.

(*b*) Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.44, as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 111 to 1, with 23 abstentions (see para. 18 below, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

7. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Japan and Chile.

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.54

8. At the 46th meeting, the representative of Denmark introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.54) entitled "International Covenants on Human Rights", sponsored by Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Spain, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, subsequently joined by Costa Rica. The draft resolution read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly,*
>
> [*Same text as draft resolution II in paragraph 18 below, with the exception of paragraphs 11 and 13.*]
>
> "11. *Calls upon* all States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to adhere fully to these two Covenants and to all the principles contained therein;
>
> "13. *Appeals* to States parties to review whether any reservation made in respect of the provisions of the International Covenants on Human Rights should be upheld;".

9. At the 51st meeting, the representative of Denmark, on behalf of the sponsors, revised the draft resolution by inserting, in paragraph 11, the words "rights and" before the words "principles contained".

10. At the same meeting, the representative of Egypt orally introduced two amendments (A/C.3/43/L.84) to the draft resolution, by which:

(*a*) After paragraph 12, a new paragraph would be inserted reading:

> "*Emphasizes* the sovereign right of all States when acceding to any treaty or convention to make any reservations in accordance with the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties;"

(*b*) In paragraph 13, the words "to review" would be replaced by the words "to consider reviewing".

11. Statements were made by the representatives of Sweden, Tunisia, Austria, Iraq, Pakistan, the United States of America, Algeria and Morocco.

12. At the 55th meeting, the representative of Denmark, on behalf of the sponsors, revised the draft resolution by replacing paragraph 13 by the following:

> "*Recognizes* the right of States to make reservations in accordance with relevant rules of international law and appeals to States parties to review whether any reservation made in respect of the provisions of the International Covenants on Human Rights should be upheld;".

13. Statements were made by the representatives of India, the Sudan, Sweden, Morocco, Egypt and Algeria.

14. At the 57th meeting, the representative of Denmark, on behalf of the sponsors, further revised the draft resolution by replacing paragraph 13 with the following text:

> "*Appeals* to States parties to the Covenants that have exercised their sovereign right to make reservations in accordance with relevant rules of international law to consider whether any such reservation should be reviewed;".

15. At the same meeting, in the light of the revision cited in paragraph 14 above, the Committee agreed not to take action on the amendments contained in document A/C.3/43/L.84.

16. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.54, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 18 below, draft resolution II).

17. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the Sudan made a statement in explanation of position.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

18. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II below:

Draft resolution I

INDIVISIBILITY AND INTERDEPENDENCE OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, CULTURAL, CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the obligations of States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom and universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[3] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[3] and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,[7]

Recalling that in the preambles to the International Covenants on Human Rights[3] it is recognized that the ideal of free human beings enjoying freedom from fear and want can only be achieved if conditions are created whereby persons may enjoy their economic, social and cultural rights as well as their civil and political rights,

Recalling its resolutions 40/114 of 13 December 1985, 41/117 of 4 December 1986 and 42/102 of 7 December 1987,

Reaffirming the provisions of its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977 that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights can never exempt or excuse States from the promotion and protection of the other rights,

Convinced that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights,

Desirous of removing all obstacles to the full realization of human rights, in particular colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, racial discrimination in all its forms, *apartheid*, foreign intervention, occupation, aggression and domination,

Recognizing the fundamental rights of every people to exercise full sovereignty over its natural wealth and resources,

Reaffirming that there is a close and multidimensional relationship between disarmament and development, that progress in disarmament would considerably promote progress in development and that resources released through disarmament measures could contribute to the economic and social development and well-being of all peoples, in particular those of the developing countries,

Recognizing that the realization of the right to development may help to promote the enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1985/42 of 14 March 1985,[12] 1986/15 of 10 March 1986,[10] 1987/19 and 1987/20 of 10 March 1987,[13] and 1988/22 and 1988/23 of 7 March 1988 (see E/1988/12 and Corr.1, chap. II, sect. A), in which the Commission stated that the implementation, promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights have not received sufficient attention within the framework of the United Nations system,

Requesting the Secretary-General to enhance his efforts under the programme of advisory services to States in the implementation, promotion and protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms set forth in the International Covenants on Human Rights and other United Nations instruments in the field of human rights,

1. *Notes* the essential importance of national efforts and international co-operation to achieve the full and effective realization of all human rights recognized in the International Covenants on Human Rights and other international instruments;

2. *Appeals* to all States to pursue policies directed towards the implementation, promotion and protection of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights recognized in the International Covenants on Human Rights and other international instruments;

3. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to give more attention to the realization of economic, social and cultural rights under the relevant agenda items;

4. *Urges* the Secretary-General to take determined steps, within existing resources, to give publicity to the Human Rights Committee and to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to ensure that they receive full administrative support in order to enable them to discharge their functions effectively;

5. *Affirms* the importance and relevance, to programmes and activities being undertaken throughout the United Nations system in the field of human rights, of reports submitted by States parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights to the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

6. *Decides* to consider the question of the indivisibility and interdependence of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights at its forty-fourth session under the item entitled "International Covenants on Human Rights".

Draft resolution II

INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/51 of 14 December 1978, 34/45 of 23 November 1979, 35/132 of 11 December 1980, 36/58 of 25 November 1981, 37/191 of 18 December 1982, 38/116 and 38/117 of 16 December 1983, 39/136 and 39/138 of 14 December 1984, 40/115 and 40/116 of 13 December 1985, 41/32 of 3 November 1986, 41/119 and 41/121 of 4 December 1986 and 42/103 and 42/105 of 7 December 1987,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (A/43/518),

Recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[3] and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[3] and reaffirming that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interrelated and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from the promotion and protection of the other,

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[12] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1985, Supplement No. 2*, chap. II, sect. A.

[13] *Ibid., 1987, Supplement No. 5* and corrigenda, chap. II, sect. A.

Recognizing the important role of the Human Rights Committee in the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto,[3]

Also recognizing the important role of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Bearing in mind the important responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council in relation to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Welcoming the submission to the General Assembly of the annual report of the Human Rights Committee (A/43/40) and the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its second session (E/1988/14),

Considering that the effective functioning of treaty bodies established in accordance with the relevant provisions of international instruments on human rights plays a fundamental role and hence represents an important continuing concern of the United Nations,

Noting with concern the critical situation with regard to overdue reports from States parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Taking note with appreciation of the results of the meeting of persons chairing human rights treaty bodies, held at Geneva from 10 to 14 October 1988,[14]

Bearing in mind that 1988 marks the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2]

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Human Rights Committee on its thirty-first, thirty-second and thirty-third sessions (A/43/40), including the suggestions and recommendations of a general nature approved by the Committee;

2. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, including its suggestions and recommendations;

3. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the serious and constructive manner in which both Committees are carrying out their function;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that have submitted their reports to the Human Rights Committee under article 40 of the Covenant and urges States parties that have not yet done so to submit their reports as speedily as possible;

5. *Urges* those States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that have been requested by the Human Rights Committee to provide additional information to comply with that request;

6. *Commends* the States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights that have submitted their reports under article 16 of the Covenant and urges States parties that have not yet done so to submit their reports as soon as possible;

7. *Notes with satisfaction* that the majority of States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and an increasing number of States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights have been represented by experts in the presentation of their reports, thereby assisting the respective monitoring bodies in their work, and hopes that all States parties to both Covenants will arrange such representation in the future;

8. *Again urges* all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and to consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

9. *Invites* the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to consider making the declaration provided for in article 41 of the Covenant;

10. *Emphasizes* the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and, where applicable, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

11. *Calls upon* all States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to adhere fully to these two Covenants and to all the rights and principles contained therein;

12. *Stresses* the importance of avoiding the erosion of human rights by derogation, and underlines the necessity of strict observance of the agreed conditions and procedures for derogation under article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, bearing in mind the need for States parties to provide the fullest possible information during states of emergency, so that the justification for and appropriateness of measures taken in these circumstances can be assessed;

13. *Appeals* to States parties to the Covenants that have exercised their sovereign right to make reservations in accordance with relevant rules of international law to consider whether any such reservation should be reviewed;

14. *Urges* States parties to pay active attention to the protection and promotion of civil and political rights, as well as economic, social and cultural rights;

15. *Urges* States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the specialized agencies and other relevant United Nations bodies to extend their full support and co-operation to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights informed of the relevant activities of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee against Torture and, where appropriate, other functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and the specialized agencies, and also to transmit the annual reports of the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to those bodies;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report on the

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[14] See HRI/MC/1988/CRP.1.

status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

18. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to ensure that the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights are able to hold the necessary sessions and are provided with administrative support and summary records;

19. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat effectively assists the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in the implementation of their respective mandates;

20. *Again urges* the Secretary-General, taking into account the suggestions of the Human Rights Committee, to take determined steps, within existing resources, to give more publicity to the work of that Committee and, similarly, to the work of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

21. *Encourages* all Governments to publish the texts of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in as many languages as possible and to distribute them and make them known as widely as possible in their territories.

DOCUMENT A/43/873

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 101

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*28 November 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 101, the item entitled "Reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations instruments on human rights" and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered item 101 jointly with items 97 to 100 and 106 at its 39th to 43rd, 50th and 51st meetings, from 10 to 15 and on 23 November 1988. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/43/SR.39-43, 50 and 51).

3. At the 39th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights made an introductory statement.

4. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it a letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of the Netherlands addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.3/43/5).

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.50 and Rev.1

5. On 15 November 1988, document A/C.3/43/L.50, containing a draft resolution entitled "Reporting obligations of States parties to international human rights instruments and effective functioning of bodies established pursuant to such instruments", sponsored by the Netherlands, was circulated.

6. At the 50th meeting, the representative of the Netherlands introduced a revised version (A/C.3/43/L.50/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, sponsored by the same State and also by Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Italy, Morocco, Norway and Portugal, subsequently joined by Austria, India, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Yugoslavia.

7. Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.50/Rev.1 read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

[*Same text as the draft resolution in paragraph 13 below, with the exception of the fourth and twelfth preambular paragraphs and paragraph 2.*]

"*Aware* of its responsibility with respect to the proper functioning of the bodies established to carry out specific functions regarding the implementation of instruments on human rights unanimously adopted by the General Assembly,

"*Emphasizing* the importance of consistency in the interpretation of international human rights standards,

"2. *Invites* States parties to international instruments on human rights to review the processes followed in the preparation of their periodic reports with a view to ensuring compliance with relevant guidelines, improving the quality of description and analysis and limiting reports to a reasonable length;".

8. A statement by the Secretary-General of the programme budget implications of the revised draft resolution was before the Committee in document A/C.3/43/L.62.

9. In introducing draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.50/Rev.1, the representative of the Netherlands, on behalf of the sponsors, revised it as follows:

(*a*) In the fourth preambular paragraph, the word "unanimously" was deleted after the words "instruments on human rights";

(*b*) The twelfth preambular paragraph was deleted.

10. At the 51st meeting, the representative of the Netherlands, on behalf of the sponsors, further revised draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.50/Rev.1) by adding, at the end of paragraph 2, the words ", taking due consideration of the relevant provisions of those instruments".

11. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of Egypt, Australia, the Netherlands, Austria, Morocco and India, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.50/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 13 below).

12. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Bulgaria made a statement.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

13. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

REPORTING OBLIGATIONS OF STATES PARTIES TO INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND EFFECTIVE FUNCTIONING OF BODIES ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO SUCH INSTRUMENTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/105 of 7 December 1987, taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/42 of 27 May 1988 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/31 of 8 March 1988 (see E/1988/12 and Corr.1, chap. II, sect. A), and recalling other relevant resolutions,

Affirming that the effective implementation of United Nations instruments on human rights is of major importance to the efforts made by the Organization, pursuant to the Charter of the United Nations and to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2] to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Considering that the effective functioning of treaty bodies established pursuant to international instruments on human rights is indispensable for supervising the implementation of such instruments, including the consideration of periodic reports of States parties,

Aware of its responsibility with respect to the proper functioning of the bodies established to carry out specific functions regarding the implementation of instruments on human rights adopted by the General Assembly,

Reiterating the fundamental importance that it attaches to the fulfilment of reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights,

Recognizing that the effective implementation of instruments on human rights, involving periodic reporting by States parties to the relevant treaty bodies and the efficient functioning of the treaty bodies themselves, not only enhances international accountability in relation to the protection and promotion of human rights but also provides States parties with a valuable opportunity to review policies and programmes affecting the protection and promotion of human rights and to make any appropriate adjustments,

Expressing concern about the increasing backlog of reports on implementation by States parties of United Nations instruments on human rights and about delays in consideration of reports by the treaty bodies,

Recognizing the burden that coexisting reporting systems place upon Member States that are parties to various instruments, as well as upon the respective treaty bodies themselves, and noting that this burden will become more onerous for the United Nations and the States parties as additional instruments come into force,

Conscious that, in establishing additional treaty bodies, long-term problems both in terms of enhanced reporting obligations and of financial implications should be appropriately addressed,

Concerned that the problem of securing sufficient financial resources may increasingly hamper the proper functioning of treaty bodies, as noted with concern in the recent reports of five treaty bodies,

Reaffirming the importance of providing resources for all bodies supervising the implementation of international instruments on human rights, including sufficient financial resources to ensure the effective functioning of the treaty bodies,

Reaffirming the independent, expert character of the treaty bodies,

Taking note of the conclusions and recommendations of the meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies, held at Geneva from 10 to 14 October 1988,[14]

1. *Once again urges* States parties to international instruments on human rights with reports overdue to make every effort to present their reports as soon as possible and to take advantage of opportunities whereby such reports can be consolidated;

2. *Invites* States parties to international instruments on human rights to review the processes followed in the preparation of their periodic reports with a view to ensuring compliance with relevant guidelines, improving the quality of description and analysis and limiting reports to a reasonable length, taking due consideration of the relevant provisions of those instruments;

3. *Invites* States parties to international instruments on human rights to consider at their meetings further ways of streamlining and otherwise improving reporting procedures, as well as enhancing co-ordination and information flow between the treaty bodies and with relevant United Nations bodies, including the specialized agencies, and requests the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly of any decisions of the States parties on these issues;

4. *Welcomes* the efforts of the treaty bodies to streamline and rationalize reporting procedures, particularly by extending the periodicity of reporting, improving the efficiency of work methods and harmonizing and simplifying reporting guidelines;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider, as a matter of priority, the finalization of the detailed reporting manual to assist States parties in the fulfilment of their reporting obligations and to allow each of the treaty bodies the opportunity to comment on the draft manual;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, as requested by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, a report showing the extent and nature of any overlapping of issues dealt with in the international human rights treaties, with a view to reducing, as appropriate, duplication in the supervisory bodies of issues raised with respect to any given State party;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide from official United Nations sources a compilation of statistics relevant to the consideration by the treaty bodies of the reports of States parties;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen co-ordination between the Centre for Human Rights and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat with reference to the implementation of human rights treaties and the servicing of treaty bodies;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to arrange, within existing resources and taking into account the priorities of the programme of advisory services, further training courses for those countries experiencing the most serious difficulties in meeting reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights;

10. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to assist the Secretary-General in the abovementioned endeavours and to develop complementary training activities in this field;

11. *Calls upon* all States parties to fulfil without delay and in full their financial obligations under the relevant instruments on human rights;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider ways and means of strengthening collection procedures and making them more effective;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convey to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fifth session the conclusions and recommendations of the meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies together with any views and comments he may have thereon;

14. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights, in view of its overall responsibilities in the field of human rights, to consider at its forty-fifth session, as a matter of priority, the conclusions and recommendations of that meeting, in particular those identified as matters requiring urgent action, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To consider entrusting, within existing resources, an independent expert with the task of preparing a study on possible long-term approaches to the supervision of new instruments on human rights, taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the meeting of persons chairing the treaty bodies, the deliberations of the Commission on Human Rights and other relevant materials, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

(*b*) To review the need for adequate staffing resources in regard to the various human rights treaty bodies;

16. *Invites* the persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies to maintain communications and dialogue with each other on common issues and problems and decides to consider at its forty-fourth session the possibility of convening a meeting in 1990 of the persons chairing the treaty bodies;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session, as a separate item, an item entitled "Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights".

DOCUMENT A/43/878

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 106

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*29 November 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 106, the item entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment" and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered item 106 jointly with items 97 to 101 at its 39th to 43rd, 46th and 51st meetings, from 10 to 15 and on 17 and 23 November 1988. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/43/SR.39-43, 46 and 51).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 39th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights made an introductory statement.

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.49

5. At the 46th meeting, the representative of the Netherlands introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.49) entitled "Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment", sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay and Venezuela.

6. At its 51st meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 12 below, draft resolution I).

7. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Japan made a statement in explanation of position.

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.51

8. At the 46th meeting, the representative of Sweden introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.51) entitled "United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture", sponsored by Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

9. At its 51st meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 12 below, draft resolution II).

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.52

10. At the 46th meeting, the representative of Zambia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.52) entitled "Torture and inhuman treatment of children in detention in South Africa and Namibia", sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, subsequently joined by Austria, Burkina Faso, Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Greece, Ireland, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Nigeria, Norway, the Philippines, the Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia and Zaire.

11. At its 51st meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 12 below, draft resolution III).

Recommendation of the Third Committee

12. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to III below:

Draft resolution I

STATUS OF THE CONVENTION AGAINST TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[2] and article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[3] both of which provide that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3452 (XXX) of 9 December 1975,

Recalling further its resolution 39/46 of 10 December 1984, by which it adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and called upon all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention as a matter of priority, and its resolutions 40/128 of 13 December 1985, 41/134 of 4 December 1986 and 42/123 of 7 December 1987, as well as Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1987/30 of 10 March 1987,[13] 1988/31 and 1988/36 of 8 March 1988 (see E/1988/12 and Corr.1, chap. II, sect. A),

Mindful of the relevance, for the eradication of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials[15] and of the Principles of Medical Ethics relevant to the role of health personnel, particularly physicians, in the protection of prisoners and detainees against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,[5]

Convinced of the importance of the finalization of the draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,[16]

Seriously concerned about the alarming number of reported cases of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment taking place in various parts of the world,

Determined to promote the full implementation of the prohibition, under international and national law, of the practice of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Welcoming the decision of the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1988/32 of 8 March 1988 (*ibid.*), to extend for two years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur to examine questions relevant to torture,

1. *Welcomes* the first report of the Committee against Torture (A/43/46);

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (A/43/519);

3. *Recognizes* the importance of making appropriate administrative and financial arrangements to enable the Committee to carry out in an effective and efficient manner the functions entrusted to it under the Convention, and to ensure the long-term viability of the Committee as an essential mechanism for overseeing the effective implementation of the provisions of the Convention;

4. *Appreciates* the fact that the Committee has given early attention to the development of an effective reporting system on implementation by States parties to the Convention;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the provision of appropriate staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee;

6. *Again requests* all States to become parties to the Convention as a matter of priority;

7. *Once again invites* all States, upon ratification of or accession to the Convention, or subsequently, to consider the possibility of making the declarations provided for in articles 21 and 22 thereof;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fifth session and to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report on the status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;

9. *Decides* to consider the report of the Secretary-General at its forty-fourth session under the item entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment".

Draft resolution II

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND FOR VICTIMS OF TORTURE

The General Assembly,

Recalling article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2] which states that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[17]

Recalling with satisfaction the entry into force on 26 June 1987 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[18]

Recalling its resolution 36/151 of 16 December 1981, in which it noted with deep concern that acts of torture took place in various countries, recognized the need to provide assistance to the victims of torture in a purely humanitarian spirit and established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture,

Convinced that the struggle to eliminate torture includes the provision of assistance in a humanitarian spirit to the victims and members of their families,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/779),

1. *Expresses its gratitude and appreciation* to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have already

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[15] Resolution 34/169, annex.

[16] A/34/146, annex.

[17] Resolution 3452 (XXX), annex.

[18] Resolution 39/46, annex.

contributed to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture;

2. *Calls upon* all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to respond favourably to requests for initial as well as further contributions to the Fund;

3. *Invites* Governments to make contributions to the Fund, if possible on a regular basis, in order to enable the Fund to provide continuous support to projects that depend on recurrent grants;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Board of Trustees of the Fund for the work it has carried out;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the support given to the Board of Trustees of the Fund;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make use of all existing possibilities, including the preparation, production and dissemination of information materials, to assist the Board of Trustees of the Fund in its efforts to make the Fund and its humanitarian work better known and in its appeal for contributions.

Draft resolution III

TORTURE AND INHUMAN TREATMENT OF CHILDREN IN DETENTION IN SOUTH AFRICA AND NAMBIA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/124 of 7 December 1987 and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/11 (see E/1988/12 and Corr.1, chap. II, sect. A) of 29 February 1988,

Recalling also the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[17] the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment[18] and the Declaration on the Rights of the Child,[11]

Recalling with satisfaction the holding of the International Conference on Children, Repression and the Law in *Apartheid* South Africa at Harare, from 24 to 27 September 1987,

Appalled at evidence that children in South Africa and Namibia continue to be subjected to detention, torture and inhuman treatment,

Gravely concerned about reports of the increasing number of repressive measures targeted against children in South Africa and Namibia,

1. *Expresses its profound outrage* at evidence of detention, torture and inhuman treatment of children in South Africa and Namibia;

2. *Vigorously condemns* the *apartheid* racist régime for increasing detention, torture and inhuman treatment of children in South Africa and Namibia;

3. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional release of children held in detention in those countries;

4. *Demands also* the immediate dismantlement of the so-called "rehabilitation camps" and "re-education centres" in South Africa, since they only serve the racist régime's strategy of physically and mentally abusing black South African children;

5. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its forced recruitment, torture and inhuman treatment of Namibian children with the objective of turning them into their agents against the Namibian people;

6. *Requests* all relevant United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to intensify the world-wide campaign aimed at drawing attention to, monitoring and exposing these inhuman practices;

7. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to pay special attention to the question of detention, torture and other inhuman treatment of children in South Africa and Namibia;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-fourth session under the item entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1988, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions submitted by the Third Committee in its reports on agenda items 97 to 101 and 106.

The draft resolution submitted in the report on agenda item 97 (A/43/869, para. 7) was adopted without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 43/108.[19]

Draft resolutions I to III submitted in the report on agenda item 98 (A/43/870, para. 17) were adopted as follows: draft resolution I was adopted without a vote; draft resolution II was adopted by 133 votes to none, with 24 abstentions;* draft resolution III was adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 43/109 to 43/111.[19]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on agenda item 99 (A/43/871, para. 8) was adopted without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 43/112.[19]

Draft resolutions I and II submitted in the report on agenda item 100 (A/43/872, para. 18) were adopted as follows: the eighth preambular paragraph of draft resolution I was adopted by 133 votes to 7, with 16 abstentions,* and draft resolution I, as a whole, was adopted by 132 votes to 1, with 23 abstentions;* draft resolution II was adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 43/113 and 43/114.[19]

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* Recorded vote.

[19] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49.*

The draft resolution submitted in the report on agenda item 101 (A/43/873, para. 13) was adopted without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 43/115.[19]

Draft resolutions I to III submitted in the report on agenda item 106 (A/43/878, para. 12) were adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 43/132 to 43/134.[19]

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/43/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1988 (chap. III, sect. D, and chap. V, sect. A)	98, 100	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 3*
A/43/40	Report of the Human Rights Committee	100	*Ibid., Supplement No. 40*
A/43/46	Report of the Committee against Torture	106	*Ibid., Supplement No. 46*
A/43/56	Letter dated 14 December 1987 from the representative of Denmark to the Secretary-General	99, 100	
A/43/226-S/19649	Letter dated 16 March 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of two communiqués issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in New York on 16 March 1988	106	
A/43/230	Letter dated 21 March 1988 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	97	
A/43/263	Letter dated 28 March 1988 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	97	
A/43/290-S/19744	Letter dated 6 April 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	100	
A/43/291-S/19745	*Idem*	100	
A/43/320	Letter dated 20 April 1988 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	97	
A/43/371-S/19894	Letter dated 19 May 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	100	
A/43/480	Letter dated 22 July 1988 from the representative of Antigua and Barbuda to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the ninth meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Deep Bay, Antigua and Barbuda, from 4 to 8 July 1988	98	
A/43/518	Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: report of the Secretary-General	100	
A/43/519	Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment: report of the Secretary-General	106	
A/43/779	United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture: report of the Secretary-General	106	
A/43/942-S/20314 and Corr.1 and 2	Letter dated 6 December 1988 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Declaration on the International Role of the European Community and of the conclusions on European political co-operation, adopted at the meeting of the European Council held at Rhodes, Greece, on 2 and 3 December 1988	100	
A/C.3/43/5	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General	101	
A/C.3/43/8	Letter dated 9 November 1988 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General	97	
A/C.3/43/L.44	Draft resolution	100	See A/43/872, paras. 5 and 18, draft resolution I
A/C.3/43/L.45	*Idem*	98	See A/43/870, paras. 5 and 17, draft resolution I
A/C.3/43/L.46	*Idem*	99	See A/43/871, paras. 4 and 8
A/C.3/43/L.47	*Idem*	98	See A/43/870, paras. 7 and 17, draft resolution II
A/C.3/43/L.48	*Idem*	98	*Ibid.*, para. 10
A/C.3/43/L.48/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	98	*Ibid.*, paras. 10, 13 and 17, draft resolution III
A/C.3/43/L.49	Draft resolution	106	See A/43/878, paras. 5 and 12, draft resolution I

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/C.3/43/L.50	*Idem*	101	Replaced by A/C.3/43/L.50/Rev.1
A/C.3/43/L.50/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	101	See A/43/873, paras. 6 and 7
A/C.3/43/L.51	Draft resolution	106	See A/43/878, paras. 8 and 12, draft resolution II
A/C.3/43/L.52	*Idem*	106	*Ibid.*, paras. 10 and 12, draft resolution III
A/C.3/43/L.53	*Idem*	97	See A/43/869, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.3/43/L.54	*Idem*	100	See A/43/872, para. 8
A/C.3/43/L.62	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/43/L.50/Rev.1: note by the Secretary-General	101	
A/C.3/43/L.84	Amendments to document A/C.3/43/L.54	100	*Ibid.*, para. 10
E/1988/12 and Corr.1	Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its forty-fourth session (1 February-11 March 1988)	97, 98, 100, 101, 106	*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum
E/1988/14	Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its second session (8-25 February 1988)	100	*Ibid., Supplement No. 4*

Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in document A/43/873

A/C.5/43/55	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/43/937	Report of the Fifth Committee		See annex fascicle, agenda item 114

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 102

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 102: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees:*

(*a*) International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa;

(*b*) Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa;

(*c*) Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons of Central America

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Third Committee*, 44th, 45th, 47th, 48th, 50th and 51st meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 75th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 103.

DOCUMENT A/43/874

Report of the Third Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*29 November 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 102, the item entitled:

> "Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees:
>
> "(*a*) International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa;
>
> "(*b*) Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa;
>
> "(*c*) Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons of Central America"

and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered the item at its 44th, 45th, 47th, 48th, 50th and 51st meetings, from 16 to 18 and on 23 November 1988. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/43/SR.44, 45, 47, 48, 50 and 51).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 44th meeting, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship made introductory statements.

5. At the 48th meeting, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees made a concluding statement.

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.58

6. At the 50th meeting, the representative of Zaire, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of African States, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.58) entitled "International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa".

7. At its 51st meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 17 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.59

8. At the 50th meeting, the representative of Norway introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.59) entitled "Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees", sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, the Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, as well as Cyprus, New Zealand and the Philippines, subsequently joined by Ethiopia, Honduras and Pakistan.

9. At the 51st meeting, the representative of the Dominican Republic made a statement in explanation of position before the Committee took action on the draft resolution.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 17 below, draft resolution II).

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.60

11. At the 50th meeting, the representative of Honduras introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.60) entitled "International Conference on Central American Refugees", sponsored by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Thailand, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela, as well as Chile, Denmark, Finland, Haiti, Iceland, Malaysia, Norway, Spain and Sweden, subsequently joined by Pakistan.

12. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Honduras revised it by replacing, in paragraph 5, the words "all the support and resources necessary" by the words "all the resources, co-operation and support necessary".

13. At its 51st meeting, following a statement by the representative of the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Finance, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 17 below, draft resolution III).

14. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Belize and Guatemala.

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.61

15. At the 50th meeting, the representative of Thailand introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.61) entitled "International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees", sponsored by Australia, Brunei Darussalam, China, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Somalia, Thailand, the United States of America and Viet Nam, as well as Canada, Chad, Denmark, Djibouti, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Singapore, the Sudan and Sweden, subsequently joined by Turkey.

16. At its 51st meeting, following a statement by the representative of the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Finance, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 17 below, draft resolution IV).

Recommendation of the Third Committee

17. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to IV below:

Draft resolution I

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE PLIGHT OF REFUGEES, RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/106 of 7 December 1987 on the convening of an International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa,

Gravely concerned about the constant deterioration of the situation in southern Africa arising from the domination and oppression of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia by the minority racist régime of South Africa,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa (A/43/717 and Corr.1 and Add.1), held at Oslo from 22 to 24 August 1988, and the Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa adopted by the Conference and contained in the annex to that report,

Taking note with appreciation of the active participation of His Excellency General Moussa Traoré, President of the Republic of Mali and current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, His Excellency Mr. Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe and Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, and Her Excellency Mrs. Gro Harlem Brundtland, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Norway, at the Conference,

Aware of the valuable contribution made by the Governments of Norway and the other Nordic countries to the successful convening of the Conference,

Recognizing the importance of the financial and technical assistance provided by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity in the preparation and organization of the Conference,

Noting with satisfaction the successful outcome of the Conference,

Conscious of its responsibility to provide economic, material and humanitarian assistance to independent States in southern Africa in order to assist them in coping with the situation resulting from the acts of aggression and destabilization committed by the *apartheid* régime of South Africa,

Noting the absence of an operational mechanism within the United Nations system dealing specifically with the problems of assistance to internally displaced persons,

Noting with indignation that South Africa's policy of *apartheid*, its illegal occupation of Namibia, and its direct and indirect acts of aggression, intimidation and destabilization through armed terrorists continue to be the main causes of refugee flows and increasing displacement of persons in southern Africa,

Convinced that there is an urgent need for the international community to extend maximum and concerted assistance to southern African countries sheltering refugees, returnees and displaced persons and also to highlight the plight of these persons,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General on the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa;

2. *Endorses* the Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa adopted by the Conference;

3. *Calls upon* the international community to provide increased assistance to the countries of southern Africa to enable them to strengthen their capacity to provide the necessary facilities and services for the care and well-being of the refugees, returnees and displaced persons in their countries;

4. *Reiterates its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts, on behalf of the international community, to organize and mobilize special programmes of economic assistance for the front-line and other neighbouring States to help them to withstand the effects of the acts of aggression and destabilization committed by the *apartheid* régime of South Africa;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to implement those specific tasks and responsibilities assigned to them in the Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake studies and consultations in order to consider the need for the establishment, within the United Nations system, of a mechanism or arrangement to ensure the implementation and overall co-ordination of relief programmes to internally displaced persons;

7. *Urges* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and governmental and non-governmental organizations to undertake the measures required of them under the Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action;

8. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Norway for acting as host to the Conference, and to all the Nordic countries for their generous assistance towards the convening of the Conference;

9. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for the valuable assistance that they provided to the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity in the organization of the Conference;

10. *Commends* the Organization of African Unity for having convened the Conference and for focusing the attention of the international community on the grave humanitarian problems of the southern African region;

11. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-fourth session on the basis of a report to be submitted by the Secretary-General.

Draft resolution II

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the activities of his Office (A/43/12), as well as the report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of High Commissioner on the work of its thirty-ninth session (A/43/12/Add.1), and having heard the statements made by the High Commissioner on 16 and 18 November 1988 (see A/C.3/43/SR.44, paras. 1-21 and A/C.3/43/SR.48, paras. 80-84),

Recalling its resolution 42/109 of 7 December 1987,

Reaffirming the purely humanitarian and non-political character of the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner, which are undertaken in the common interest of humanity,

Noting with satisfaction that, following recent accessions, more than one hundred States are now parties to the 1951 Convention[1] and the 1967 Protocol[2] relating to the Status of Refugees,

Noting with concern that, despite developments that offer hope for solutions to refugee problems, refugees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner continue to face, in certain situations, distressingly serious problems,

Particularly concerned that in various regions the safety and welfare of refugees and asylum-seekers continue to be seriously jeopardized on account of military or armed attacks and other forms of violence, and noting that further efforts should be made in dealing with the problem of rescuing asylum-seekers in distress at sea and, in this context, also noting the problems relating to stowaway asylum-seekers,

Stressing the fundamental importance of the High Commissioner's function to provide international protection, particularly in the context of the increasing complexity of the contemporary refugee problem, and the need for States to co-operate with the High Commissioner in the exercise of this essential function,

Noting the efforts of the High Commissioner to continue to address the special problems and needs of refugee and displaced women and children, who in many cases are exposed to a variety of difficult situations affecting their physical and legal protection as well as their psychological and material well-being,

Emphasizing the need for States to assist, on as wide a basis as possible, the efforts of the High Commissioner to promote speedy and durable solutions to the problems of refugees,

Realizing in this context that voluntary repatriation or return remains the most desirable solution to the problems facing refugees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner, and welcoming the fact that in various parts of the world it has been possible for significant numbers of them to return voluntarily to their countries of origin,

Recognizing that the enhancement of basic economic and social rights is essential to the achievement of self-sufficiency and family security for refugees, as well as to the process of re-establishing the dignity of the human person and realizing durable solutions to refugee problems,

Recognizing that durable solutions for refugees in developing countries can, in the majority of cases, be achieved through a development-oriented approach and that the heavy burden placed on a host country as a result of growing influxes of refugees requires sufficient resources to redress the negative impact and the strain on its socio-economic infrastructure in rural and urban areas,

Welcoming the conclusions and decisions on refugee aid and development adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its thirty-ninth session (A/43/12/Add.1, para. 32) as a tangible recognition of the need to ensure the compatibility of refugee aid and national development plans of the developing asylum countries,

Commending those States that, despite severe economic and development problems of their own, continue to admit large numbers of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner into their territories, and emphasizing the need to share the burden of these States to the maximum extent possible through international assistance, in accordance with the conclusions on refugee aid and development adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its thirty-ninth session,

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[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, No. 2545.

[2] *Ibid.*, vol. 606, No. 8791.

Stressing the need for the international community to continue to provide adequate resettlement opportunities for those refugees for whom no other durable solution may be in sight, with particular attention given to refugees who have already spent an inordinately long time in camps,

Welcoming the valuable support extended by Governments to the High Commissioner in carrying out his humanitarian tasks, and recognizing the need for continuing and increasing co-operation between the Office of the High Commissioner and other bodies of the United Nations system and with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Also welcoming the decision of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its thirty-ninth session to open sessions of its two sub-committees and informal meetings to participation as observers by States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies which are not members of the Executive Committee (*ibid*., para. 35),

Noting the High Commissioner's continuing efforts to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Office, particularly in strengthening field activities and responsibilities,

Commending the High Commissioner and his staff for the dedicated manner in which they discharge their responsibilities, and paying tribute to those staff members who have endangered their lives in the course of their duties,

1. *Strongly reaffirms* the fundamental nature of the function of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to provide international protection and the need for Governments to co-operate fully with his Office in order to facilitate the effective exercise of this function, in particular by acceding to and implementing the relevant international and regional refugee instruments and by scrupulously observing the principles of asylum and *non-refoulement;*

2. *Endorses*, in this regard, the conclusions on international solidarity and refugee protection adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its thirty-ninth session (*ibid*., para. 24);

3. *Notes with particular concern* the continued violation, in certain situations, of the principle of *non-refoulement*, recalls existing prohibitions as contained in conclusions 4 and 5 adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its twenty-eighth session,[3] stresses the need to strengthen measures to protect refugees against such action and appeals to all States to abide by their international obligations, taking fully into account their legitimate security concerns;

4. *Appeals* to all States that have not yet become parties to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees to consider acceding to these instruments in order to enhance their universal character;

5. *Condemns* all violations of the rights and safety of refugees and asylum-seekers, in particular those perpetrated by military or armed attacks against refugee camps and settlements and other forms of violence;

6. *Endorses once again* the conclusions on military and armed attacks on refugee camps and settlements adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its thirty-eighth session,[4] and again calls upon all States to observe these principles;

7. *Commends* the High Commissioner for the work undertaken by his Office to identify and meet the special needs of refugee children and, in particular, for the guidelines of the Office on refugee children, and invites the High Commissioner to pursue his efforts on behalf of refugee children, drawing on the valuable contributions that non-governmental organizations continue to make in this area;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions on refugee women adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its thirty-ninth session (*ibid*., para. 26), and urges States to extend their full co-operation to the High Commissioner in his efforts to ensure that the special needs of refugee women in the fields of protection, assistance and durable solutions are met;

9. *Notes* the close connection between the problems of refugees and of stateless persons and invites States actively to explore and promote measures favourable to stateless persons in accordance with international law;

10. *Recognizes* the importance of fair and expeditious procedures for determining refugee status and/or granting asylum in order, *inter alia*, to protect refugees and asylum-seekers from unjustified or unduly prolonged detention or stay in camps, and urges States to establish such procedures;

11. *Recognizes* the importance of achieving durable solutions to refugee problems and, in particular, the need to address in this process the root causes of refugee movements in order to avert new flows of refugees, taking into account the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees,[5] and to facilitate the solution of existing problems;

12. *Urges* all States to support the High Commissioner in his efforts to achieve durable solutions to the problem of refugees and displaced persons of concern to his Office, primarily through voluntary repatriation or return, including assistance to returnees as appropriate, or, wherever appropriate, through integration into countries of asylum or through resettlement in third countries;

13. *Expresses deep appreciation* for the valuable material and humanitarian response of receiving countries, in particular those developing countries which, despite limited resources, continue to admit, on a permanent or temporary basis, large numbers of refugees and asylum-seekers;

14. *Urges* the international community, in accordance with the principle of international solidarity and burden-sharing, to assist the above-mentioned countries in order to enable them to cope with the additional burden that care for refugees and asylum-seekers represents;

15. *Supports broadly* the purpose of a Project Planning Fund along the lines stipulated in paragraph 32 of the report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner on the work of its thirty-ninth session (A/43/12/Add.1) and, in particular, the following recommendations:

(*a*) The Office of the High Commissioner should remain a focal point for encouraging refugee-related technical assistance and capital investment in developing asylum countries;

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[3] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 12A*, para. 53.

[4] *Ibid., Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 12A*, para. 206.

[5] A/41/324, annex.

(*b*) Assistance to refugees should be additional to funds earmarked for development programmes in developing asylum countries;

(*c*) The High Commissioner should be requested to prepare a comprehensive report in which the nature and operational aspects of the Project Planning Fund and the mandate of the Office of the High Commissioner, as well as the role of development-oriented agencies and non-governmental organizations, would be clearly defined;

16. *Recognizes with appreciation* the work done by the High Commissioner to put into practice the concept of development-oriented assistance to refugees and returnees, as initiated at the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa[6] and reaffirmed in the Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action adopted by the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa (see A/43/717 and Corr.1, annex), urges the High Commissioner to continue that process, wherever appropriate, in full co-operation with appropriate international agencies, and further urges Governments to support these efforts;

17. *Emphasizes* the essential role of development-oriented organizations and agencies in the implementation of programmes that benefit refugees and returnees, urges the High Commissioner and those organizations and agencies, in accordance with their respective mandates, to strengthen their mutual co-operation towards the attainment of durable solutions, and calls upon the High Commissioner to continue to promote such co-operation;

18. *Welcomes* the various initiatives undertaken by the High Commissioner in regard to the promotion and dissemination of the principles of refugee law and protection and calls upon his Office, in co-operation with Governments, to intensify its activities in this area, bearing in mind the need, in particular, to develop practical applications of refugee law and principles and to continue to organize training courses for governmental and other officials involved in refugee activities;

19. *Calls upon* all Governments to contribute, in a spirit of international solidarity and burden-sharing and in every way feasible, to the High Commissioner's programmes with the aim of ensuring that the needs of refugees, returnees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner are met.

Draft resolution III

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CENTRAL AMERICAN REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/1 of 7 October 1987 concerning the peace initiatives undertaken in connection with the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America",[7] signed by five Central American Presidents at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987 at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, 42/110 of 7 December 1987 on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons of Central America, 42/204 of 11 December 1987 on special economic assistance to Central America and 42/231 of 12 May 1988 on the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/729-S/20234),

Also taking note of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/43/12),

Gravely concerned about the present situation in the Central American region, the flows of refugees to neighbouring countries and countries outside the region, and the impact of those flows of refugees on the social and economic development of the area,

Conscious of the need to address the problem of Central American refugees who have found asylum in some Central American countries, including Belize and Mexico, and desirous of contributing to the search for lasting solutions of benefit to the countries and communities of asylum and origin,

Taking into account that, as stated in point 8 of the agreement concluded at the Esquipulas II summit meeting,[7] the Central American countries have undertaken, as a matter of urgency, to address the problem of refugees, including their repatriation and relocation through bilateral and multilateral processes,

Welcoming the establishment of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Central American Refugees, consisting of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Nicaragua, and emphasizing the importance of the success of their work,

Welcoming with satisfaction the San Salvador communiqué on the Central American refugees (A/C.3/43/6, annex), signed on 9 September 1988, whereby it was decided to convene an International Conference on Central American Refugees, to be held at Guatemala City in May 1989,

Emphasizing that the general objective of the Conference is to examine the needs of Central American refugees and concrete proposals for practical solutions to their problems, as a contribution to peace in the region,

Reiterating the paramount importance of humanitarian and apolitical considerations, both in dealing with and in solving the problem of refugees, returnees and displaced persons, and the need to ensure that this approach is strictly observed by the countries of origin and of asylum and other interested participants,

Expressing its appreciation for the work done by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in support of the preparation for the Conference, and for its co-operation with the Preparatory Committee,

Recognizing the priority given in the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America[8] to the section of the emergency programme which is designed to promote activities for solving the problem of refugees, displaced persons and repatriated persons,

Recognizing that the task of seeking solutions goes further than emergency activities and is linked with aspects concerning the development of the region and assistance for the displaced populations in the countries of origin and of asylum that are directly affected by the massive presence of refugees,

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[6] See A/41/572, annex.

[7] A/42/521-S/19085, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19085, annex.

[8] A/42/949, annex.

Emphasizing that, among the possible solutions, voluntary repatriation is the most appropriate solution for solving the problems created by the massive presence of refugees in the countries and communities of asylum,

Recognizing that the tripartite commissions, composed of representatives of the country of asylum, the country of origin and the Office of the High Commissioner, constitute an ongoing mechanism for solving the problem of refugees and that they require support in order to continue the current voluntary repatriation programmes in conditions of personal and material security,

1. *Welcomes* the decision adopted by the countries members of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Central American Refugees to convene the Conference at Guatemala City in May 1989;

2. *Supports* the undertaking made by the countries represented in the Preparatory Committee to continue to deal with the problems relating to the refugees and their voluntary repatriation, as well as with the preparatory work for the Conference and the Conference itself, on a purely humanitarian and apolitical basis;

3. *Welcomes* the decisions in support of the Conference adopted by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States at its eighteenth session and by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at its thirty-ninth session (A/43/12/Add.1, chap. III, sect. G);

4. *Urges* that, in the context of the Conference, consideration should be given to the problems of displaced persons and to the effects of the massive presence of refugees in countries of asylum, as well as to those solutions which the affected countries deem applicable;

5. *Exhorts* all Member States, organs, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the regional and subregional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations engaged in the humanitarian task of helping Central American refugees, to participate in the Conference and to provide all the resources, co-operation and support necessary for preparing and holding it, and for following up the results;

6. *Appeals* to the international community to increase its assistance to the countries of asylum and of origin of Central American refugees in order to strengthen their capacity to provide the means and services necessary for the solution of the problem of refugees, returnees and displaced persons, in accordance with national development of programmes;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite all States to participate in the Conference and to adopt the means necessary for ensuring its success;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General to establish the necessary co-ordination between the Conference and the implementation of the section of the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America relating to refugees, displaced persons and repatriated persons;

9. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to organize the Conference, in close co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme and with the organs, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in co-ordination with the Preparatory Committee, bearing in mind the third point of the San Salvador communiqué on the Central American Refugees;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1989 and to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution IV

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INDO-CHINESE REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the continuing humanitarian and other problems posed by the presence in the South-East Asian region of large numbers of refugees, displaced persons and those seeking refuge,

Recognizing that the problem of refugees, displaced persons and those seeking refuge is of international concern,

Convinced that there is an urgent need for the international community to find a comprehensive and durable solution to the problem which is acceptable to all parties concerned,

Appreciating the continuing efforts of the South-East Asian countries aimed at solving this problem, as well as the endeavours of the international community to provide humanitarian assistance to refugees, displaced persons and those seeking refuge in South-East Asia,

Noting the call in the Joint Statement on Indo-Chinese Refugees, issued at Bangkok on 4 July 1988 (see A/43/510-S/20091, annex) by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations at their twenty-first Ministerial Meeting, for the convening of an International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees at the ministerial level, in early 1989, to be preceded by a preparatory conference at the senior official level,

Noting the expressions of support given by all States concerned, including those of the South-East Asian region, to the convening of the Conference,

Taking note of the decision by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at its thirty-ninth session to endorse the proposal for the convening of the Conference (A/43/12/Add.1, chap. III, sect. F),

Bearing in mind the need for adequate preparation by the parties concerned to ensure the success of the Conference,

1. *Welcomes* the call by the Association of South-East Asian Nations for the convening of an International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees and expresses the strong desire that the Conference take place at the ministerial level at the earliest possible date during the first half of 1989;

2. *Also welcomes* the decision by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the convening of the Conference;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations and other States concerned, to convene the Conference and to extend all possible assistance to the parties concerned for the organization of the Conference;

4. *Appeals* to all States, the specialized agencies and regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide all the necessary support and resources needed by the High Commissioner for the preparation and the holding of the Conference;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1989 and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I to IV submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/43/874, para. 17). For the final texts, see resolutions 43/116 to 43/119.[9]

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[9] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1988 (chap. III, sect. H)	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 3*
A/43/12	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	*Ibid., Supplement No. 12*
A/43/12/Add.1	Addendum to the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	*Ibid., Supplement No. 12A*
A/43/226-S/19649	Letter dated 16 March 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of two communiqués issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in New York on 16 March 1988	
A/43/370	Letter dated 27 May 1988 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the 79th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Guatemala City from 11 to 16 April 1988	
A/43/371-S/19894	Letter dated 19 May 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1988*, document S/19894
A/43/373	Letter dated 11 May 1988 from the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint declaration of the seventh meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the European Community and of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Düsseldorf, Federal Republic of Germany, on 2 and 3 May 1988	
A/43/383	Letter dated 26 May 1988 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General	
A/43/463-E/1988/106	Letter dated 14 July 1988 from the representatives of Australia, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the Secretary-General	
A/43/510-S/20091	Letter dated 4 August 1988 from the representative of Brunei Darussalam to the Secretary-General transmitting excerpts from the joint communiqué of the twenty-first ministerial meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Bangkok on 4 and 5 July 1988	
A/43/523	Note verbale dated 9 August 1988 from the representative of Sudan to the Secretary-General	
A/43/533	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/542-S/20133	Letter dated 16 August 1988 from the representative of El Salvador to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1988*, document S/20133
A/43/591	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/667-S/20212	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	
A/43/717 and Corr.1 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/729-S/20234	The situation in Central America—Threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives: report of the Secretary-General	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/C.3/43/6	Letter dated 5 October 1988 from the representative of El Salvador to the Secretary-General	
A/C.3/43/L.58	Draft resolution	See A/43/874, paras. 6 and 17, draft resolution I
A/C.3/43/L.59	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 8 and 17, draft resolution II
A/C.3/43/L.60	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 11, 12 and 17, draft resolution III
A/C.3/43/L.61	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 15 and 17, draft resolution IV

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 103

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 103: International campaign against traffic in drugs:*

(*a*) Draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
(*b*) International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking;
(*c*) International campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking

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DOCUMENT A/43/875

Report of the Third Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*29 November 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 103, the item entitled:

"International campaign against traffic in drugs:

"(*a*) Draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

"(*b*) International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking;

"(*c*) International campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking"

and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered the item at its 30th, 32nd to 35th, 42nd and 46th meetings, from 3 to 7 and on 15 and 17 November 1988. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/43/SR.30, 32-35, 42 and 46).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 30th meeting, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna, Head of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, and the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control made introductory statements.

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.39

5. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Venezuela introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.39) entitled "Preparation of a draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances", sponsored by Angola, Argentina, Australia, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia, subsequently joined by Ghana and Malta.

6. At its 46th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 13 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.42

7. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Peru introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.42) entitled "Use of children in the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and rehabilitation of drug-addicted minors", sponsored by Argentina, Austria, the Bahamas, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay,

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Third Committee*, 30th, 32nd to 35th, 42nd and 46th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 75th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 104.

Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, as well as Greece and Portugal, subsequently joined by Barbados, Ghana, Indonesia, Pakistan, Samoa and Singapore.

8. At its 46th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 13 below, draft resolution II).

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.43

9. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Bolivia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.43) entitled "International campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking", sponsored by Angola, Argentina, Austria, the Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Senegal, Spain, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, subsequently joined by Fiji, Ghana, Malta, Pakistan, the Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Thailand and Trinidad and Tobago.

10. At the 46th meeting, the representative of Bolivia revised the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) In the seventh preambular paragraph, the words "supply and to combat" were inserted after the words "to prevent and control";

(*b*) In paragraph 12 of section I, the words "and funding" were inserted after the words "technical co-operation".

11. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 13 below, draft resolution III).

12. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

13. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to III below:

Draft resolution I

PREPARATION OF A DRAFT CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/168 of 20 December 1978, 35/195 of 15 December 1980, 36/132 of 14 December 1981, 36/168 of 16 December 1981, 37/168 of 17 December 1982, 37/198 of 18 December 1982, 38/93 and 38/122 of 16 December 1983, 39/141 and 39/143 of 14 December 1984, 40/120, 40/121 and 40/122 of 13 December 1985, 41/125, 41/126 and 41/127 of 4 December 1986, 42/111, 42/112 and 42/113 of 7 December 1987 and other relevant provisions,

Emphasizing the importance of the contribution that will be made by the convention in supplementing the existing international instruments on the subject, namely, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[1] and the Convention of Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[2]

Underlining the importance of the appeal made in paragraph 3 of the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking,[3] in which the Conference called for the urgent and careful finalization of the preparation of the draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, which today becomes more urgent owing to the continuous aggravation of the problem,

Noting with appreciation the progress made by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its tenth special session in the preparation of the draft convention (E/1988/13),

Underlining the importance of the valuable contribution of the Secretary-General, the useful observations of the Member States and the work of the open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Group, which met twice during 1987 and once during 1988 and which prepared revised working papers, and the conclusions of the Review Group convened at Vienna from 27 June to 8 July 1988,[4]

Taking into consideration that the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1988/8 and in its decision 1988/120 of 25 May 1988 decided to convene at Vienna, from 25 November to 20 December 1988, the Conference of plenipotentiaries for the adoption of a convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/678) on the progress achieved in the preparation of the draft convention,

1. *Welcomes with appreciation* Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/8, in which it decided to convene the Review Group in mid-June 1988 at Vienna, with the mandate of continuing the preparation of the draft convention and preparing the organizational aspects of the Conference of plenipotentiaries for the adoption of a convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

2. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General, and the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its tenth special session (E/1988/13) and the recommendations therein, approved by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1988/8 and decisions 1988/118 and 1988/120 of 25 May 1988 and 1988/159 of 26 July 1988, in which it decided, *inter alia*, to convene the Conference of plenipotentiaries to adopt the convention, and to extend to ten working days the thirty-third session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in order to allow it to consider suitable measures to be taken prior to the entry into force of the convention;

3. *Requests* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug abuse control, to identify suitable measures to be taken prior to the entry into force of the convention;

4. *Urges* all States to adopt a constructive approach with a view to resolving any outstanding differences over the text of the convention;

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[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[2] *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[3] *Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. B.

[4] See E/CONF.82/3 and Corr.1 and 3.

5. *Requests* all States, while reaffirming their commitment to the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking[3] as an expression of the political will of nations to combat the drug problem, to assign the highest priority to the Conference of plenipotentiaries and to participate actively in it, at the highest possible level, for the adoption of the convention;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and all related organs established by the Commission, for their effectiveness in responding to its request to prepare the draft convention;

7. *Once again urges* all States that have not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution, particularly on the conclusions of the Conference of plenipotentiaries for the adoption of a convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Draft resolution II

USE OF CHILDREN IN THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND REHABILITATION OF DRUG-ADDICTED MINORS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/127 of 4 December 1986 and 42/113 of 7 December 1987, as well as the relevant resolutions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and of the Economic and Social Council adopted to implement the international campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

Recalling the provisions of the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking[3] and the guidelines contained in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control,[5]

Alarmed by the fact that drug dealers' organizations are making use of children in their illicit production of and trafficking in drugs, and by the increase in the number of drug-addicted children,

Conscious of the physical and psychological damage inflicted on children by the illicit use of narcotic drugs and of its serious effects both on their potential for development and on their relationships with their families and society,

Having in mind the provisions of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child,[6]

Reaffirming the provisions of its resolution 42/101 of 7 December 1987 on the question of a convention on the rights of the child, which affirm that children's rights require special protection and call for continuous improvement of the situation of children all over the world, as well as their development and education,

1. *Strongly condemns* drug trafficking in all its forms, particularly those criminal activities which involve children in the use, production and illicit sale of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

2. *Urges* all States to join together in order to establish national and international programmes to protect children from the illicit consumption of drugs and psychotropic substances and from involvement in illicit production and trafficking;

3. *Invites* the Governments of those Member States which are most affected by drug use among their child population to adopt urgent additional measures, as part of their national strategies, to prevent, reduce and eliminate drug use by children, with the aim of ensuring for children a social and family environment that will preserve their health, physical fitness and well-being;

4. *Calls upon* all States to promote the adoption, by their competent legislative organs, of measures providing for suitably severe punishment of drug-trafficking crimes that involve children;

5. *Urges* all Governments, competent international organizations and non-governmental organizations to give high priority, in their campaigns to prevent drug addiction among children and to rehabilitate children so addicted, to the dissemination of necessary information and the provision of appropriate advice for all sectors of their communities with regard to the serious effects of the illicit use of drugs among children, as well as to the promotion of appropriate community action;

6. *Appeals* to the competent international agencies and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to assign high priority to financial support for prevention campaigns and programmes to rehabilitate drug-addicted minors conducted by government bodies dealing with such matters, and also appeals to all competent international and national agencies to provide all possible support to the non-governmental organizations engaged in such action;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat includes in its publications, as a matter of priority, information designed to prevent the use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances among children.

Draft resolution III

INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/122 of 13 December 1985, 41/125 of 4 December 1986, 42/112 and 42/113 of 7 December 1987 and the relevant resolutions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Economic and Social Council adopted to implement the international campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

Recalling with satisfaction the successful conclusion of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, in particular the adoption of the Declaration,[3] as an expression of the political will of nations to combat the drug menace, and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control,[5] a compendium of recommendations for implementation,

Conscious that the global problem of illicit trafficking in and illicit production and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances continues to have a devastating effect on individuals and on States,

Emphasizing that the connections between drug trafficking and international criminal organizations and the violence and corruption associated with them are highly detrimental to the democratic institutions, national security and economic, social and cultural structures of States,

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[5] *Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. A.

[6] Resolution 1386 (XIV).

Bearing in mind the need to ensure the implementation of the courses of action recommended in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline, particularly in the areas of education and public information with regard to the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Noting that the collective responsibility of all States for the international campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking was highlighted in the Declaration,

Recognizing that measures to prevent and control supply and to combat illicit trafficking can be effective only if they take into consideration the close link between illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including illicit production and abuse, and the social, economic and cultural conditions in the States affected, and are formulated and implemented in the context of the social and economic policies of States, taking due account of community traditions and the harmonious development and conservation of the environment,

Reiterating that the transit routes used by drug traffickers are constantly changing and that an increasing number of countries in all regions of the world, and even entire areas, are particularly vulnerable to the illicit transit traffic because of their geographical location and other considerations,

Emphasizing that, in order to stop the illicit transit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, regional and interregional co-operation and action and necessary support and assistance are required to strengthen the capability of States and regions, including those hitherto unaffected,

Noting that the new convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, when adopted, should, together with the existing international instruments, greatly enhance the international campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

Taking note of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 4 (S-X) of 12 February 1988 concerning the financial and human resources available to the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board,

Considering the importance of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control as a major source of multilateral funding and expertise for drug abuse control efforts of the developing countries and the Fund's success in fund-raising and its improved operations,

Recalling its decision to observe 26 June each year as the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking,

I

International campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/684);

2. *Reiterates its condemnation* of international drug trafficking as a criminal activity, and encourages all States to continue to demonstrate the political will to enhance international co-operation to stop illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including illicit production and consumption;

3. *Urges* all States to take appropriate action in regard to drug abuse control, in accordance with international drug control instruments, recognizing the collective responsibility of States, to provide appropriate resources for the elimination of illicit production, trafficking and drug abuse, as set forth in the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking;

4. *Acknowledges* that, despite serious economic constraints, particularly in developing countries, Governments continue to make determined efforts to cope with the increasing abuse of and illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, especially with the destructive activities of international criminal organizations;

5. *Notes with satisfaction* the valuable work of the meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, in particular the Second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, African Region, held at Dakar from 18 to 22 April 1988, the Second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin American and Caribbean Region, held at Lima from 12 to 16 September 1988, and the Fourteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific Region, held at Bangkok from 3 to 7 October 1988;

6. *Requests* that consideration be given to the convening of regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies in regions where they have not yet been held;

7. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Second Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies is to be held in 1989 and encourages it to consider the reports and achievements of all the regional meetings;

8. *Urges* the Interregional Meeting to discuss ways and means of enhancing law enforcement training, especially in those areas that would require new knowledge and skills for the implementation of the provisions of the new convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

9. *Encourages* States to use the meetings of the working group of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and other forums for the purpose of exchanging experiences in the fight against the illicit transit of drugs and psychotropic substances and to increase regional and interregional co-operation on this aspect of the drug problem;

10. *Reiterates once again its request* to the Secretary-General to continue to make the necessary arrangements for holding, within the framework of advisory services, interregional seminars on the experience gained within the United Nations system in integrated rural development programmes that include the substitution of illegal crops in affected areas, including the Andean region;

11. *Endorses* Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 4 (S-X), the implementation of which is essential for the adequate functioning of the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board;

12. *Commends* the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control for the productive work that it has done as one of the main bodies of the United Nations system providing technical co-operation and funding in the field of drug abuse control;

13. *Appeals* to Member States to continue to provide additional resources to the Fund to enable it to continue its activities, giving particular attention to requests for assistance from developing countries;

14. *Once again calls upon* the Governments of countries facing problems of drug abuse, particularly those most seriously affected, as part of their national strategies, to take the necessary measures to reduce significantly the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances with the aim of creating societies that deeply respect health, fitness and well-being, and to provide appropriate information and advice on the harmful effects of drug abuse, through adequate community action, to all sectors of their communities;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take steps to ensure that the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat includes in its publications information designed to prevent the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, especially by young people;

II

International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/679);

2. *Urges* Governments and organizations to adhere to the principles set forth in the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking[5] and to utilize the recommendations of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control[6] in developing national and regional strategies, particularly to promote bilateral, regional and international co-operative arrangements;

3. *Recommends* that, in developing activities to implement the guiding principles contained in the Declaration and the targets of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline, the United Nations drug control bodies, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations should give particular emphasis to activities identified in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/9 of 25 May 1988;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, within the available resources, to review current information systems in the United Nations drug control units and to develop an information strategy and submit it, with its financial implications, to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-third session;

5. *Requests* the Commission to consider the review by the Secretary-General and to advise on the creation, within existing United Nations structures, of an information system to integrate inputs from national, regional and international sources, so as to facilitate the linkage, retrieval and dissemination of information on all aspects of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and the chemicals used in their illicit processing and manufacturing;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to support, within the available resources, the activities of non-governmental organizations concerned and, in recognition of the latter's experience and expertise, to co-ordinate United Nations activities in this field with the organizations concerned;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure continued inter-agency co-ordination in drug abuse control activities, in particular by rotating the venue of inter-agency meetings on co-ordination, which will enhance efforts by the Commission to implement follow-up activities to the Conference;

8. *Calls upon* the Commission to keep under review action taken with respect to the Declaration and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution and decides to include in the provisional agenda of that session the item entitled "International campaign against traffic in drugs".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I to III submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/43/875, para. 13). For the final texts, see resolutions 43/120 to 43/122.[7]

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[7] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1988 (chap. V, sect. D)	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 3*
A/43/91	Letter dated 18 January 1988 from the representative of Colombia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a resolution adopted on 15 January 1988 by the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States	
A/43/202	Letter dated 3 March 1988 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	
A/43/370	Letter dated 27 May 1988 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the 79th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Guatemala City from 11 to 16 April 1988	
A/43/373	Letter dated 11 May 1988 from the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint declaration of the seventh meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the European Community and of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Düsseldorf, Federal Republic of Germany, on 2 and 3 May 1988	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/399	Letter dated 9 June 1988 from the representative of Trinidad and Tobago to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Caribbean Community, held at Port of Spain on 20 and 21 May 1988	
A/43/423	Letter dated 23 June 1988 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General	
A/43/435-S/19974	Letter dated 30 June 1988 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Toronto Economic Summit, held from 19 to 21 June 1988	
A/43/480	Letter dated 22 July 1988 from the representative of Antigua and Barbuda to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the ninth meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Deep Bay, Antigua and Barbuda, from 4 to 8 July 1988	
A/43/510-S/20091	Letter dated 4 August 1988 from the representative of Brunei Darussalam to the Secretary-General transmitting excerpts from the joint communiqué of the twenty-first ministerial meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Bangkok on 4 and 5 July 1988	
A/43/667-S/20212	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988	
A/43/678	Draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/679	International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/684	International campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	
A/43/791-S/20265	Letter dated 29 October 1988 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Uruguay Declaration adopted at the Second Presidential Meeting of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action, held at Punta del Este, Uruguay, from 27 to 29 October 1988	
A/C.3/43/L.39	Draft resolution	See A/43/875, paras. 5 and 13, draft resolution I
A/C.3/43/L.42	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 7 and 13, draft resolution II
A/C.3/43/L.43	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 9, 10 and 13, draft resolution III
E/1988/13	Report on the tenth special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (8-19 February 1988)	*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 3*

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda items 104 and 105*

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 104: Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms:

(*a*) Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States;

(*b*) Impact of property on the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(*c*) Right to development;

(*d*) Development of public information activities in the field of human rights

Agenda item 105: New international humanitarian order

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Document A/43/877: Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 105 9

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List of other documents pertaining to the item 14

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Third Committee*, 36th to 38th, 42nd, 46th, 49th and 50th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 75th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question dealt with under item 104, see the annex fascicle for item 105 of the agenda of the forty-second session (*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*), and for the question dealt with under item 105, see the annex fascicle for items 98 to 102, 106 and 107 of that session (*ibid.*).

DOCUMENT A/43/876

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 104

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*28 November 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 104, the item entitled:

> "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms:
>
> "(*a*) Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States;
>
> "(*b*) Impact of property on the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;
>
> "(*c*) Right to development;
>
> "(*d*) Development of public information activities in the field of human rights"

and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered item 104 jointly with item 105 at its 36th to 38th, 42nd and 46th meetings, on 8, 9, 15 and 17 November 1988. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/43/SR.36-38, 42 and 46).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 36th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights made an introductory statement.

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.31

5. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of the United States of America introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.31) entitled "Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States", sponsored by his country.

6. At its 46th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 25 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.32

7. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of the German Democratic Republic introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.32) entitled "The impact of property on the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms", sponsored by his country.

8. At its 46th meeting, following a procedural debate during which statements were made by the representatives

of Bulgaria, Peru, India, Mexico, the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as by the Chairman and the Secretary, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 107 to 24, with 1 abstention (see para. 25 below, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:[1]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman,[1] Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Malta.

9. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of India, Peru and Kenya. Statements also were made by the representative of Greece (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community) in explanation of vote and by the representative of Costa Rica in explanation of position.

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.33

10. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Cuba introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.33) entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms", sponsored by Angola, Argentina, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Colombia, the Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Ethiopia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe, as well as Algeria, Ghana, India, Iraq, Romania, the Syrian Arab Republic and Uganda.

11. At the 46th meeting, the representative of Greece (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community) spoke in explanation of vote before the vote.

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 112 to 1, with 25 abstentions (see para. 25 below, draft resolution III). The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

13. The representatives of New Zealand, Somalia and Sweden (on behalf also of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway) spoke in explanation of vote after the vote.

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.34

14. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.34) entitled "Right to development", sponsored by his country.

15. At the 46th meeting, the Chairman informed the Committee that the draft resolution had been revised by replacing the title with the following: "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

16. At the same meeting, following a statement by the representative of Pakistan, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 115 to 9, with 13 abstentions

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[1] The delegation of Bangladesh subsequently informed the Committee that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution and the delegation of Oman, that it had intended not to participate in the voting on the draft resolution.

[2] The delegations of Hungary and Bangladesh subsequently informed the Committee that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

(see para. 25 below, draft resolution IV). The voting was as follows:[3]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden.

17. The representatives of Japan, Peru and Sweden (on behalf also of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway) spoke in explanation of vote after the vote.

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.35

18. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Yugoslavia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.35) entitled "Right to development", sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Peru, the Philippines, Rwanda, the Sudan, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe, as well as the Dominican Republic, subsequently joined by Brazil.

19. At its 46th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote[4] (see para. 25 below, draft resolution V).

20. The representative of Sweden (on behalf also of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway) made a statement in explanation of position after the adoption of the draft resolution.

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.40

21. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Australia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.40) entitled "Development of public information activities in the field of human rights", sponsored by Australia, Bolivia, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Ireland, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Senegal, Sweden and Yugoslavia, subsequently joined by Italy and Samoa. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

[*Same text as draft resolution VI in paragraph 25 below, with the exception of the fifth preambular paragraph and paragraphs 8 and 11.*]

"*Believing* that the fortieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the principles of which should continue to be adhered to as a fundamental source of inspiration for national and international efforts for the protection and promotion of human rights, has provided a focus and renewed impetus to the promotional activities of the United Nations system in the field of human rights,

"8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the fullest effective deployment of the skills and resources of all concerned units of the Secretariat and to make available, within existing resources, and in particular from the budget of the Department of Public Information, adequate funding for developing practical and effective human rights information activities, including those within the programme;

"11. *Emphasizes* the need for the United Nations to harmonize its activities in the field of human rights with those of other organizations, in particular the International Committee of the Red Cross, with regard to the dissemination of information on international humanitarian law and, with regard to education for human rights, with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which was requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 38/57 of 9 December 1983 to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on its human rights teaching and training programmes;".

22. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Australia revised it as follows:

(*a*) The fifth preambular paragraph was replaced by the following:

> "*Emphasizing* the importance of adherence by all Governments to the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and believing that the fortieth anniversary of its adoption has provided a focus and renewed impetus to the promotional activities of the United Nations system in the field of human rights,";

(*b*) The words "of the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights" were added at the end of paragraph 8.

23. At the 46th meeting, the representative of Australia made a statement in which, on behalf of the sponsors, she further revised the draft resolution by replacing, in paragraph 11, the words "in particular" by the words "including".

24. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 25 below, draft resolution VI).

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[3] Before the vote, the delegation of the United States of America informed the Committee that it would not participate in the vote on the draft resolution, and after the vote, the delegation of Bangladesh informed the Committee that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

[4] The delegation of the United States of America informed the Committee that it would not participate in the action taken on the draft resolution.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

25. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to VI below:

Draft resolution I

RESPECT FOR THE RIGHT OF EVERYONE TO OWN PROPERTY ALONE AS WELL AS IN ASSOCIATION WITH OTHERS AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF MEMBER STATES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/132 of 4 December 1986, in which it expressed the conviction that the full enjoyment by everyone of the right to own property alone as well as in association with others, as set forth in article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[5] is of particular significance in fostering widespread enjoyment of other basic human rights and contributes to securing the goals of economic and social development enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/17 of 10 March 1987,[6] in which the Commission urged States, in accordance with their respective constitutional systems and in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to provide, where they have not done so, adequate constitutional and legal provisions to protect the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and the right not to be arbitrarily deprived of one's property,

Reaffirming the right of States and their peoples freely to choose and develop their political, social, economic and cultural systems and to determine their laws and regulations,

Recognizing the value of constructive dialogue in the national context on the ways and means by which States can promote the full enjoyment of the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others,

Recognizing also in this context the importance of enabling everyone to acquire property, alone or in association with others, by taking practical actions that assist the economic development of developing countries,

Convinced that the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others, as set forth in article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and as reaffirmed in paragraph 11 of the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons[7] and in article 16, paragraph 1 (*h*), of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[8] is of particular significance in fostering widespread enjoyment of other basic human rights,

Reaffirming, in accordance with article 29 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that, in the exercise of his or her rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States (A/43/739),

Noting that the comments of Member States and of specialized agencies and other competent bodies of the United Nations system, as outlined in that report, consisted mainly of summaries of legal principles associated with the right to own property and that relatively little attention was given to the role of the right of everyone to own property, alone as well as in association with others, in ensuring the full and free participation of individuals in the economic and social systems of States,

1. *Recognizes* that there exist in Member States many forms of legal property ownership, including private, communal, social and state forms, each of which should contribute to ensuring effective development and utilization of human resources through the establishment of sound bases for political, economic and social justice;

2. *Affirms*, in accordance with article 30 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that nothing in the Declaration, including the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others, may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth therein;

3. *Considers* that further measures may be appropriate at the national level to ensure respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and the right not to be arbitrarily deprived of one's property, as set forth in article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

4. *Urges* States, therefore, in accordance with their respective constitutional systems and with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to provide, where they have not done so, adequate constitutional and legal provisions to protect the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and the right not to be arbitrarily deprived of one's property;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and of the specialized agencies and other competent bodies of the United Nations system on the means whereby and the degree to which the right to own property alone as well as in association with others contributes to the development of individual liberty and initiative, which serve to foster, strengthen and enhance the exercise of other human rights and fundamental freedoms;

6. *Suggests* that Member States and the specialized agencies and other competent bodies of the United Nations system, in the context of their remarks on the impact of the right to own property alone as well as in association with others, may wish to address, in particular, the right to own the following types of property:

(*a*) Personal property, including the residence of one's self and family;

(*b*) Economically productive property, including property associated with agriculture, commerce and industry;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to report his findings to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

8. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-fifth session under the item entitled "Alternative approaches and

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[5] Resolution 217 A (III).

[6] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 5* and corrigenda, chap. II, sect. A.

[7] Resolution 3447 (XXX).

[8] Resolution 34/180, annex.

ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

Draft resolution II

THE IMPACT OF PROPERTY ON THE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[5] the Declaration on Social Progress and Development[9] and the Declaration on the Right to Development,[10] which assign property a role in the exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling also its resolution 42/115 of 7 December 1987 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/18 of 10 March 1987[6] and taking note of Commission resolution 1988/19 of 7 March 1988 (see E/1988/12 and Corr.1, chap. II, sect. A) on the impact of property on the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/20 of 7 March 1988 (*ibid.*) on recovery of nations' assets illegally removed by violators of human rights,

Mindful of the obligations of States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote higher standards of living, full employment, conditions of economic and social progress and development and solutions of international economic, social, health and related problems,

Recognizing the need to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without discrimination of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Recognizing also that all peoples have the right to self-determination, by virtue of which they may freely determine their political status and may freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development,

Recognizing further that the right of all peoples to self-determination includes the exercise of their inalienable right to full sovereignty over all their natural wealth and resources,

Convinced that social justice is a prerequisite for lasting peace and that people can achieve complete fulfilment of their aspirations only within a just social order,

Convinced also that social development can be promoted by peaceful coexistence, friendly relations and co-operation among States with different social, economic or political systems,

Reaffirming that, in accordance with article 28 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration can be fully realized,

Bearing in mind that in no case may human rights and fundamental freedoms be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations or to the rights and freedoms of others,

Recalling its resolution 34/137 of 14 December 1979 on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries, in which it emphasized the importance of an efficient public sector in the development process,

Reaffirming that, in accordance with article 6 of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, social progress and development require the establishment, in conformity with human rights and fundamental freedoms and with the principles of justice and the social function of property, of forms of ownership of land and of the means of production which preclude any kind of exploitation of man, ensure equal rights to property for all and create conditions leading to genuine equality among people,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/739);

2. *Reaffirms* the obligation of States to take effective steps with a view to achieving the full realization of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights;

3. *Recognizes* that there exist in Member States many forms of legal property ownership, including private, communal and State forms, each of which should contribute to ensuring the effective development and utilization of human resources through the establishment of sound bases for political, economic and social justice;

4. *Calls upon* States to ensure that their national legislation with regard to all forms of property shall preclude any impairment of the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, without prejudice to their right freely to choose and develop their political, social, economic and cultural systems;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing his report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, in accordance with resolution 43/123 of 8 December 1988, to take into account the present resolution;

6. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-fifth session under the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

Draft resolution III

ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES AND WAYS AND MEANS WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in the Charter of the United Nations the peoples of the United Nations declared their determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Recalling also the purposes and principles of the Charter to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Emphasizing the significance and validity of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[5] and of the International Covenants on Human Rights[11] in promoting respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977, in which it decided that the approach to future work within the United Nations system with respect to human rights questions should take into account the concepts set forth in that resolution,

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[9] Resolution 2542 (XXIV).

[10] Resolution 41/128, annex.

[11] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Recalling also its resolutions 34/46 of 23 November 1979, 35/174 of 15 December 1980, 36/133 of 14 December 1981, 38/124 of 16 December 1983, 39/145 of 14 December 1984, 40/124 of 13 December 1985, 41/131 and 41/133 of 4 December 1986 and 42/119 of 7 December 1987,

Taking into account Commission on Human Rights resolution 1985/43 of 14 March 1985,[12]

Reiterating that the right to development is an inalienable human right and that equality of development opportunities is a prerogative both of nations and of individuals within nations,

Recognizing that the human being is the main subject of development and that everyone has the right to participate in, as well as to benefit from, the development process,

Reiterating once again that the establishment of the new international economic order is an essential element for the effective promotion and full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Reiterating also its profound conviction that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent and that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of civil and political rights and of economic, social and cultural rights,

Emphasizing the need for the creation, at the national and international levels, of conditions for the promotion and full protection of the human rights of individuals and peoples,

Recognizing that international peace and security are essential elements for the full realization of human rights, including the right to development,

Considering that the resources that would be released by disarmament could contribute significantly to the development of all States, in particular to that of the developing countries,

Reiterating that co-operation among all nations on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State, including the right of every people to choose freely its own socio-economic and political system, is essential for the promotion of peace and development,

Convinced that the primary aim of such international co-operation must be the achievement by all human beings of a life of freedom and dignity and freedom from want,

Concerned, however, about the occurrence of violations of human rights in the world,

Reaffirming that nothing in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or in the International Covenants on Human Rights may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person the right to engage in any activity or perform any act aimed at destroying any of the rights and freedoms proclaimed therein,

Affirming that the ultimate aim of development is the steady improvement of the well-being of the entire population, on the basis of its full participation in the process of development and a fair distribution of the benefits therefrom,

Considering that the efforts of the developing countries for their own development should be supported by an increased flow of resources and by the adoption of appropriate and substantive measures for creating an external environment conducive to such development,

Taking into account the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,[13]

Bearing in mind the stipulations of the final documents of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988 (A/43/667-S/20212, annex), particularly paragraphs 15 to 18 of the Economic Part (*ibid.*, sect. II),

Emphasizing the special importance of the purposes and principles proclaimed in its Declaration on the Right to Development,[10]

Taking into account Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1988/22 and 1988/26 of 7 March 1988 (see E/1988/12 and Corr.1, chap. II, sect. A),

Reaffirming the importance of furthering the activities of the organs of the United Nations in the field of human rights in conformity with the principles of the Charter,

Emphasizing that Governments have the duty to ensure respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

1. *Reiterates its request* that the Commission on Human Rights continue its current work on overall analysis with a view to further promoting and strengthening human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the programme and working methods of the Commission, and on the overall analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in accordance with the provisions and concepts of General Assembly resolution 32/130 and other relevant texts;

2. *Affirms* that a primary aim of international co-operation in the field of human rights is a life of freedom, dignity and peace for all peoples and for every human being, that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interrelated and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from promoting and protecting the others;

3. *Affirms its profound conviction* that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of civil and political rights and of economic, social and cultural rights;

4. *Reaffirms* that it is of paramount importance for the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms that Member States should assume specific obligations by acceding to or ratifying international instruments in this field and, consequently, that the work within the United Nations system of setting standards in the field of human rights and universal acceptance and implementation of the relevant international instruments should be encouraged;

5. *Reiterates once again* that the international community should accord, or continue to accord, priority to the search for solutions to mass and flagrant violations of human rights of peoples and individuals affected by situations such as those mentioned in paragraph 1 (*e*) of General Assembly resolution 32/130, paying due attention also to other situations of violations of human rights;

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[12] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1985, Supplement No. 2*, chap. II, sect. A.

[13] A/41/697-S/18392, annex I.

6. *Reaffirms* its responsibility for achieving international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and expresses its concern at serious violations of human rights, in particular mass and flagrant violations of these rights, wherever they occur;

7. *Expresses concern* at the present situation as regards the achievement of the objectives and goals for the establishment of the new international economic order, and at its adverse effects on the full realization of human rights, in particular the right to development;

8. *Reaffirms* that the right to development is an inalienable human right;

9. *Reaffirms also* that international peace and security are essential elements for achieving full realization of the right to development;

10. *Recognizes* that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent;

11. *Considers* that all Member States must promote international co-operation on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State, including the right of every people to choose freely its own socio-economic and political system, with a view to solving international economic, social and humanitarian problems;

12. *Expresses concern* at the disparity existing between established norms and principles and the actual situation of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the world;

13. *Urges* all States to co-operate with the Commission on Human Rights in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

14. *Reiterates* the need to create, at the national and international levels, conditions for the full promotion and protection of the human rights of individuals and peoples;

15. *Reaffirms once again* that, in order to facilitate the full enjoyment of all human rights without diminishing personal dignity, it is necessary to promote the rights to education, work, health and proper nourishment through the adoption of measures at the national level, including those that provide for the right of workers to participate in management, as well as the adoption of measures at the international level, including the establishment of the new international economic order;

16. *Decides* that the approach to future work within the United Nations system on human rights matters should also take into account the content of the Declaration on the Right to Development and the need for the implementation thereof;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

Draft resolution IV

ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES AND WAYS AND MEANS WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions relating to the right to development, especially resolution 41/133 of 4 December 1986,

Reiterating the importance of the right to development for all countries, in particular the developing countries,

1. *Stresses* that the achievement of the right to development requires a concerted international and national effort to eliminate economic deprivation, hunger and disease in all parts of the world without discrimination, in accordance with the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,[14] the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade[15] and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States;[16]

2. *Emphasizes* that, to this end, international co-operation should aim at the maintenance of stable and sustained economic growth with simultaneous action to increase concessional assistance to developing countries, build world food security, resolve the debt burden, eliminate trade barriers, promote monetary stability and enhance scientific and technological co-operation.

Draft resolution V

RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling the proclamation by the General Assembly at its forty-first session of the Declaration on the Right to Development,[10]

Recalling also its resolutions and those of the Commission on Human Rights relating to the right to development, and taking note of Commission resolution 1988/26 of 7 March 1988 (see E/1988/12 and Corr.1, chap. II, sect. A), approved by the Economic and Social Council),

Reiterating the importance of the right to development for all countries, in particular the developing countries,

Mindful that, pursuant to the proclamation of the Declaration on the Right to Development, the Commission has entered a new phase of its deliberation on this matter, which is directed towards the implementation and further enhancement of the Declaration,

Having considered the report of the Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development (E/CN.4/1988/10) and all other relevant documents submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-third session,

Aware of the interest shown by several Member States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in the work of the Working Group,

1. *Expresses the hope* that the replies of Governments, United Nations bodies and specialized agencies and governmental and non-governmental organizations, submitted at the request of the Secretary-General based on Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/26 to offer their comments and views on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development, will contain practical proposals for further enhancement of the Declaration;

2. *Endorses* the agreement reached by the Commission that future work on the question of the right to development should proceed step by step and in stages;

3. *Calls upon* the Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development, at its twelfth session, to study the analytical compilation to be prepared by the Secretary-General of all replies received in response to Com-

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[14] Resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI).

[15] Resolution 35/56, annex.

[16] Resolution 3281 (XXIX).

mission resolution 1988/26, if necessary together with the individual replies themselves, and to submit to the Commission at its forty-fifth session its final recommendations on those proposals which would best contribute to the further enhancement and implementation of the Declaration at the individual, national and international levels, and especially on the views of the Secretary-General and of Governments on the means of establishing an evaluation system on the implementation and further enhancement of the Declaration;

4. *Calls upon* the Commission to decide at its forty-fifth session, on the basis of its consideration of the report of the Working Group and the views expressed by the members of the Commission during the session, on the future course of action on the question, in particular on practical measures for the implementation and enhancement of the Declaration;

5. *Invites* the Commission to report on the question to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council;

6. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-fourth session under the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

Draft resolution VI

DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that activities to improve public knowledge in the field of human rights are essential to the fulfilment of the purposes of the United Nations set out in Article 1, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations and that carefully designed programmes of teaching, education and information are essential to the achievement of lasting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling the relevant resolutions on this subject, in particular its resolution 42/118 of 7 December 1987, and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/74 of 10 March 1988 (see E/1988/12 and Corr.1, chap. II, sect. A),

Recognizing the catalytic effect of the United Nations initiatives on national and regional public information activities in the field of human rights,

Recognizing also the valuable role that non-governmental organizations can play in these endeavours,

Emphasizing the importance of adherence by all Governments to the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[5] and believing that the fortieth anniversary of its adoption has provided a focus and renewed impetus to the promotional activities of the United Nations system in the field of human rights,

Believing that a world public information campaign on human rights would be a valuable complement to the activities of the United Nations further to promote and to protect human rights worldwide,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the development of public information activities in the field of human rights (A/43/721) and on the advisability of launching, within existing resources, a world public information campaign on human rights (see A/43/711);

2. *Reaffirms* the need for information materials on human rights to be carefully designed in clear and accessible form, to be tailored to regional and national requirements and circumstances with specific target audiences in mind and to be effectively disseminated in national and local languages and in sufficient volume to have the desired impact, and for effective use also to be made of the mass media, in particular radio and television and audio-visual technologies, in order to reach wider audiences, with priority being given to children, young people and the disadvantaged, including those in isolated areas;

3. *Appreciates* the measures taken during 1988 by the Secretariat, through the Centre for Human Rights and the Department of Public Information:

(*a*) To update, increase stocks and extend the language versions of human rights information materials, especially those on the basic United Nations human rights instruments and institutions, and, in this regard, urges the Secretariat to take measures to ensure the further production and effective dissemination of such documents in national and local languages, in co-operation with regional, national and local organizations as well as with Governments, making full and effective use of the United Nations information centres, which have a key promotional role to play in the field of human rights at the regional and national levels;

(*b*) To establish in the Department of Public Information a new Dissemination Division, which is revising and computerizing the Secretariat's distribution methods so as to target specific audiences better, globally and regionally, and which will assist organizations, schools and non-governmental organizations to identify appropriate material for their use;

(*c*) To expand audio-visual activities in the field of human rights, and, in this regard, again requests the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of co-production arrangements for future audio-visual programmes so as to achieve maximum public impact at an economical cost;

4. *Encourages* all Member States, in particular in order to follow up the activities of the fortieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to make special efforts to publicize and to facilitate and encourage publicity for the activities of the United Nations in the field of human rights, and to accord priority to the dissemination, in their respective national and local languages, of the Declaration, the International Covenants on Human Rights[11] and other international conventions and to information and education on the practical ways in which the rights and freedoms enjoyed under these instruments can be exercised;

5. *Urges* all Member States to include in their educational curricula materials relevant to a comprehensive understanding of human rights issues and encourages all those responsible for training in law and its enforcement, the armed forces, medicine, diplomacy and other relevant fields to include appropriate human rights components in their programmes, and, to this end, requests the Secretary-General to draw the attention of Member States to the teaching booklet on human rights, which could serve as a broad and flexible framework adaptable to national circumstances for the structuring and development of human rights teaching;

6. *Notes* the special value, under the advisory services and technical assistance programme, of regional and national training courses and workshops, in co-operation with

Governments, regional and national organizations and non-governmental organizations, in promoting practical education and awareness in the field of human rights, and welcomes the priority given to the organization of such activities by the Centre for Human Rights;

7. *Decides* to launch on 10 December 1988, the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, within existing resources, a World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights, under which the activities of the Organization in this field should be developed and strengthened in a global and practically oriented fashion, engaging the complementary activities of concerned bodies of the United Nations system, Member States and non-governmental organizations;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the fullest effective deployment of the skills and resources of all concerned units of the Secretariat and to make available, within existing resources, and in particular from the budget of the Department of Public Information, adequate funding for developing practical and effective human rights information activities, including those within the programme of the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights;

9. *Calls upon* the Centre for Human Rights, which has primary responsibility within the United Nations system in the field of human rights, to co-ordinate the substantive activities of the World Campaign pursuant to the direction of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights, and to serve as a liaison with Governments, regional and national institutions, non-governmental organizations and concerned individuals in the development and implementation of the World Campaign's activities;

10. *Calls upon* the Department of Public Information, which has primary responsibility for public information activities, to co-ordinate the public information activities of the World Campaign and, in its responsibility as secretariat to the Joint United Nations Information Committee, to promote co-ordinated system-wide information activities in the field of human rights;

11. *Emphasizes* the need for the United Nations to harmonize its activities in the field of human rights with those of other organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, with regard to the dissemination of information on international humanitarian law and, with regard to education for human rights, with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which was requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 38/57 of 9 December 1983 to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on its human rights teaching and training programmes;

12. *Urges* all Member States that have not yet done so to nominate national focal points that could be supplied with copies of relevant human rights material and that might also serve as points of liaison with the United Nations in the development and implementation of the World Campaign, and requests the Secretary-General to publish the list of such focal points in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fifth session a report on the current and proposed aims and activities of the World Campaign;

14. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-fifth session, on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General, to give priority consideration to this question with a view to providing appropriate guidance on the aims and activities of the World Campaign;

15. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution for consideration under the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

DOCUMENT A/43/877

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 105

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*25 November 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 105, the item entitled "New international humanitarian order" and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered item 105 jointly with item 104 at its 36th to 38th, 42nd, 46th, 49th and 50th meetings, on 8, 9, 15, 17, 22 and 23 November 1988. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/43/SR.36-38, 42, 46, 49 and 50).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 36th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights made an introductory statement.

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.36

5. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Jordan introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.36) entitled "New international humanitarian order", sponsored by Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Egypt, France, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Yugoslavia, as well as Democratic Yemen and Denmark, subsequently joined by the Philippines.

6. At the 46th meeting, the representative of Jordan, on behalf of the sponsors, revised the draft resolution by replacing, in the fifth preambular paragraph, the word "innovative" by the word "creative".

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 19, below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.37

8. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.37) entitled "Promotion of international co-operation in the humanitarian field", sponsored by Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Iraq, Jordan, Mongolia, Morocco, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam, which read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> [*Same test as draft resolution II in paragraph 19 below, with the exception of the third and fifth preambular paragraphs and paragraphs 1, 3, 5, 6 and 8.*]
>
> "*Recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which proclaims that recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,
>
> "*Convinced* that international co-operation in the humanitarian field is essential to the promotion of a new international humanitarian order,
>
> "1. *Calls upon* Governments, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations further to develop international co-operation in the humanitarian field and to promote a new international humanitarian order;
>
> "3. *Invites* Governments to promote, within existing international, regional and bilateral mechanisms, regular exchanges of information and of national experience in addressing humanitarian problems;
>
> "5. *Invites* all non-governmental organizations concerned with the humanitarian issues examined by the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues to bear in mind the recommendations and suggestions made in its report in the context of their policies and actions in the field;
>
> "6. *Invites* Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to forward to the Secretary-General their comments concerning further development of international co-operation in the humanitarian field;
>
> "8. *Decides* to consider at its forty-fifth session the question entitled 'New international humanitarian order'."

In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics revised it as follows:

(*a*) In paragraph 3, the words "international, regional and bilateral" were deleted after the word "existing";

(*b*) In paragraph 5, the words "and working with strictly humanitarian motives" were inserted after the words "Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues".

9. At the 46th meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement on behalf of the sponsors, in which he further revised the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) In the third preambular paragraph, the words ", *inter alia*," were inserted after the words "which proclaims";

(*b*) In the fifth preambular paragraph, the word "*Convinced*" was replaced by the word "*Noting*" and the words "is essential to the promotion" were replaced by the words "could contribute to attaining the ideals";

(*c*) At the end of paragraph 1, the words "and to promote a new international humanitarian order" were deleted;

(*d*) In paragraph 6, the words ", on a voluntary basis," were inserted after the words "Secretary-General";

(*e*) Paragraph 8 was deleted.

10. At the same meeting, following a statement by the representative of Egypt, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 19 below, draft resolution II).

Draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.38 and Rev.1

11. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of France introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.38) entitled "Humanitarian assistance to victims of natural disasters and other emergency situations", sponsored by Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, the Central African Republic, Chad, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Japan, Jordan, Luxembourg, Nepal, Niger, the Philippines, Portugal and Zaire, as well as Cameroon, Denmark, Italy, Mauritania and Togo. The draft resolution read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Recalling* one of the goals of the Charter of the United Nations designed to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, intellectual or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,
>
> "*Reaffirming* the sovereignty, territorial integrity and national unity of States, and recognizing that it is the primary responsibility of each State to take care of the victims of natural disasters and other emergency situations occurring on its territory,
>
> "*Deeply concerned* about the suffering of the victims of natural disasters and other emergency situations, the loss in human lives, the destruction of property and the mass displacement of populations that result from them,
>
> "*Bearing in mind* that natural disasters and other emergency situations have grave consequences for the economic and social plans of all countries concerned,
>
> "*Desiring* that the international community should respond speedily and effectively to appeals for emergency humanitarian assistance made in particular through the Secretary-General,
>
> "*Mindful* of the importance of humanitarian assistance for the victims of natural disasters and other emergency situations,
>
> "*Recognizing* that the international community makes an essential contribution to the sustenance and protection of such victims, whose right to life and to enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, recognized by the Universal Declaration of Hu-

man Rights[5] and the International Covenants on Human Rights," are endangered,

"*Considering* that the abandonment of the victims of natural disasters and other emergency situations without humanitarian assistance constitutes a threat to human life and an offence to human dignity,

"*Concerned* about the difficulties that victims of natural disasters and other emergency situations may experience in receiving humanitarian assistance,

"*Convinced* that, in providing humanitarian assistance, in particular the supply of food, medicine or health care, for which access to victims is essential, rapid relief will avoid a tragic increase in their number,

"*Aware* that alongside the action of Governments and intergovernmental organizations, the speed and efficiency of this assistance often relies on the help and aid of local and non-governmental organizations working with strictly humanitarian motives,

"*Recalling* that, in the event of natural disasters and other emergency situations, the principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality must take precedence over every other consideration for all those involved in providing humanitarian assistance,

"1. *Reaffirms* the importance of humanitarian assistance for the victims of natural disasters and other emergency situations;

"2. *Stresses* that natural disasters and other emergency situations may affect the exercise by victims of their right to life and to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, recognized by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights;

"3. *Reaffirms also* the sovereignty of States and their primary role in the organization, co-ordination and implementation of humanitarian assistance;

"4. *Stresses* the essential contribution made in providing humanitarian assistance by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations working with strictly humanitarian motives;

"5. *Invites* all States affected to facilitate the work of these organizations in implementing humanitarian assistance, in particular the supply of food, medicine and health care, for which access to victims is essential;

"6. *Appeals*, therefore, to all States to give their support to these organizations working to provide humanitarian assistance to the victims of natural disasters and other emergency situations;

"7. *Urges* States in proximity to areas of natural disasters and other emergency situations, particularly in the case of regions that are difficult to reach, to co-operate closely in international efforts to co-ordinate humanitarian assistance with a view to authorizing the transit of international aid towards the affected areas;

"8. *Calls upon* all the intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations dealing with humanitarian assistance to co-operate as closely as possible with the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator or any other *ad hoc* mechanism set up by the Secretary-General in the co-ordination of aid;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Governments, intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations with regard to the possibility of enhancing the effectiveness of international mechanisms and increasing the speed of assistance in the best possible conditions for the victims of natural disasters and other emergency situations, and to report his findings to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

"10. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-fourth session."

12. At the 46th meeting, the representative of France, on behalf of the same States as well as Malta, joined by Burkina Faso, Guatemala and Samoa, introduced a revised version (A/C.3/43/L.38/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, entitled "Humanitarian assistance to victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations". Subsequently, Burundi, Gabon, Jamaica, Mauritania, Morocco, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

[*Same text as draft resolution III in paragraph 19 below, with the exception of paragraphs 2 and 6.*]

"2. *Reaffirms also* the sovereignty of affected States and their primary role in the organization, co-ordination and implementation of humanitarian assistance within their respective territories;

"6. *Urges* States in proximity to areas of natural disasters and similar emergency situations, particularly in the case of regions which are difficult to reach, to participate closely in international efforts with the affected countries with a view to authorizing the transit of humanitarian assistance;".

13. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of France revised it by replacing, in paragraph 6, the word "authorizing" by the phrase "facilitating, to the extent possible,".

14. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Morocco and Pakistan.

15. At the 49th meeting, the representative of France, on behalf of the sponsors, further revised draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.38/Rev.1 by inserting, in paragraph 2, the word "initiation," before the word "organization".

16. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.38/Rev.1), as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 19 below, draft resolution III).

17. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, Mexico, Ethiopia, Peru, the Sudan, Nicaragua and Chile made statements in explanation of position after the adoption of the draft resolution.

18. At the 50th meeting, the representative of Sri Lanka made a statement in explanation of position.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

19. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to III below:

Draft resolution I

NEW INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ORDER

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/136 of 14 December 1981, 37/201 of 18 December 1982, 38/125 of 16 December 1983, 40/126 of 13 December 1985 and 42/120 and 42/121 of

7 December 1987 relating to the promotion of a new international humanitarian order,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/734) and the comments made by various Governments regarding the humanitarian order and the work done in this regard by the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues,

Noting the actions being taken by the specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system with regard to the humanitarian issues, examined by the Independent Commission, that fall within their respective mandates,

Recognizing with concern the continuing need further to strengthen international responses to growing humanitarian challenges and to adjust actions of governmental and non-governmental organizations to new realities in a fast-changing world,

Bearing in mind the importance of creative humanitarian action at the international as well as the regional and national levels to alleviate human suffering and to promote durable solutions to humanitarian problems,

Convinced of the need for an active follow-up to the recommendations and suggestions made by the Independent Commission and of the importance of the role being played in this regard by the Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues set up for the purpose,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his continuing active support for the efforts to promote a new international humanitarian order;

2. *Encourages* Governments as well as governmental and non-governmental organizations that have not yet done so to provide their comments and expertise to the Secretary-General regarding the humanitarian order and the report of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues;

3. *Invites* the Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues to continue and further strengthen its essential role in following up the work of the Independent Commission;

4. *Invites* Governments to make available to the Secretary-General, on a voluntary basis, information and expertise on humanitarian issues of concern to them, in order to identify opportunities for future action;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to remain in contact with Governments as well as governmental and non-governmental organizations and the Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the progress made by them;

6. *Decides* to review at its forty-fifth session the question of a new international humanitarian order.

Draft resolution II

PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE HUMANITARIAN FIELD

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/121 of 7 December 1987,

Noting that one of the purposes of the United Nations, set forth in its Charter, is to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of a humanitarian character,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[5] which proclaims, *inter alia*, that recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Guided by universally accepted human values and common aspiration for a better, more just, safe and humane world,

Noting that international co-operation in the humanitarian field could contribute to attaining the ideals of a new international humanitarian order,

Mindful of the significance of the existing workable system to promote, facilitate and co-ordinate humanitarian activities carried out by Governments, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues[17] and the efforts of the Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues to promote public awareness of humanitarian problems and to identify alternative approaches for resolving humanitarian problems,

1. *Calls upon* Governments, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations further to develop international co-operation in the humanitarian field;

2. *Reiterates* that international co-operation in the humanitarian field will facilitate better understanding, mutual respect, confidence and tolerance among countries and peoples, thus contributing to a more just and non-violent world;

3. *Invites* Governments to promote, within existing mechanisms, regular exchanges of information and of national experience in addressing humanitarian problems;

4. *Encourages* the international community to contribute substantially and regularly to international humanitarian activities;

5. *Invites* all non-governmental organizations concerned with the humanitarian issues examined by the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues and working with strictly humanitarian motives to bear in mind the recommendations and suggestions made in the report of the Independent Commission in the context of their policies and actions in the field;

6. *Invites* Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to forward to the Secretary-General, on a voluntary basis, their comments concerning further development of international co-operation in the humanitarian field;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his contacts with Governments, agencies and programmes of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned, as well as with the Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues and, taking into account information received, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on possible ways and means of strengthening international co-operation in the humanitarian field.

Draft resolution III

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF NATURAL DISASTERS AND SIMILAR EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion,

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[17] *Winning the Human Race? The Report of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues* (London and New Jersey, Zed Books Ltd., 1988).

Reaffirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and national unity of States, and recognizing that it is up to each State first and foremost to take care of the victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations occurring on its territory,

Deeply concerned about the suffering of the victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations, the loss in human lives, the destruction of property and the mass displacement of populations that result from them,

Bearing in mind that natural disasters and similar emergency situations have grave consequences for the economic and social plans of all countries concerned,

Desiring that the international community should respond speedily and effectively to appeals for emergency humanitarian assistance made in particular through the Secretary-General,

Mindful of the importance of humanitarian assistance for the victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations,

Recognizing that the international community makes an important contribution to the sustenance and protection of such victims, whose health and life may be seriously endangered,

Considering that the abandonment of the victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations without humanitarian assistance constitutes a threat to human life and an offence to human dignity,

Concerned about the difficulties that victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations may experience in receiving humanitarian assistance,

Convinced that, in providing humanitarian assistance, in particular the supply of food, medicines or health care, for which access to victims is essential, rapid relief will avoid a tragic increase in their number,

Aware that alongside the action of Governments and intergovernmental organizations, the speed and efficiency of this assistance often depends on the help and aid of local and non-governmental organizations working with strictly humanitarian motives,

Recalling that, in the event of natural disasters and similar emergency situations, the principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality must be given utmost consideration by all those involved in providing humanitarian assistance,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of humanitarian assistance for the victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations;

2. *Reaffirms also* the sovereignty of affected States and their primary role in the initiation, organization, co-ordination and implementation of humanitarian assistance within their respective territories;

3. *Stresses* the important contribution made in providing humanitarian assistance by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations working with strictly humanitarian motives;

4. *Invites* all States in need of such assistance to facilitate the work of these organizations in implementing humanitarian assistance, in particular the supply of food, medicines and health care, for which access to victims is essential;

5. *Appeals*, therefore, to all States to give their support to these organizations working to provide humanitarian assistance, where needed, to the victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations;

6. *Urges* States in proximity to areas of natural disasters and similar emergency situations, particularly in the case of regions that are difficult to reach, to participate closely with the affected countries in international efforts with a view to facilitating, to the extent possible, the transit of humanitarian assistance;

7. *Calls upon* all the intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations dealing with humanitarian assistance to co-operate as closely as possible with the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator or any other *ad hoc* mechanisms set up by the Secretary-General in the co-ordination of aid;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Governments, intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations with regard to the possibility of enhancing the effectiveness of international mechanisms and increasing the speed of assistance in the best possible conditions for the victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations, where needed, and to report his findings to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

9. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-fifth session.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1988, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions submitted by the Third Committee in its reports on agenda items 104 and 105.

Draft resolutions I, V and VI submitted in the report on agenda item 104 (A/43/876, para. 25) were adopted without a vote; draft resolution II was adopted by 129 votes to 24, with 1 abstention;* draft resolution III was adopted by 130 votes to 1, with 25 abstentions;* and draft resolution IV was adopted by 135 votes to 8, with 14 abstentions.* For the final texts, see resolutions 43/123 to 43/128.[18]

Draft resolutions I to III submitted in the report on agenda item 105 (A/43/877, para. 19) were adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 43/129 to 43/131.[18]

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* Recorded vote.

[18] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/43/163 and Corr.1	Letter dated 19 February 1988 from the representative of Paraguay to the Secretary-General	104	
A/43/384-S/19915	Letter dated 31 May 1988 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	104	
A/43/538	Letter dated 15 August 1988 from the representative of the Philippines to the Secretary-General	104	
A/43/667-S/20212	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988	104	
A/43/668	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Colombia to the Secretary-General	104	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	104, 105	
A/43/711	World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights: report of the Secretary-General	104 *(d)*	
A/43/721	Comprehensive report on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/118: report of the Secretary-General	104 *(d)*	
A/43/734 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	105	
A/43/739	*Idem*	104 *(a)*	
A/43/759	Note verbale dated 25 October 1988 from the mission of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the resolutions adopted by the 80th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Sofia from 16 to 24 September 1988	104, 105	
A/C.3/43/L.31	Draft resolution	104	See A/43/876, paras. 5 and 25, draft resolution I
A/C.3/43/L.32	*Idem*	104	*Ibid.*, paras. 7 and 25, draft resolution II
A/C.3/43/L.33	*Idem*	104	*Ibid.*, paras. 10 and 25, draft resolution III
A/C.3/43/L.34	*Idem*	104	*Ibid.*, paras. 14, 15 and 25, draft resolution IV
A/C.3/43/L.35	*Idem*	104	*Ibid.*, paras. 18 and 25, draft resolution V
A/C.3/43/L.36	*Idem*	105	See A/43/877, paras. 5, 6 and 19, draft resolution I
A/C.3/43/L.37	*Idem*	105	*Ibid.*, para. 8
A/C.3/43/L.38	*Idem*	105	*Ibid.*, para. 11
A/C.3/43/L.38/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	105	*Ibid.*, paras. 11 and 12
A/C.3/43/L.40	Draft resolution	104	See A/43/876, para. 21
E/1988/12 and Corr.1	Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its forty-fourth session (1 February to 11 March 1988)	104	*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum
E/CN.4/1988/10	Report of the Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development	104	

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 108

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 108: Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations*

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List of other documents pertaining to the item 2

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Fourth Committee*, 7th to 13th meetings, and corrigendum, and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 59th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 108.

DOCUMENT A/43/787

Report of the Fourth Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*8 November 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 108, and to allocate to the Fourth Committee for consideration and report, the item entitled "Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations".

2. At its 2nd meeting, on 27 September 1988, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 18, 108, 110 and 12, 111 and 112, on the understanding that individual proposals on matters covered by those items would be considered separately. The general debate on those items took place at the 7th to 13th meetings on 12, 18 to 21 and 25 October. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.4/43/SR.7-13).

3. The Committee considered the proposals relating to item 108 at its 13th meeting.

4. At the 7th meeting, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples gave an account of the activities of the Special Committee during 1988 relating to the item and drew attention to paragraph 9 of chapter VII of the report of the Special Committee relating to the item (A/43/23 (Part IV)), which contained a draft resolution submitted by the Special Committee for consideration by the Fourth Committee.

5. For its consideration of item 108, the Fourth Committee also had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the question (A/43/658).

6. At its 13th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Committee by a recorded vote of 140 to none, with 2 abstentions (see para. 7 below). The voting was as follows:[1]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of

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[1] The delegations of the Bahamas and Vanuatu subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement in explanation of vote.

Recommendation of the Fourth Committee

7. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 *e* OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (A/43/23 (Part IV), chap. VII) and the action taken by the Special Committee in respect of that information,

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General on this item (A/43/658),

Recalling its resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, in which it requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 73 *e* of the Charter and to take such information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling also its resolution 42/73 of 4 December 1987, in which it requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII),

Stressing the importance of timely transmission by the administering Powers of adequate information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, in particular in relation to the preparation by the Secretariat of the working papers on the Territories concerned,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Reaffirms* that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory;

3. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to continue to transmit to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 *e* of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned, within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in those Territories;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in connection with the preparation by the Secretariat of the working papers for the Special Committee on the Territories concerned, to continue to ensure that adequate information is drawn from all available published sources;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 59th plenary meeting, on 22 November 1988, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fourth Committee in its report (A/43/787, para. 7) by a recorded vote of 154 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 43/28.[2]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/23 (Part IV)	Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, chap. VII	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 23*, chap. VII

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/219	Note verbale dated 15 March 1988 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General	
A/43/226-S/19649	Letter dated 16 March 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of two communiqués issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in New York on 16 March 1988	
A/43/658	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/667-S/20212	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Document of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly held in New York on 3 October 1988	

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 109

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 109: Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Fourth Committee*, 2nd to 6th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 59th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 109.

DOCUMENT A/43/761

Report of the Fourth Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*24 October 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 109, and to allocate to the Fourth Committee for consideration and report, the item entitled:

> "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa".

2. The Fourth Committee considered item 109 at its 2nd to 6th meetings, on 27 September and 5 to 7 and 10 October 1988. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.4/43/SR.2-6).

3. At the 2nd meeting, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples gave an account of the activities of the Special Committee during 1988 relating to the item and drew attention to chapter IV of the report of the Special Committee (A/43/23 (Part III)) relating to the item, as well as other relevant documentation (A/AC.109/935, 943, 946, 947, 952 and Corr.1, 956 and 960, and A/AC.131/286).

4. In pursuance of paragraph 13 of General Assembly decision 42/417 of 4 December 1987 on military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee also gave an account of the Special Committee's consideration of that question and drew attention to chapter V of the report of the Special Committee (A/43/23 (Part III)).

5. The Rapporteur of the Special Committee also drew attention to other relevant documentation (A/AC.109/948, 949 and 954; and A/AC.131/283).

6. At its 4th meeting, the Fourth Committee granted a request for hearing to Mr. J. A. González-González (A/C.4/43/6). At the same meeting, Mr. González-González made a statement.

7. At its 6th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution contained in document A/43/23 (Part III), chapter IV, paragraph 10, by a recorded vote of 79 to 10, with 12 abstentions (see para. 9 below). The voting was as follows:[1]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

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[1] The delegations of the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Morocco, the Philippines and Trinidad and Tobago subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution, and the delegation of Côte d'Ivoire that it had intended to abstain.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Guyana, Iceland, Ireland, Norway, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Sweden.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision contained in document A/43/23 (Part III), chapter V, paragraph 10, by a recorded vote of 76 to 11, with 13 abstentions (see para. 10 below). The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Guyana, Iceland, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Greece (on behalf of the European Community), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Denmark (on behalf of the Nordic countries), Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Uruguay and Chile.

Recommendations of the Fourth Committee

9. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS WHICH ARE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES IN NAMIBIA AND IN ALL OTHER TERRITORIES UNDER COLONIAL DOMINATION AND EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE COLONIALISM, *apartheid* AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa",

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item (A/43/23 (Part III), chap. IV),

Taking into consideration the relevant chapters of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia (A/43/24 (Part I), part two, chap. VI, sect. C; and *ibid.*, part four, chap. IV, sect. C),

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, and 40/56 of 2 December 1985 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the item,

Reaffirming the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,

Reaffirming that any economic or other activity that impedes the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories is in direct violation of the rights of the inhabitants and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that the natural resources of all Territories under colonial and racist domination are the heritage of the peoples of those Territories and that the depletive exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests, in particular in Namibia, in association with the occupying régime of South Africa, constitute a direct violation of the rights of the peoples and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987,[3] and the relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-fourth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 25 to 28 May 1988 (see A/43/398, annex II),

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[2] The delegations of the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Morocco, the Philippines and Trinidad and Tobago subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft decision, and the delegation of Côte d'Ivoire that it had intended to abstain.

[3] A/42/681, annex.

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the documents adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa[4] and the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia,[5] and of the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Luanda from 18 to 22 May 1987,[6] and the final communiqué adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its ministerial meeting held in New York on 2 October 1987,[7]

Noting with profound concern that the colonial Powers and certain States, through their activities in the colonial Territories, have continued to disregard United Nations decisions on the subject and that they have failed to implement, in particular, the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 and 42/74 of 4 December 1987, by which the Assembly called upon the colonial Powers and those Governments that had not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, that are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories,

Condemning the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests that continue to exploit the natural and human resources of the colonial Territories and to accumulate and repatriate huge profits to the detriment of the interests of the inhabitants, particularly in the case of Namibia, thereby impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

Strongly condemning the support that the racist minority régime of South Africa continues to receive from those foreign economic, financial and other interests that are collaborating with the régime in the exploitation of the natural and human resources of the international Territory of Namibia, in the further entrenchment of its illegal racist domination over the Territory and in the strengthening of its system of *apartheid*,

Strongly condemning the investment of foreign capital in the production of uranium and the collaboration by certain Western and other countries with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field which, by providing that régime with nuclear equipment and technology, enable it to develop nuclear and military capabilities and to become a nuclear Power, thereby promoting South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia,

Reaffirming that the natural resources of Namibia, including its marine resources, are the inviolable and incontestable heritage of the Namibian people and that the exploitation and depletion of those resources, particularly the uranium deposits, as a result of their plunder by South Africa and certain Western and other foreign economic interests, in violation of the Charter, of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia,[8] enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, and in disregard of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971,[9] are considered to be illegal, that they contribute to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime and are a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia,

Recalling its endorsement of the decision by the United Nations Council for Namibia[10] that, in the exercise of the Council's rights under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[11] the Council would proclaim an exclusive economic zone for Namibia, the outer limit of which would be 200 miles, and recalling also its statement that any action regarding the implementation of the Council's decision should be taken in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people,[12]

Expressing its support for the initiation by the United Nations Council for Namibia of legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States against corporations or individuals involved in the exploitation, transport, processing or purchase of Namibia's natural resources, as part of the efforts of the Council to give effect to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia,

Concerned about any foreign economic, financial and other activities which continue to deprive the indigenous populations of colonial Territories, including certain Territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific Ocean regions, of their rights over the wealth of their countries, where the inhabitants of those Territories continue to suffer from a loss of land ownership as a result of the failure of the administering Powers concerned to restrict the sale of land to foreigners, despite the repeated appeals of the General Assembly,

Conscious of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests in the exploitation of natural and human resources, which impedes the independence of colonial Territories and the elimination of racism, particularly in South Africa and Namibia, and emphasizing the importance of action by local authorities, trade unions, religious bodies, academic institutions, mass media, solidarity movements and other non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, in applying pressure on transnational corporations to refrain from any investment or activity in South Africa and Namibia, in encouraging a policy of systematic divestment of any financial or other interest in corporations doing business with South Africa and in counteracting all forms of collaboration with the occupation régime in Namibia,

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[4] See *Report of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, Paris, 16-20 June 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.23), chap. IX.

[5] See *Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, Vienna, 7-11 July 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.16 and addendum), part three.

[6] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 24* (A/42/24), part two, chap. III, para. 203.

[7] A/42/631-S/19187, annex.

[8] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24* (A/35/24), vol. I, annex II.

[9] *Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970), Advisory Opinion, I. C. J. Reports, 1971.*

[10] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 24* (A/40/24), para. 513.

[11] *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

[12] General Assembly resolution 42/14 A, para. 67.

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

2. *Reiterates* that any administering or occupying Power that deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Reaffirms* that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits and the use of those profits for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the perpetuation of colonial domination and racial discrimination in the Territories, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories, particularly in Namibia, constitute a major obstacle to political independence and racial equality, as well as to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

4. *Condemns* the activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

5. *Condemns* the policies of Governments that continue to support or collaborate with those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories, in particular, illegally exploiting Namibia's mineral and sea resources, violating the political, economic and social rights and interests of the indigenous peoples and thus obstructing the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of those Territories;

6. *Strongly condemns* the collaboration of the Governments of certain Western and other countries with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field and calls upon those and all other Governments concerned to refrain from supplying that régime, directly or indirectly, with installations, equipment or material that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment;

7. *Strongly condemns* the collaboration with the racist minority régime of South Africa of certain Western and other countries as well as transnational corporations that continue to make new investments in South Africa and supply the régime with armaments, nuclear technology and all other materials that are likely to buttress it and thus aggravate the threat to world peace;

8. *Calls upon* all States, in particular certain Western and other States, to take urgent, effective measures to terminate all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, trade, military and nuclear fields and to refrain from entering into other relations with that régime in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and of the Organization of African Unity;

9. *Calls once again upon* all Governments that have not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, that are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories;

10. *Calls upon* all States to terminate, or cause to have terminated, any investments in Namibia or loans to the racist minority régime of South Africa and to refrain from any agreements or measures to promote trade or other economic relations with that régime;

11. *Requests* all States that have not yet done so to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military supplies and equipment, to the racist minority régime of South Africa, which uses such assistance to repress the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement;

12. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for its continued exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia, leading to the rapid depletion of such resources, in complete disregard of the legitimate interests of the Namibian people, for the creation in the Territory of an economic structure dependent essentially upon its mineral resources and for its illegal extension of the territorial sea and its proclamation of an economic zone off the coast of Namibia;

13. *Reiterates* that all activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia are considered to be illegal under international law and declares that consequently South Africa and all the foreign economic interests operating in Namibia are liable to pay damages to the future legitimate Government of an independent Namibia, and recalls that the General Assembly called upon the United Nations Council for Namibia, in pursuance of the relevant provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, to continue to take the necessary steps to compile statistical information on the wealth illegally extracted from Namibia, with a view to assessing the extent of compensation eventually due to an independent Namibia;[13]

14. *Calls upon* those oil-producing and oil-exporting countries that have not yet done so to take effective measures against the oil companies concerned so as to terminate the supply of crude oil and petroleum products to the racist régime of South Africa;

15. *Reiterates* that the exploitation and plundering of the marine and other natural resources of Namibia by South African and other foreign economic interests, including the activities of those transnational corporations that are engaged in the exploitation and export of the Territory's uranium ores and other resources, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, are considered to be illegal, that they contribute to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime and are a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia;

16. *Condemns* the plunder of Namibian uranium and calls upon the Governments of all States, particularly those whose nationals and corporations are involved in the mining and processing of Namibian uranium, to take all appropriate

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[13] *Ibid.*, para. 70.

measures in compliance with the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, including the practice of requiring negative certificates of origin, to prohibit and prevent State-owned and other corporations, together with their subsidiaries, from dealing in Namibian uranium and from engaging in uranium-prospecting activities in Namibia;

17. *Requests* the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which operate the Urenco uranium enrichment plant, to have Namibian uranium specifically excluded from the Treaty of Almelo,[14] which regulates the activities of Urenco;

18. *Reiterates its request* to all States, pending the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, to take legislative, administrative and other measures, individually or collectively, as appropriate, in order effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the most recent of which being resolutions 42/14 A to E of 6 November 1987, and encourages those Governments that have recently taken certain unilateral sanction measures against the South African régime to take further measures;

19. *Calls once again upon* all States to discontinue all economic, financial and trade co-operation with the racist minority régime of South Africa concerning Namibia and to refrain from entering into any relations with South Africa, purporting to act on behalf of or concerning Namibia, that may lend support to its continued illegal occupation of that Territory;

20. *Invites* all Governments and organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Estabishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, to ensure, in particular, that the permanent sovereignty of the colonial Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

21. *Urges* the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development and requests the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories;

22. *Calls upon* the administering Powers concerned to abolish all discriminatory and unjust wage systems and working conditions prevailing in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, a sustained and broad campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources in colonial Territories and the exploitation of their indigenous populations by foreign economic interests and, in respect of Namibia, the support they render to the racist minority régime of South Africa;

24. *Appeals* to mass media, trade unions and non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, to co-ordinate and intensify their efforts to mobilize international public opinion against the policy of the *apartheid* régime of South Africa and to work for the enforcement of economic and other sanctions against that régime and for encouraging a policy of systematic and genuine divestment from corporations doing business in South Africa;

25. *Decides* to continue to monitor closely the situation in the remaining colonial Territories so as to ensure that all economic activities in those Territories are aimed at strengthening and diversifying their economies in the interests of the indigenous poeples, at promoting the economic and financial viability of those Territories and at speeding their accession to independence and, in that connection, requests the administering Powers concerned to ensure that the peoples of the Territories under their administration are not exploited for political, military and other purposes detrimental to their interests;

26. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

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10. The Fourth Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

MILITARY ACTIVITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS BY COLONIAL POWERS IN TERRITORIES UNDER THEIR ADMINISTRATION WHICH MIGHT BE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

1. The General Assembly, having considered the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to an item on the agenda of the Special Committee entitled "Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" (A/43/23 (Part III), chap. V) and recalling its decision 42/417 of 4 December 1987 on the question, deplores the fact that the colonial Powers concerned have taken no steps to implement the request that the Assembly has repeatedly addressed to them, most recently in paragraph 10 of its resolution 42/71 of 4 December 1987, to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones.

2. In recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and all other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, the General Assembly reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories could constitute a major obstacle

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[14] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 795, No. 11326.

to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the populations of the Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. Furthermore, aware of the presence of military bases and installations of the administering Powers concerned and other countries in those Territories, the Assembly urges the administering Powers concerned to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

3. The General Assembly reiterates its condemnation of all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration that are detrimental to the rights and interests of the colonial peoples concerned, especially their right to self-determination and independence. The Assembly once again calls upon the colonial Powers concerned to terminate immediately and unconditionally such activities and to eliminate such military bases in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly, in particular with paragraph 9 of the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980.

4. The General Assembly reiterates that the colonial Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

5. The General Assembly notes with serious concern that, in southern Africa in general, and in and around Namibia in particular, a critical situation continues to prevail as a result of South Africa's continued illegal occupation of the Territory and its inhuman repression of the people of South Africa. The racist régime has resorted to desperate measures in order to suppress by force the legitimate aspirations of those peoples and, in its escalating war against them and their national liberation movements, struggling for freedom, justice and independence, the régime has repeatedly committed acts of armed aggression against the neighbouring independent African States, Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe, which have caused extensive loss of human lives and destruction of the economic infrastructure. The Assembly condemns the racist régime of South Africa for its utilization of the illegally occupied international Territory of Namibia as a springboard for perpetrating armed invasions, subversion, destabilization and aggression against neighbouring African States, in particular Angola; and declares that the policy of aggression and destabilization pursued by Pretoria not only undermines the peace and stability of the southern African region but also constitutes a threat to international peace and security, and demands the cessation forthwith of all such acts of aggression.

6. The General Assembly strongly condemns South Africa for its military buildup in Namibia, its persistent acts of aggression and subversion against neighbouring African States, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its proclamation of a so-called security zone in Namibia, its forced recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies, its use of mercenaries to suppress the Namibian people and carry out its attacks against independent African States, in particular the front-line States, its illegal use of Namibian territory for acts of aggression against independent African States and its forcible displacement of Namibians from their homes. The Assembly calls upon all States to take effective measures to prevent the recruitment, training, financing and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia. It condemns the continued military, nuclear and intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain countries, which constitutes a violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, and which poses a threat to international peace and security. The Assembly urges that the Security Council consider, as a matter of urgency, the report of the Committee established under its resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977[15] and that it adopt further measures to widen the scope of resolution 418 (1977) in order to make it more effective and comprehensive. The Assembly also calls for the scrupulous observance of Security Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 enjoining all States to refrain from importing armaments from South Africa. The Assembly is particularly mindful in that regard of a series of resolutions adopted by the Security Council,[16] the General Assembly, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and the United Nations Council for Namibia, as well as the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and a number of intergovernmental and regional organizations.

7. The General Assembly demands the urgent dismantling of all military bases in the international Territory of Namibia and calls for the immediate cessation of the war of oppression waged by the racist minority régime against the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative. Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Namibia to achieve their freedom and independence, the Assembly appeals to all States to render sustained and increased moral and political support, as well as assistance in all fields, to the South West Africa People's Organization to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia.

8. The General Assembly considers that the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the racist régime of South Africa, with its infamous record of violence and aggression, constitutes a further effort on its part to terrorize and intimidate independent States in the region into submission while also posing a threat to all mankind. The Assembly condemns the continuing support to the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields. In this context, the As-

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[15] *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980*, document S/14179.

[16] Security Council resolutions 567 (1985) of 20 June 1985, 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985, 571 (1985) of 20 September 1985, 574 (1985) of 7 October 1985, 577 (1985) of 6 December 1985, 580 (1985) of 30 December 1985, 581 (1986) of 13 February 1986, 602 (1987) of 25 November 1987 and 606 (1987) of 23 December 1987.

sembly expresses its concern at the grave consequences for international peace and security of the collaboration between the racist régime of South Africa and certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries in the military and nuclear fields. It calls upon the States concerned to end all such collaboration and, in particular, to halt the supply to South Africa of equipment, technology, nuclear materials and related training, which increases its nuclear capability.

9. The General Assembly, noting that the militarization of Namibia and the regimentation of its people have led to forced conscription, to a greatly increasing flow of refugees and to a tragic disorganization of the family life of the Namibian people, strongly condemns the forcible and wholesale displacement of Namibians from their homes for military and political purposes and the introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians and declares that all measures by the illegal occupation régime to enforce military conscription in Namibia are null and void. In this connection, the Assembly urges all Governments, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of refugees who have been forced by the *apartheid* régime's oppressive policies in Namibia and South Africa to flee into the neighbouring States.

10. The General Assembly, in recalling its resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and S-14/1 of 20 September 1986, by which it strongly urged States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in order totally to isolate it politically, economically, militarily and culturally, strongly condemns the continuing collaboration of certain countries with the racist régime in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields. The Assembly expresses its conviction that continuing military collaboration strengthens the aggressive military machinery of the Pretoria régime and thus constitutes a hostile action against the people of Namibia and the front-line States. Furthermore, such collaboration is in contravention of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418 (1977), undermines international solidarity against the *apartheid* régime and helps to perpetuate that régime's illegal occupation of Namibia. The Assembly thus calls for the termination forthwith of all such collaboration.

11. The General Assembly deprecates the continued alienation of land in colonial Territories for military installations. The large-scale utilization of local economic and manpower resources for this purpose diverts resources that could be more beneficially utilized in promoting the economic development of the Territories concerned and is thus contrary to the interests of their populations.

12. The General Assembly requests the Secretary-General to continue, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, an intensified campaign of publicity with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

13. The General Assembly requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 59th plenary meeting, on 22 November 1988, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolution and the draft decision submitted by the Fourth Committee in its report (A/43/761, paras. 9 and 10). The draft resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 133 to 9, with 14 abstentions, and the draft decision was adopted by a recorded vote of 128 to 12, with 15 abstentions. For the final texts, see resolution 43/29 and decision 43/410.[17]

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/23 (Part III)	Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, chaps. IV and V	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 23*, chaps. IV and V
A/43/24 (Part I)	Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, part two, chap. VI, sect. C, and Part four, chap. IV, sect. C	*Ibid., Supplement No. 24*, part two, chap. VI, sect. C, and part four, chap. IV, sect. C
A/43/226-S/19649	Letter dated 16 March 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of two communiqués issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in New York on 16 March 1988	
A/43/491	Letter dated 26 July 1988 from the representative of Peru to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a joint communiqué issued by the Government of Peru and the United Nations Council for Namibia at Lima on 12 July 1988	

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[17] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49.*

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/667-S/20212	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Document of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988	
A/43/708-S/20227	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	
A/C.4/43/6	Request for hearing	
A/AC.109/935	Anguilla: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/943	Cayman Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/946	Montserrat: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/947	Bermuda: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/948	*Idem*	
A/AC.109/949	Guam: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/952 and Corr.1	Turks and Caicos Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/954	United States Virgin Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/956	*Idem*	
A/AC.109/960	Question of Namibia: note by the Secretariat	
A/AC.131/283	Military situation in and relating to Namibia: report of Standing Committee II of the United Nations Council for Namibia	
A/AC.131/286	Activities of foreign economic interests operating in Namibia: report of Standing Committee II of the United Nations Council for Namibia	

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda items 110 and 12

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 110: Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations*

Agenda item 12: Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I and VI (section E)*)**

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Fourth Committee*, 7th to 14th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 59th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda items 110 and 12.

** For the documentation concerning the other parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council, see the annex fascicle for agenda item 12.

DOCUMENT A/43/788

Report of the Fourth Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*8 November 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as items 110 and 12, the following items:

> "110. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations"
>
> "12. Report of the Economic and Social Council".

At the same meeting, the Assembly decided to allocate to the Fourth Committee, for consideration and report, agenda item 110; together with chapter I and chapter VI (sect. E) of the report of the Economic and Social Council, contained in document A/43/3 and Add.1, which relate to the item.

2. At its 2nd meeting, on 27 September 1988, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 18, 108, 110 and 12, 111 and 112, on the understanding that individual proposals on matters covered by those items would be considered separately. The general debate on those items took place at the 7th to 13th meetings, on 12, 18 to 21 and 25 October.

3. The Committee considered items 110 and related aspects of item 12 at its 7th to 14th meetings, on 12, 18 to 21 and 25 October. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.4/43/SR.7-14).

4. At the 7th meeting, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples gave an account of the activities of the Special Committee during 1988 relating to item 110 and drew attention to paragraph 17 of chapter VI of the report of that Committee (A/43/23 (Part IV)) relating to the item. That paragraph contained a draft resolution submitted for the consideration of the Fourth Committee.

5. For its consideration of items 110 and 12, the Fourth Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/355 and Add.1-3) submitted in pursuance of paragraph 25 of General Assembly resolution 42/75 of 4 December 1987.

6. At its 13th meeting, the Committee took action on the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) At the request of the representative of Israel, a separate vote was taken on the word "Israel" in the eighth preambular paragraph and it was decided, by a recorded vote of 72 to 38, with 29 abstentions, to retain the word. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Zaire.

Abstaining: Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Ecuador, Lesotho, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Venezuela.

(*b*) The draft resolution, as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 118 to 3, with 26 abstentions (see para. 7 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Israel, Iceland (on behalf of the Nordic countries), the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, Italy, Canada, Ireland, France, Chile, Greece, Zaire, Belize and Iraq.

Recommendation of the Fourth Committee

7. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Having considered the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General (A/43/355 and Add.1-3), and the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[1]

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, and its resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, as well as all other relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 42/75 of 4 December 1987,

Recalling also its resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981, S-14/1 of 20 September 1986 and 42/14 A to E of 6 November 1987 on the question of Namibia,

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia,[2] the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa,[3] the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Luanda from 18 to 22 May 1987,[4] and the final communiqué adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its ministerial meeting held in New York on 2 October 1987,[5]

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,[6] and of the resolution on the question of Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-eighth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1988 (see A/43/398, annex I),

Aware that the struggle of the people of Namibia for self-determination and independence is in its crucial stage and has sharply intensified as a consequence of the stepped-up aggression of the illegal colonialist régime of Pretoria against the people of the Territory and the increased support rendered to that régime by its allies, coupled with efforts to deprive the Namibian people of their hard-won victories in the liberation struggle, and that it is therefore incumbent upon the entire international community decisively to intensify concerted action in support of the people of Namibia and their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, for the attainment of their goal,

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[1] A/AC.109/L.1665.

[2] See *Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, Vienna, 7-11 July 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.16 and addendum), part three.

[3] See *Report of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, Paris, 16-20 June 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.23), chap. IX.

[4] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 24* (A/42/24), part two, chap. III, para. 203.

[5] A/42/631-S/19187, annex.

[6] A/41/697-S/18392, annex.

Concerned that the policy of "constructive engagement" with the *apartheid* régime of South Africa and the "linkage", as well as economic and military collaboration maintained by certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries with Pretoria, have only encouraged and strengthened the racist régime in its continued illegal occupation and massive militarization and exploitation of Namibia in violation of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

Gravely concerned at the continued imperialist and neocolonialist support for South Africa's oppressive and aggressive policies in Namibia and with respect to independent States in southern Africa, in particular the front-line States, as exemplified by the discussions and resolutions of the Security Council,

Conscious of the worsening of the situation in southern Africa because of South Africa's racist policies of oppression, aggression and occupation, which constitute a clear threat to world peace and security, and condemning the continuing breach by South Africa of the obligations assumed by it under the Charter of the United Nations and its persistent non-compliance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

Deeply conscious of the continuing critical need of the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, and of the peoples of other colonial Territories for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in their struggle for liberation from colonial rule and in their efforts to achieve and consolidate their national independence,

Deeply concerned that, although there has been progress in the extension of assistance to refugees from Namibia, the actions taken hitherto by the organizations concerned in providing assistance to the people of the Territory through their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, still remain inadequate to meet the urgent and growing needs of the Namibian people,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all the necessary measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly those relating to the provision of moral and material assistance, on a priority basis, to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements,

Expressing its firm belief that closer contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, on the one hand, and the Organization of African Unity and the South West Africa People's Organization, on the other, will help these agencies and organizations to overcome procedural and other difficulties which have impeded or delayed the implementation of some assistance programmes,

Recalling its resolution 42/14 C of 6 November 1987 in which it requested all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to grant full membership to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, so that the Council may participate as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia in the work of those agencies and organizations,

Expressing its appreciation to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for the continued co-operation and assistance it has extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in connection with the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Expressing its appreciation to the Governments of the front-line States for the steadfast support extended to the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, in their just and legitimate struggle for the attainment of freedom and independence despite increased armed attacks by the forces of the racist régime of South Africa, and aware of the particular needs of those Governments for assistance in that connection,

Noting the support given by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/9 A of 4 November 1977,

Deploring the continued co-operation with and assistance rendered to South Africa by certain specialized agencies in the financial, economic, technical and other fields in contravention of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, thus enhancing neo-colonialist practices in the system of international relations,

Bearing in mind the importance of the activities of non-governmental organizations aimed at putting an end to the assistance which is still being rendered to South Africa by some specialized agencies,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item (A/43/23 (Part IV), chap. VI);

2. *Reaffirms* that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute, within their spheres of competence, to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reaffirms also* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples and their national liberation movements;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system

that have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

5. *Expresses its concern* that the assistance extended thus far by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the colonial peoples, particularly the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, is far from adequate in relation to the actual needs of the people concerned;

6. *Reiterates its conviction* that the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system should refrain from taking any action that might imply recognition of, or support for, the legitimacy of the domination of the Territory of Namibia by the racist régime of South Africa;

7. *Requests* all specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to withhold from the racist régime of South Africa any form of co-operation and assistance in the financial, economic, technical and other fields and to discontinue all support to that régime until the people of Namibia have exercised fully their inalienable right to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia and until the inhuman system of *apartheid* has been totally eradicated;

8. *Regrets* that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund continue to maintain links with the racist régime of Pretoria, expresses the view that all links should be discontinued and, pending that action, calls upon those organizations not to extend any support or loans to that régime;

9. *Urges once again* the executive heads of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to draw the particular attention of their governing bodies to the present resolution with a view, *inter alia*, to formulating specific programmes beneficial to the peoples of the colonial Territories, particularly Namibia;

10. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples struggling for liberation from colonial rule, bearing in mind that such assistance should not only meet their immediate needs but also create conditions for development after they have exercised their right to self-determination and independence;

11. *Requests once again* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide all moral and material assistance to the newly independent and emerging States so as to enable them to achieve genuine economic independence;

12. *Reiterates its recommendation* that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system should initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements directly or, where appropriate, through the Organization of African Unity, and review and introduce greater flexibility in their procedures with respect to the formulation and preparation of assistance programmes and projects so as to be able to extend the necessary assistance without delay to help the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements in their struggle to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

13. *Recommends* that a separate item on assistance to national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity should be included in the agenda of future high-level meetings between the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, with a view to strengthening further the existing measures of co-ordination of action to ensure the best use of available resources for assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories;

14. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress they have made in the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) and the other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

15. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to extend, as a matter of priority, substantial material assistance to the Governments of the front-line States in order to enable them to support more effectively the struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom and independence and to resist the violation of their territorial integrity by the armed forces of the racist régime of South Africa directly or, as in Angola and Mozambique, through puppet groups in the service of Pretoria;

16. *Welcomes* the establishment by the non-aligned countries of the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and *Apartheid* Fund and invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate with the Fund in the common objective of providing emergency assistance to the front-line States and national liberation movements in southern Africa in their struggle against the *apartheid* régime;

17. *Notes with satisfaction* the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to enable representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate fully as observers in the proceedings relating to matters concerning their respective countries, and calls upon those agencies and organizations that have not yet done so to follow this example and to make the necessary arrangements without delay;

18. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to assist in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of colonial Territories, particularly in the development of their economies;

19. *Draws the particular attention* of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to Security Council resolution 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985, in which the Council condemned the racist régime of South Africa for its installation of a so-called interim government in Namibia and declared that action to be illegal and null and void;

20. *Recommends* that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connection, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

21. *Draws the attention* of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 35/118, in particular to those provisions calling upon the agencies and organizations to render all possible moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and to their national liberation movements;

22. *Urges* the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the provisions of paragraph 13 above, to formulate, with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity where appropriate, and to submit, as a matter of priority, to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, a report on the action taken in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution, since the circulation of his previous report;

24. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

25. *Requests* the specialized agencies to report periodically to the Secretary-General on their implementation of the present resolution;

26. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 59th plenary meeting, on 22 November 1988, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fourth Committee in its report (A/43/788, para. 7) by a recorded vote of 124 to 4, with 27 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 43/30.[7]

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[7] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1988, chaps. I and VI (sect. E)	For the final text, see A/43/3/Rev.1, *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 3*, chaps. I and VI (sect. E)
A/43/3/Rev.1	*Idem*	
A/43/23 (Part IV)	Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, chap. VI	*Ibid., Supplement No. 23*, chap. VI
A/43/226-S/19649	Letter dated 16 March 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of two communiqués issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in New York on 16 March 1988	
A/43/355 and Add.1 to 3	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/370	Letter dated 27 May 1988 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the 79th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Guatemala City from 11 to 16 April 1988	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/384-S/19915	Letter dated 31 May 1988 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a message issued by the Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference at its fifth session addressed to the President of the United States of America and the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	
A/43/491	Letter dated 26 July 1988 from the representative of Peru to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a joint communiqué issued by the Government of Peru and the United Nations Council for Namibia at Lima on 12 July 1988	
A/43/667-S/20212	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Document of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988	
A/43/708-S/20227	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 111

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 111: United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa:*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Fourth Committee*, 7th to 13th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 59th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 111.

DOCUMENT A/43/789

Report of the Fourth Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*8 November 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 111, and to allocate to the Fourth Committee for consideration and report, the item entitled "United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa".

2. At its 2nd meeting, on 27 September 1988, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 18, 108, 110 and 12, 111 and 112, on the understanding that individual proposals on matters covered by those items would be considered separately. The Committee held the general debate on those items at its 7th to 13th meetings on 12, 18 to 21 and 25 October. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.4/43/SR.7-13).

3. The Committee considered the proposals relating to item 111 at its 11th and 13th meetings.

4. For its consideration of item 111 the Committee had before it the relevant report of the Secretary-General (A/43/681 and Corr.1).

5. At the 11th meeting, the representative of Zambia, on behalf of Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Burundi, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Spain, the Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Venezuela, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.4/43/L.3).

6. At its 13th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 7 below).

Recommendation of the Fourth Committee

7. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its earlier resolutions on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, in particular resolution 42/76 of 4 December 1987,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/681 and Corr.1) containing an account of the work of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the administration of the Programme for the period from 1 October 1987 to 31 August 1988,

Recognizing the valuable assistance rendered by the Programme to the peoples of South Africa and Namibia,

Noting with satisfaction that educational and technical assistance for southern Africa has become a growing concern of the international community,

Fully recognizing the need to provide continuing educational opportunities and counselling to a greater number of student refugees from South Africa and Namibia in a wide variety of professional, cultural and linguistic disciplines, as well as opportunities for vocational and technical training and for advanced studies at graduate and post-graduate levels in the priority fields of study, *Strongly convinced* that the continuation and expansion of the Programme is essential in order to meet the ever-increasing demand for educational and training assistance to students from South Africa and Namibia,

1. *Endorses* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa for their continuing efforts further to promote generous contributions to the Programme and to enhance co-operation with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental agencies involved in educational and technical assistance to southern Africa;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to all those that have supported the Programme by providing contributions, scholarships or places in their educational institutions;

4. *Appeals* to all States, institutions, organizations and individuals to offer greater financial and other support to the Programme in order to secure its continuation and steady expansion.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 59th plenary meeting, on 22 November 1988, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fourth Committee in its report (A/43/789, para. 7) without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 43/31.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/681 and Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	
A/C.4/43/L.3	Draft resolution	See A/43/789, paras. 5 and 7

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Agenda item 112

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 112: Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories*

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DOCUMENT A/43/790

Report of the Fourth Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*8 November 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 112, and to allocate to the Fourth Committee for consideration and report, the item entitled "Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories".

2. At its 2nd meeting, on 27 September 1988, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 18, 108, 110 and 12, 111 and 112, on the understanding that individual proposals on matters covered by those items would be considered separately. The general debate on those items took place at the 7th to 13th meetings on 12, 18 to 21 and 25 October. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.4/43/SR.7-13).

3. The Committee considered the proposals relating to item 112 at its 10th and 13th meetings.

4. For its consideration of item 112, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the question (A/43/677).

5. At the 10th meeting, the Chairman of the Committee, on behalf of Algeria, Argentina, Australia, the Bahamas, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Fiji, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, the United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.4/43/L.4).

6. At its 13th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 7 below).

Recommendation of the Fourth Committee

7. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

OFFERS BY MEMBER STATES OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES FOR INHABITANTS OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/77 of 4 December 1987,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/43/677), prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954,

Conscious of the importance of promoting the educational advancement of the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Strongly convinced that the continuation and expansion of offers of scholarships is essential in order to meet the increasing need of students from Non-Self-Governing Territories for educational and training assistance, and considering that students in those Territories should be encouraged to avail themselves of such offers,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have made scholarships available to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories;

3. *Invites* all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of those Territories that have not yet attained self-government or independence and, wherever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students;

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Fourth Committee*, 7th to 13th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 59th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 112.

4. *Urges* the administering Powers to take effective measures to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Draws the attention* of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 59th plenary meeting, on 22 November 1988, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fourth Committee in its report (A/43/790, para. 7) without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 42/32.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/677	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	
A/C.4/43/L.4	Draft resolution	See A/43/790, paras. 5 and 7

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 113

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 113: Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:*

(*a*) United Nations;
(*b*) United Nations Development Programme;
(*c*) United Nations Children's Fund;
(*d*) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
(*e*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
(*f*) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
(*g*) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme;
(*h*) United Nations Population Fund;
(*i*) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation

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DOCUMENT A/43/803

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*14 November 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 113, the item entitled:

> "Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:
>
> "(*a*) United Nations;
>
> "(*b*) United Nations Development Programme;
>
> "(*c*) United Nations Children's Fund;
>
> "(*d*) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
>
> "(*e*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
>
> "(*f*) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
>
> "(*g*) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme;
>
> "(*h*) United Nations Population Fund;
>
> "(*i*) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation",

and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. At its 7th to 10th, 12th to 14th, 27th and 28th meetings, between 12 October and 10 November 1988, the Fifth Committee considered the financial reports and audited financial statements for the period ended 31 December 1987 concerning the United Nations, including the International Trade Centre and the United Nations University (A/43/5, vol. I, sects. I and V; vol. II, sects. I and V; and vol. III, sects. I and V), the United Nations Development Programme (A/43/5/Add.1, sects. I and V), the United Nations Children's Fund (A/43/5/Add.2, sects. I and IV), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/43/5/Add.3, sects. I and V), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (A/43/5/Add.4, sects. I and V), the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/43/5/Add.5, sect. III), the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme (A/43/5/Add.6, sects. I and IV), the United Nations Population Fund (A/43/5/Add.7, sects. I and V) and the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation (A/43/5/Add.8, sects. I and IV), as well as the reports and audit opinions of the Board of Auditors (A/43/5, vol. I, sects. II and III; vol. II, sects. II and III; and vol. III, sects. II and III; A/43/5/Add.1, sects. II and III; A/43/5/Add.2, sects. II and III; A/43/5/Add.3, sects. II and III;

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Fifth Committee*, 7th to 10th, 12th to 14th, 27th and 28th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 84th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 113.

A/43/5/Add.4, sects. II and III; A/43/5/Add.5, sects. I and II; A/43/5/Add.6, sects. II and III; A/43/5/Add.7, sects. II and III; and A/43/5/Add.8, sects. II and III) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/43/674 and Corr.1).

3. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting a summary of the principal findings and conclusions for remedial action of the Board of Auditors (A/43/445).

4. Comments and observations made in the course of the discussion and replies to queries raised are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/43/SR.7-10, 12-14, 27 and 28).

5. At the 27th meeting, on 9 November, the representative of Canada, following informal consultations, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/43/L.4). He stated that paragraph 4 of the draft resolution was based on the understanding that paragraph 91 of the report of the Board of Auditors on the accounts of the United Nations (see A/43/5, vol. I, sect. II) referred to a review of those aspects of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs) operations, in which the Board of Auditors had competence, and that the recommendation contained in the paragraph was not intended to prejudge the outcome of the evaluation.

6. At the 28th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/43/L.4 without a vote.

7. At the same meeting, the Controller of the United Nations made a statement in clarification of his understanding of the fourth preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.5/43/L.4, which referred, *inter alia,* to the issuance of a qualified audit opinion on the financial statements of the United Nations. As far as the United Nations was concerned, the fourth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution referred to paragraphs 357 and 358 of the report of the Board of Auditors on the accounts of the United Nations (*ibid.*), which concerned outstanding assessed contributions. The Board's opinion on the financial statements of the United Nations was therefore subject only to the ultimate realization of those assets.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

8. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

FINANCIAL REPORTS AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, AND REPORTS OF THE BOARD OF AUDITORS

The General Assembly,

Having considered the financial reports and audited financial statements for the period ended 31 December 1987 of the United Nations, including the International Trade Centre and the United Nations University (A/43/5, vol. I, sects. I and V; vol. II, sects. I and V; and vol. III, sects. I and V), the United Nations Development Programme (A/43/5/Add.1, sects. I and V), the United Nations Children's Fund (A/43/5/Add.2, sects. I and IV), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/43/5/Add.3, sects. I and V), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (A/43/5/Add.4, sects. I and V), the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/43/5/Add.5, sect. III), the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme (A/43/5/Add.6, sects. I and IV), the United Nations Population Fund (A/43/5/Add.7, sects. I and V) and the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation (A/43/5/Add.8, sects. I and IV), the reports and audit opinions of the Board of Auditors (A/43/5, vol. I, sects. II and III; vol. II, sects. II and III; and vol. III, sects. II and III; A/43/5/Add.1, sects. II and III; A/43/5/Add.2, sects. II and III; A/43/5/Add.3, sects. II and III; A/43/5/Add.4, sects. II and III; A/43/5/Add.5, sects. I and II; A/43/5/Add.6, sects. II and III; A/43/5/Add.7, sects. II and III; and A/43/5/Add.8, sects. II and III), the concise summary of the principal findings and conclusions of common interest contained in the reports of the Board of Auditors (see A/43/445, annex), and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/43/674 and Corr.1),

Having also considered the report of the Board of Auditors on its expanded audit of the financial report and accounts of the United Nations Children's Fund for the year ended 31 December 1986 (see A/42/5/Add.2, vol. II),

Recognizing the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/206 of 11 December 1987,

Noting with concern that the Board of Auditors, for the reasons stated in its reports, issued qualified audit opinions on the financial statements of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund, and also issued qualified audit opinions on compliance with the Financial Regulations and legislative authority in the transactions of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and the International Trade Centre,

Noting also with concern the delay in the issuance of the reports of the Board of Auditors for consideration by the General Assembly at its forty-third session,

Taking into consideration the views expressed by delegations, by the Board of Auditors, by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and by representatives of the United Nations organizations and programmes during the debate in the Fifth Committee on this item (see A/C.5/43/SR.7-10, 12-14, 27 and 28, and corrigendum), and the widely expressed support for measures to improve the efficiency, management, financial accountability and budgetary control of the United Nations organizations and programmes concerned,

Recognizing that the qualifications on the certification of programme expenditures in the audit opinions on the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund accounts are technical in nature and require co-ordinated action by the administrations and governing bodies of the Programme and the Fund and the executing agencies concerned,

1. *Accepts* the financial reports and audited financial statements and the audit opinions and reports of the Board of Auditors regarding the aforementioned organizations;

2. *Requests* the governing bodies of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and the International Trade Centre to require the executive heads concerned to take immediate steps within their competence to correct the situations or conditions that gave rise to the qualification of audit opinions of the Board of Auditors;

3. *Urges* the panel of external auditors, administrations, governing bodies of the executing agencies and other parties concerned to solve the problem with regard to the certification of programme expenditures executed and reported by United Nations executing agencies in co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme as well as with the United Nations Population Fund;

4. *Endorses* the concurring observations and recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as contained in their respective reports, duly taking into account the divergent views expressed in the Fifth Committee on the question of the Multinational Programming and Operation Centres and the Pan-African Documentation and Information System;

5. *Requests* the competent governing bodies to ensure that the executive heads concerned take necessary steps on a priority basis to implement the recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as contained in their respective reports, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes concerned to take without delay appropriate measures within their competence in the light of the comments, observations and recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, including those relating to financial reporting, budgetary controls, unliquidated obligations, cash management, trust funds, and hiring of consultants, experts and temporary assistance, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, though the governing bodies of these organizations and programmes;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes concerned to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, specific measures taken to implement previous recommendations of the Board, and requests the Board and the Advisory Committee to evaluate the efficacy of those measures;

8. *Recommends* that all future reports of the Board of Auditors continue to include separate sections that summarize recommendations for corrective action to be taken by the organizations and programmes concerned, with an indication of relative urgency;

9. *Also recommends* that the Board of Auditors continue to submit to the General Assembly a concise document summarizing its principal findings, conclusions and recommendations of common interest, classified by audit area and, where appropriate, identifying the audited organization;

10. *Requests* the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to continue to cover in their reviews of the organizations and programmes, including peace-keeping operations, the areas relating to the efficiency and effectiveness of the financial procedures and controls, the accounting system and related administrative and management areas, in accordance with regulation 12.5 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, and to recommend measures, as appropriate, to strengthen financial and management controls;

11. *Also requests* the Board of Auditors to study the desirability and feasibility of conducting its reviews as stipulated in regulation 12.5 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations in a more comprehensive manner and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

12. *Stresses* the need to standardize the presentation and format of financial statements and accounting policies among United Nations organizations and programmes;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes and other relevant entities, in consultation with the Board of Auditors, to explore the possibility of standardizing the presentation and format of financial statements and accounting policies of all audited organizations and programmes, taking into account previous relevant studies, and to report with proposals thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

14. *Invites* the administrations of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund to review their accounting policy with respect to unliquidated obligations taking into account generally accepted accounting principles;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to reflect the results of the reorganization of the United Nations Postal Administration, as well as the status of implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors, in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991;

16. *Invites* Governments that are represented on the governing bodies of organizations and programmes for which audited financial statements have been considered by the General Assembly to ensure that full consideration is given to the reports of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the comments made thereon in the Fifth Committee;

17. *Encourages* governing bodies of organizations and programmes to invite a representative of the Board of Auditors to be present at their meetings when considering the reports of the Board;

18. *Underlines* the importance of an effective internal audit function in the organizations and programmes reported on, and requests the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes concerned to ensure that their respective internal audit units carry out follow-up audit work to assess the corrective action taken by the administrations in response to the main recommendations of the Board of Auditors;

19. *Requests* the Board of Auditors and the administrations concerned to co-operate and ensure that all reports under this item are issued in time in accordance with existing rules.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/43/803, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 43/216.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/5/Add.2	United Nations Children's Fund: financial report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 1986 and report of the Board of Auditors	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 5B*
A/43/5	United Nations: financial report and audited financial statements for the biennium ended 31 December 1987 and report of the Board of Auditors	*Ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 5*
A/43/5/Add.1	United Nations Development Programme: financial report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 1987 and report of the Board of Auditors	*Ibid., Supplement No. 5A*
A/43/5/Add.2	United Nations Children's Fund: financial report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 1987 and report of the Board of Auditors	*Ibid., Supplement No. 5B*
A/43/5/Add.3	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: financial report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 1987 and report of the Board of Auditors	*Ibid., Supplement No. 5C*
A/43/5/Add.4	United Nations Institute for Training and Research: financial report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 1987 and report of the Board of Auditors	*Ibid., Supplement No. 5D*
A/43/5/Add.5	Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 1987 and report of the Board of Auditors	*Ibid., Supplement No. 5E*
A/43/5/Add.6	Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme: financial report and audited financial statements for the biennium ended 31 December 1987 and report of the Board of Auditors	*Ibid., Supplement No. 5F*
A/43/5/Add.7	United Nations Population Fund: financial report and audited fianncial statements for the year ended 31 December 1987 and report of the Board of Auditors	*Ibid., Supplement No. 5G*
A/43/5/Add.8	United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation: financial report and audited financial statements for the biennium ended 31 December 1987 and report of the Board of Auditors	*Ibid., Supplement No. 5H*
A/43/445	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the summary of the principal findings and conclusions for remedial action of the Board of Auditors contained in its reports to the General Assembly on the audit of the accounts for the financial period ended 31 December 1987	
A/43/674 and Corr.1	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	
A/C.5/43/L.4	Draft resolution	See A/43/803, paras. 5 and 8

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

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ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 114: Programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989*

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Programme budget implications of proposals made during the session

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DOCUMENT A/43/766

Implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/43/L.12

(Agenda item 23)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*1 November 1988*]

1. At its 23rd meeting, on 1 November 1988, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/23) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/43/L.12. The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/43/7 and Add.1-13, annex, para. 5).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/43/SR.23).

Decision of the Committee

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution A/43/L.12, no additional appropriations or programmatic changes would be required at this stage in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.

4. Statements in explanation of their positions were made by the representatives of Viet Nam, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Democratic Kampuchea.

DOCUMENT A/43/818

Implications of the recommendations of the United Nations Council for Namibia in document A/43/24 (Part II)

(Agenda item 29)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*17 November 1988*]

1. At its 33rd meeting, on 17 November 1988, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/34) on the programme budget implications of the recommendations of the United Nations Council for Namibia in part five, chapter I, of its report (A/43/24 (Part II)) and related observations of the Committee on Conferences (A/C.5/43/34/Add.1). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/43/7 and Add.1-13, annex, paras. 9-16).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/43/SR.33).

Decisions of the Committee

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolutions A to E contained in part five, chapter I, of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia (A/43/24 (Part II)), no modification in the programme of work for the biennium 1988-1989, as proposed in the revised estimates for sections 3C, 27 and 29 of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989, would be required, and furthermore, no additional resources would be required under these sections over and above those already proposed in the revised estimates for the biennium 1988-1989 to accommodate the 1989 programme of activities of the Council.

4. With respect to paragraphs 18 and 19 of the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/34), the Fifth Committee further decided to inform the General Assembly that the question of the reclassification of a D-1 post to D-2 would be dealt with by the Committee in the context of the revised estimates for section 3 of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.

5. Furthermore, the Fifth Committee decided to draw to the attention of the General Assembly the observations of the Committee on Conferences, submitted in accordance with the provisions of Assembly resolution 35/10 A, paragraph 6, of 3 November 1980.

6. Statements in explanation of their positions were made by the representatives of Greece, Australia and Cameroon.

DOCUMENT A/43/824

Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in document A/43/811

(Agenda item 93)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*18 November 1988*]

1. At its 33rd meeting, on 17 November 1988, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/35) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/43/811, para. 9). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/43/7 and Add.1-13, annex, para. 8).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/43/SR.33).

Decision of the Committee

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt the draft resolution of the Third Committee, no additional appropriation or programmatic change would be required at this stage under section 48 of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.

DOCUMENT A/43/825

Implications of draft decision I submitted by the Second Committee in document A/43/750/Add.2

(Agenda item 12)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*5 December 1988*]

1. At its 33rd meeting, on 17 November 1988, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/32) on the programme budget implications of draft decision I submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/43/750/Add.2, para. 25). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/43/7 and Add.1-13, annex, para. 7).

2. A statement was made by the representative of the United States of America in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question and is reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/43/SR.33).

Decision of the Committee

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft decision I of the Second Committee, an additional appropriation of $39,000 would be required under section 1 of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.

4. The representative of Mozambique expressed the appreciation of his Government.

DOCUMENT A/43/843

Implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/43/L.23 and L.24

(Agenda item 18)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*21 November 1988*]

1. At its 36th meeting, on 21 November 1988, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/37) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/43/L.23 and L.24. The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/43/7 and Add.1-13, annex, para. 21).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/43/SR.36).

Decision of the Committee

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt the draft resolutions in question, no modification in the programme of work for the biennium 1988-1989 and no additional resources under sections 3 and 27 of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 over and above those already proposed in the revised estimates would be required to accommodate the 1989 programme of activities of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

4. A statement in explanation of position was made by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

DOCUMENT A/43/845

Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in document A/43/775

(Agenda item 87)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*22 November 1988*]

1. At its 36th meeting, on 21 November 1988, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/28) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/43/775, para. 10). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/43/7 and Add.1-13, annex, paras. 19 and 20).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/43/SR.36).

Decision of the Committee

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt the draft resolution of the Third Committee, no additional appropriation would be required in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989. The Secretary-General would undertake appropriate contacts and initiatives to encourage contributions to cover the cost of the activities proposed in the draft resolution.

DOCUMENT A/43/901*

Implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/43/L.30/Rev.1, L.32 to L.37 and L.41

(Agenda item 36)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*2 December 1988*]

1. At its 39th and 40th meetings, on 30 November and 2 December 1988, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statements by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/50 and Add.1) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/43/L.30/Rev.1, L.32 to L.37 and L.41. The related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions were presented orally by its Chairman (see A/43/7 and Add.1-13, annex, paras. 22-30).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/43/SR.39 and 40).

3. At its 40th meeting, the Committee considered the following proposal, which was made orally by its Chairman:

> "Based on the statement of programme budget implications submitted by the Secretary-General in document A/C.5/43/50 and on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, I propose that the Fifth Committee inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt the draft resolutions contained in documents A/43/L.30/Rev.1, L.32 to L.36 and L.41, no modification in the programme of work for 1988-1989, as approved under section 3 of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 and as proposed in the revised estimates under section 27, would be required.
>
> "I further propose that the Fifth Committee inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt these draft resolutions, the Secretary-General would make every effort to absorb the expenditures of $57,000 and $88,700 within the resources already appropriated under sections 3 and 27, respectively, of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 and would, if necessary, request additional appropriations in the context of the final performance report on the programme budget and that therefore no additional appropriation would be required at the current stage.
>
> "Based on the statement of programme budget implications submitted by the Secretary-General in document A/C.5/43/50/Add.1 and on the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, I propose that the Fifth Committee inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution A/43/L.37, an additional appropriation in the amount of $46,000 would be required under section 27 of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 to accommodate the 1989 requirements under the draft resolution.
>
> "Furthermore, I propose that the Fifth Committee, recalling paragraph 10 (*f*) of General Assembly resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987, recommend that the Assembly reaffirm that 18 posts, namely one post at the P-5 level, eight posts at the P-3 level, seven posts at the P-2/1 level and two posts in the General Service category (Other levels) already approved by the Assembly under section 27 of the 1988-1989 programme budget, shall be available for radio programmes to be carried out by the anti-*apartheid* unit in the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat."

4. A separate recorded vote was requested with regard to the parts of the proposal that correspond to the third and fourth paragraphs above.

Decision of the Committee

5. The Committee decided:

(*a*) To inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolutions A/43/L.30/Rev.1, L.32 to L.36 and L.41, no modification in the programme of work for 1989, as approved under section 3 of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 and as proposed in the revised estimates under section 27, would be required;

(*b*) To inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt those draft resolutions, the Secretary-General would make every effort to absorb the expenditures of $57,000 and $88,700 in sections 3 and 27 of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989, respectively, and that therefore no additional appropriation would be required;

(*c*) To inform the General Assembly, by a recorded vote of 91 to 11, with 11 abstentions, that, should it adopt draft resolution A/43/L.37, an additional appropriation in the amount of $46,000 would be required under section 27 of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 to accommodate the 1989 requirements under the draft resolution; and furthermore, recalling paragraph 10 (*f*) of Assembly resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987, to recommend to the Assembly that it should reaffirm that 18 posts, namely one post at the P-5 level, eight posts at the P-3 level, seven posts at the P-2/1 and two posts in the General Service category (Other levels) already approved by the General Assembly under section 27 of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989, shall be available for radio programmes to be carried out by the anti-*apartheid* unit in the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat.

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* Incorporating document A/43/901/Corr.1, dated 4 December 1988.

6. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden.

7. Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Greece (on behalf of the 12 member States of the European Economic Community), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Zambia.

8. A statement in explanation of position was made by the representative of the United States of America.

DOCUMENT A/43/910

Implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/43/L.43

(Agenda items 137 and 8)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*2 December 1988*]

1. At its 40th meeting, on 2 December 1988, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/57) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/43/L.43. The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/43/7 and Add.1-13, annex, para. 31).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/43/SR.40).

Decision of the Committee

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by a recorded vote of 139 to 1, with 1 abstention, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt draft resolution A/43/L.43, an additional appropriation of $440,700 would be required under section 1 of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.

4. The voting was as follows:[1]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: United States of America.

5. A statement in explanation of vote was made by the representative of the United States of America.

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[1] The representative of Iraq subsequently indicated that had his delegation been present, it would have voted in favour of the decision.

DOCUMENT A/43/931

Implications of draft resolution A submitted by the Special Political Committee in document A/43/904

(Agenda item 77)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*5 December 1988*]

1. At its 41st meeting, on 5 December 1988, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/51) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/43/904, para. 29). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/43/7 and Add.1-13, annex, para. 32).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/43/SR.41).

Decision of the Committee

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by a recorded vote of 87 to 2, with 23 abstentions, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt draft resolution A of the Special Political Committee, no additional appropriation would be required in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.

4. The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zaire.

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[2] The representative of Yemen subsequently indicated that had his delegation been present, it would have voted in favour of the decision.

DOCUMENT A/43/936

Implications of draft resolution X submitted by the Third Committee in document A/43/868

(Agenda item 12)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*6 December 1988*]

1. At its 42nd meeting, on 6 December 1988, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/56) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution X submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/43/868, para. 107). The observations of the Committee on Conferences (A/C.5/43/56/Add.1), submitted in accordance with Assembly resolution 35/10 A, paragraph 6, were also before the Committee. The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/43/7 and Add.1-13, annex, para. 35).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/43/SR.42).

Decision of the Committee

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt draft resolution X of the Third Committee, no additional appro-

priation would be required in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 and that, furthermore, it would constitute an exception to Assembly resolution 40/243, section I, paragraph 4, of 18 December 1985.

DOCUMENT A/43/937

Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in document A/43/873

(Agenda item 101)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*6 December 1988*]

1. At its 42nd meeting, on 6 December 1988, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/55) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/43/873, para. 13). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/43/7 and Add.1-13, annex, para. 34).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/43/SR.42).

Decision of the Committee

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt the draft resolution of the Third Committee, no additional appropriations would be required in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.

DOCUMENT A/43/938

Implications of the draft resolutions submitted by the First Committee in documents A/43/833, A/43/855 (draft resolution A), A/43/856 (draft resolutions I and N), A/43/858 (draft resolution A) and A/43/894 (draft resolution B)

(Agenda items 54, 63, 64, 64 (*e*), 66 and 139)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*6 December 1988*]

1. At its 41st meeting, on 5 December 1988, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statements submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/38, A/C.5/43/39, A/C.5/43/46, A/C.5/43/47, A/C.5/43/48 and A/C.5/43/49) on the programme budget implications of the following proposals submitted by the First Committee under agenda items 54, 63, 64, 64 (*e*), 66 and 139: the draft resolution entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East" (A/43/833, para. 10); the draft resolution entitled "Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol and to support the conclusion of a chemical weapons convention" (A/43/855, para. 14, draft resolution A); the draft resolution entitled "International arms transfers" (A/43/856, para. 71, draft resolution I); the draft resolution entitled "Comprehensive United Nations study on nuclear weapons" (*ibid.*, draft resolution N); the draft resolution entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (A/43/858, para. 11, draft resolution A); and the draft resolution entitled "Study on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification" (A/43/894, para. 14, draft resolution B). The Fifth Committee had before it the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/43/7/Add.9).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/43/SR.41).

Decisions of the Committee

A. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in its report (A/43/833, para. 10), the Secretary-General would cover the additional costs from extrabudgetary resources and therefore no additional appropriation would be required under section 2B of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.

B. Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol and to support the conclusion of a chemical weapons convention

4. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt draft resolution A submitted by the First Committee in its report (A/43/855, para. 14), an additional appropriation of $60,500 would be required under section 2B of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989. Furthermore, the proposed reconvening of the group of qualified experts at Geneva would constitute an exception to section I, paragraph 4, of Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985.

C. International arms transfers

5. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt the draft resolution I submitted by the First Committee in its report (A/43/856, para. 71), no additional appropriation would be required under section 2B of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.

D. Comprehensive United Nations study on nuclear weapons

6. The Fifth Committee decided, by a recorded vote of 98 to 3, with 4 abstentions, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt draft resolution N submitted by the First Committee in its report (*ibid.*), an additional appropriation of $122,800 would be required under section 2B of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.

7. The voting was as follows:[3]

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Germany, Federal Republic of, Netherlands, Portugal.

E. Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security

8. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt draft resolution A submitted by the First Committee in its report (A/43/858, para. 11), the additional costs involved would be covered from extrabudgetary resources and therefore no additional appropriation would be required under section 2B of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.

F. Study on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification

9. The Fifth Committee decided, by a recorded vote of 97 to 1, with 1 abstention, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt draft resolution B submitted by the First Committee in its report (A/43/894, para. 14), an additional appropriation of $147,300 would be required under section 2B of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.

10. The voting was as follows:[4]

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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11. Statements in explanation of position and vote were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

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[3] The representative of France explained after the voting that his delegation had intended to abstain rather than to vote in favour of the decision. The representatives of Kuwait and Somalia subsequently indicated that, had their delegations been present, they would have voted in favour of the decision.

[4] The representatives of Chile, Colombia, Kuwait, Morocco, Romania, Somalia, Swaziland and Tunisia subsequently indicated that had their delegations been present, they would have voted in favour of the decision.

DOCUMENT A/43/939

Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/43/860

(Agenda item 68)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*6 December 1988*]

1. At its 42nd meeting, on 6 December 1988, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/58) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in its reports (A/43/860, para. 8). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/43/7 and Add.1-13, annex, para. 36).

Decision of the Committee

2. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt the draft resolution of the First Committee, no additional appropriations would be required under sections 2A and 29 of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.

DOCUMENT A/43/943

Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in document A/43/884

(Agenda item 133)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*8 December 1988*]

1. At its 43rd meeting, on 8 December 1988, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/53) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/43/884, para. 10). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/43/7 and Add.1-13, annex, para. 38).

Decision of the Committee

2. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt the draft resolution of the Sixth Committee, no additional appropriations would be required under sections 26 and 29 of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.

DOCUMENT A/43/944

Implications of draft resolution II submitted by the Sixth Committee in document A/43/886

(Agenda item 135)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*8 December 1988*]

1. At its 43rd meeting, on 8 December 1988, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/52) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution II submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/43/886, para. 14). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/43/7 and Add.1-13, annex, para. 37).

Decision of the Committee

2. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt the draft resolution II of the Sixth Committee, no additional appropriations would be required under sections 26 and 29 of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.

DOCUMENT A/43/959

Implications of draft resolution B submitted by the Fifth Committee in document A/43/963

(Agenda item 119)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*14 December 1988*]

1. At its 46th meeting, on 13 December 1988, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/11) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution B submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/43/963, para. 16). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/43/7 and Add.1-13, annex, para. 56).

Decision of the Committee

2. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt draft resolution B of the Fifth Committee, no additional cost would be incurred under section 29 of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.

DOCUMENT A/43/967

Implications of draft resolution VII submitted by the Second Committee in document A/43/915/Add.2

(Agenda item 82 (*b*))

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*15 December 1988*]

1. At its 47th meeting, on 14 December 1988, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/60) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution VII submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/43/915/Add.2, para. 37). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/43/7 and Add.1-13, annex, para. 47).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/43/SR.47).

Decision of the Committee

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt draft resolution VII of the Second Committee, no additional appropriations would be required in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 and no modification of the approved programme of work for the biennium would be required.

DOCUMENT A/43/982

Implications of the proposals submitted by the Second Committee in documents A/43/915/Add.1 (draft resolution) and A/43/915/Add.8 (draft decision III)

(Agenda items 82 (*a*) and 82)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*19 December 1988*]

1. At its 50th meeting, on 18 December 1988, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statements by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/62 and A/C.5/43/61) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/43/915/Add.1, para. 12) and draft decision III submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/43/915/Add.8, para. 31). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/43/7 and Add.1-13, annex, paras. 52-55).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/43/SR.50).

Decision of the Committee

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt the draft resolution and draft decision III of the Second Committee, no additional appropriation would be required in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.

DOCUMENT A/43/980

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*18 December 1988*]

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I. Introduction

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 114, the item entitled "Programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 7th, 10th to 12th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 24th, 27th, 29th to 31st, 33rd, 36th, 37th, 39th to 48th, 50th and 51st meetings, between 12 October and 19 December 1988.

3. The comments and observations made in the course of the Committee's discussion of this item are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/43/SR.7, 10-12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 27, 29 to 31, 33, 36, 37, 39 to 48, 50 and 51).

4. Section II of the present report contains a summary of the recommendations made by the Fifth Committee during the current session on the revised estimates submitted by the Secretary-General, as well as on the programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly either on the recommendation of its Main Committees or in respect of items dealt with in plenary meeting.

5. Section III of the report provides a summary of the special subjects considered by the Fifth Committee, other than the programme budget implications of draft resolutions, which led to the adoption of specific decisions to be recommended to the General Assembly.

6. The recommendations of the Fifth Committee are contained in section IV of the present report.

II. Programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989

7. By its resolutions 42/226 A and B of 21 December 1987, the General Assembly approved appropriations for the biennium 1988-1989 in the amount of $1,769,586,300 and estimates of income in the amount of $337,330,200.

8. Recommendations made by the Fifth Committee during the current session on the revised estimates submitted by the Secretary-General, as well as on the programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly under items considered by other Main Committees or in respect of items dealt with in plenary meeting, have resulted in net increases in the approved level of appropriations in the amount of $19,160,000 and net increases in the approved estimates of income in the amount of $7,113,100.

9. The revised estimates of expenditure and income approved by the Fifth Committee and the financial implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly either on the recommendation of its other Main Committees or in respect of items dealt with in plenary meeting are indicated, by expenditure and income sections, below:

Section	*Approved under General Assembly resolutions 42/226 A and B*	*Increase or (decrease) approved at the current session*	*Total*
	(United States dollars)		
Expenditure sections			
1. Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination	44 932 900		
(*a*) Inclusion of Mozambique in the list of least developed countries (A/C.5/43/32; A/43/7 and Add.1-13, annex, para. 7; A/C.5/43/SR.33; A/43/825; General Assembly decision 43/431) . . .		39 000	
(*b*) Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (A/C.5/43/57; A/43/7 and Add.1-13, annex, para. 31; A/C.5/43/SR.40; A/43/910; General Assembly resolution 43/49)		440 700	
(*c*) First performance report (A/C.5/43/30 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, A/43/7/Add.11 and 12, A/C.5/43/SR.47)		1 632 200	
(*d*) Additional requirements under section 1A.1 (General Assembly); 1A.4 (United Nations Board of Auditors (including its secretariat)); and section 1B.12 (Office for Research and the Collection of Information) (A/C.5/43/1/Rev.1, A/43/651 and Add.1, A/C.5/43/SR.50)		476 500	
(*e*) Plans for the implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations, as requested by the General Assembly in resolutions 41/213 and 42/211 (A/C.5/43/1/Rev.1 and Add.1 and 2, A/43/651 and Add.1, A/C.5/43/SR.50)		2 692 400	
		5 280 800	50 213 700
2A. Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities	80 462 100		
(*a*) United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (A/C.5/43/22 and Corr.1 and Add.1, A/43/7/Add.7, A/C.5/43/SR.37)		13 402 500	
(*b*) First performance report (see sect. 1 above) . . .		4 011 800	

Section		Approved under General Assembly resolutions 42/226 A and B	Increase or (decrease) approved at the current session	Total
		(United States dollars)		
	(*c*) Plans for the implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, as requested by the General Assembly in resolutions 41/213 and 42/211 (*idem*)		694 700	
	(*d*) Question of Western Sahara (A/C.5/43/59; A/43/7 and Add.1-13, annex, paras. 48-51; A/C.5/43/SR.48)		687 900	
			18 796 900	99 259 000
2B.	Disarmament affairs activities	9 430 600		
	(*a*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (A/C.5/43/20; A/43/7 and Add.1-13, annex, para. 18; A/C.5/43/SR.36)		221 100	
	(*b*) Verification in all its aspects (A/C.5/43/39, A/43/7/Add.9, A/C.5/43/SR.41, A/43/938, General Assembly resolution 43/81 B)		147 300	
	(*c*) Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons (A/C.5/43/46, A/43/7/Add.9, A/C.5/43/SR.41, A/43/938, General Assembly resolution 43/74 A)		60 500	
	(*d*) General and complete disarmament (A/C.5/43/48, A/43/7/Add.9, A/C.5/43/SR.41, A/43/938, General Assembly resolution 43/75 N)		122 800	
	(*e*) First performance report (see sect. 1 above) . . .		86 800	
	(*f*) Plans for the implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, as requested by the General Assembly in resolutions 41/213 and 42/211 (*idem*)		178 500	
			817 000	10 247 600
3.	Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization	31 824 500		
	(*a*) First performance report (see sect. 1 above) . . .		673 700	
	(*b*) Plans for the implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, as requested by the General Assembly in resolutions 41/213 and 42/211 (*idem*)		921 100	
			1 594 800	33 419 300
4.	Policy-making organs (economic and social activities)	2 040 600		
	First performance report (see sect. 1 above)		(58 200)	
			(58 200)	1 982 400
5A.	Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation	3 840 100		
	(*a*) First performance report (see sect. 1 above) . . .		119 300	
	(*b*) Plans for the implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, as requested by the General Assembly in resolutions 41/213 and 42/211 (*idem*)		113 400	
			232 700	4 072 800
5B.	Regional Commissions Liaison Office	641 000		
	(*a*) First performance report (see sect. 1 above) . . .		22 300	
	(*b*) Plans for the implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, as requested by the General Assembly in resolutions 41/213 and 42/211 (*idem*)		92 600	
			114 900	755 900
6A.	Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	40 280 500		
	(*a*) First performance report (see sect. 1 above) . . .		1 128 700	
	(*b*) Plans for the implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, as requested by the General Assembly in resolutions 41/213 and 42/211 (*idem*)		827 500	
			1 956 200	42 236 700
6B.	Activities on global social development issues	12 007 100		

Section		*Approved under General Assembly resolutions 42/226 A and B*	*Increase or (decrease) approved at the current session*	*Total*
			(United States dollars)	
	(*a*) Revised estimates resulting from decisions of the Economic and Social Council at its first and second regular sessions of 1988 (A/C.5/43/5, A/43/7/Add.1, A/C.5/43/SR.27)		53 000	
	(*b*) First performance report (see sect. I above) . . .		(785 200)	
	(*c*) Plans for the implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, as requested by the General Assembly in resolutions 41/213 and 42/211 (*idem*)		(1 013 000)	
			(1 745 200)	10 261 900
7.	Department of Technical Co-operation for Development	19 922 900		
	(*a*) First performance report (see sect. I above) . . .		483 900	
	(*b*) Plans for the implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, as requested by the General Assembly in resolutions 41/213 and 42/211 (*idem*)		1 510 300	
			1 994 200	21 917 100
9.	Transnational corporations	9 529 200		
	(*a*) Revised estimates resulting from decisions of the Economic and Social Council at its first and second regular sessions of 1988 (see sect. 6B above)		185 900	
	(*b*) First performance report (see sect. I above) . . .		319 400	
	(*c*) Plans for the implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, as requested by the General Assembly in resolutions 41/213 and 42/211 (*idem*)		(155 800)	
			349 500	9 878 700
10.	Economic Commission for Europe	35 797 400		
	(*a*) First performance report (see sect. I above) . . .		(1 622 500)	
	(*b*) Plans for the implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, as requested by the General Assembly in resolutions 41/213 and 42/211 (*idem*)		444 100	
			(1 178 400)	34 619 000
11.	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	33 483 000		
	(*a*) First performance report (see sect. I above) . . .		1 568 400	
	(*b*) Plans for the implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, as requested by the General Assembly in resolutions 41/213 and 42/211 (*idem*)		796 600	
			2 365 000	35 848 000
12.	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	43 069 900		
	(*a*) First performance report (see sect. I above) . . .		(675 000)	
	(*b*) Plans for the implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, as requested by the General Assembly in resolutions 41/213 and 42/211 (*idem*)		416 100	
			(258 900)	42 811 000
13.	Economic Commission for Africa	44 234 600		
	(*a*) First performance report (see sect. I above) . . .		3 896 000	
	(*b*) Plans for the implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, as requested by the General Assembly in resolutions 41/213 and 42/211 (*idem*)		3 076 600	
			6 972 600	51 207 200
14.	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	32 599 900		
	(*a*) First performance report (see sect. I above) . . .		2 581 400	
	(*b*) Plans for the implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental			

Section		*Approved under General Assembly resolutions 42/226 A and B*	*Increase or (decrease) approved at the current session*	*Total*
		(United States dollars)		
	Experts, as requested by the General Assembly in resolutions 41/213 and 42/211 (*idem*)		1 584 900	
			4 166 300	36 766 200
15.	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	78 936 000		
	(*a*) First performance report (see sect. I above)		(3 600 600)	
	(*b*) Plans for the implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, as requested by the General Assembly in resolutions 41/213 and 42/211 (*idem*)		1 622 800	
			(1 977 800)	76 958 200
16.	International Trade Centre	12 242 800		
	First performance report (see sect. I above)		1 166 300	
			1 166 300	13 409 100
17.	Centre for Science and Technology for Development	3 971 300		
	(*a*) First performance report (see sect. I above)		111 700	
	(*b*) Plans for the implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, as requested by the General Assembly in resolutions 41/213 and 42/211 (*idem*)		(259 000)	
			(147 300)	3 824 000
18.	United Nations Environment Programme	10 651 100		
	(*a*) First performance report (see sect. I above)		171 800	
	(*b*) Plans for the implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, as requested by the General Assembly in resolutions 41/213 and 42/211 (*idem*)		(231 600)	
			(59 800)	10 591 300
19.	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	8 356 100		
	(*a*) Revised estimates resulting from decisions of the Economic and Social Council at its first and second regular sessions of 1988 (see sect. 6B above)		121 500	
	(*b*) First performance report (see sect. I above)		435 600	
	(*c*) Plans for the implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, as requested by the General Assembly in resolutions 41/213 and 42/211 (*idem*)		(190 700)	
			366 400	8 722 500
20.	International drug control	8 750 200		
	(*a*) First performance report (see sect. I above)		(669 700)	
	(*b*) Plans for the implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, as requested by the General Assembly in resolutions 41/213 and 42/211 (*idem*)		(646 900)	
			(1 316 600)	7 433 600
21.	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	39 444 400		
	(*a*) First performance report (see sect. I above)		(1 232 600)	
	(*b*) Plans for the implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, as requested by the General Assembly in resolutions 41/213 and 42/211 (*idem*)		(2 279 800)	
			(3 512 400)	35 932 000
22.	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator	7 289 400		
	(*a*) First performance report (see sect. I above)		(296 100)	
	(*b*) Plans for the implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, as requested by the General Assembly in resolutions 41/213 and 42/211 (*idem*)		(48 500)	
			(344 600)	6 944 800

Section		*Approved under General Assembly resolutions 42/226 A and B*	*Increase or (decrease) approved at the current session*	*Total*
		(United States dollars)		
23.	Human rights	17 008 800		
	(*a*) First performance report (see sect. 1 above)		(808 100)	
	(*b*) Plans for the implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, as requested by the General Assembly in resolutions 41/213 and 42/211 (*idem*)		736 500	
			(71 600)	16 937 200
24.	Regular programme of technical co-operation	32 346 100		
	First performance report (see sect. 1 above)		72 300	
			72 300	32 418 400
25.	International Court of Justice	12 527 700		
	(*a*) First performance report (see sect. 1 above)		57 600	
	(*b*) Plans for the implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, as requested by the General Assembly in resolutions 41/213 and 42/211 (*idem*)		665 500	
			723 100	13 250 800
26.	Legal activities	16 706 000		
	(*a*) First performance report (see sect. 1 above)		(25 200)	
	(*b*) Plans for the implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, as requested by the General Assembly in resolutions 41/213 and 42/211 (*idem*)		(46 800)	
			(72 000)	16 634 000
27.	Public information	77 001 700		
	(*a*) Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (A/C.5/43/50/Add.1; A/43/7 and Add.1-13, annex, paras. 28-30; A/C.5/43/SR.40; A/43/901; General Assembly resolution 43/50 H)		46 000	
	(*b*) First performance report (see sect. 1 above)		693 400	
	(*c*) Plans for the implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, as requested by the General Assembly in resolutions 41/213 and 42/211 (*idem*)		514 700	
			1 254 100	78 255 800
28.	Administration and management	377 150 000		
	(*a*) Integrated management information system (A/C.5/43/24, A/43/7/Add.10, A/C.5/43/SR.45)		3 425 700	
	(*b*) First performance report (see sect. 1 above)		(2 295 400)	
	(*c*) Plans for the implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, as requested by the General Assembly in resolutions 41/213 and 42/211 (*idem*)		(7 129 500)	
			(5 999 200)	371 150 800
29.	Conference and library services	333 779 200		
	(*a*) First performance report (see sect. 1 above)		(3 942 100)	
	(*b*) Plans for the implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, as requested by the General Assembly in resolutions 41/213 and 42/211 (*idem*)		(4 886 700)	
			(8 828 800)	324 950 400
30.	United Nations bond issue	3 520 800	-	3 520 800
31.	Staff assessment	266 605 900		
	(*a*) Revised estimates resulting from decisions of the Economic and Social Council at its first and second regular sessions of 1988 (see sect. 6B above)		10 900	
	(*b*) United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (see sect. 2A above)		503 400	
	(*c*) Integrated management information system (see sect. 28 above)		358 400	

Section	Approved under General Assembly resolutions 42/226 A and B	Increase or (decrease) approved at the current session	Total
	(United States dollars)		
(*d*) First performance report (see sect. 1 above)		(4 258 500)	
		(3 385 800)	263 220 100
32. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises	19 202 500		
First performance report (see sect. 1 above)		(106 500)	
		(106 500)	19 096 000
TOTAL, EXPENDITURE SECTIONS	1 769 586 300	19 160 000	1 788 746 300
Income sections			
1. Income from staff assessment	271 019 900		
(*a*) Revised estimates resulting from decisions of the Economic and Social Council at its first and second regular sessions of 1988 (see expenditure sect. 6B above)		10 900	
(*b*) United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (see expenditure sect. 2A above)		503 400	
(*c*) Integrated management information system (see expenditure sect. 28 above)		358 400	
(*d*) First performance report (see expenditure sect. 1 above)		(4 311 100)	
		(3 438 400)	267 581 500
2. General income	54 542 300		
(*a*) United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (see expenditure sect. 2A above)		5 000 000	
(*b*) First performance report (see expenditure sect. 1 above)		3 492 900	
		8 492 900	63 035 200
3. Revenue-producing activities	11 768 000		
First performance report (see expenditure sect. 1 above)		2 058 600	
		2 058 600	13 826 600
TOTAL, INCOME SECTIONS	337 330 200	7 113 100	344 443 300

Decision of the Committee

10. At its 51st meeting, on 19 December 1988, the Fifth Committee considered the revised estimates of expenditure and income to be recommended for approval by the General Assembly for the biennium 1988-1989, as well as a draft resolution on the financing of the appropriations for the year 1989, contained in the draft report of the Committee (A/C.5/43/L.15 and Corr.1 and 2). The Committee took the following action:

(*a*) The Committee approved the revised budget appropriations for the biennium 1988-1989 (see para. 51 below, draft resolution II A);

(*b*) The Committee approved the revised income estimates for the biennium 1988-1989 (see para. 51, below, draft resolution II B);

(*c*) The Committee approved the draft resolution on the financing of the appropriations for the year 1989 (see para. 51 below, draft resolution II C).

11. The decisions taken by the Fifth Committee during the current session of the General Assembly did not involve the creation of any additional established or continuing temporary posts. The adoption of Assembly resolution 43/213 of 21 December 1988 relating to the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations included approval for the reduction of 1,365 posts by the end of the biennium 1988-1989 as follows:

USG/ASG	14
D-2	16
D-1	44
P-5	100
P-4	105
P-3	149
P-2/1	21
General Service	916
TOTAL	1 365

III. Consideration of special subjects

1. *Revised estimates resulting from decisions of the Economic and Social Council at its first and second regular sessions of 1988*

12. The Committee considered this question at its 27th meeting, on 9 November. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/5) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/43/7/Add.1).

13. At the same meeting, the Committee approved, by a recorded vote of 87 to 2, with 20 abstentions, an additional appropriation of $53,000 under section 6B (Activities on

global social development issues) of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Granada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

14. At the same meeting, the Committee also approved, by a recorded vote of 92 to 7, with 11 abstentions, an additional appropriation of $185,900 under section 9 (Transnational corporations) of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Denmark, Israel, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden.

15. The Committee further approved at the same meeting, by a recorded vote of 88 to 11, with 10 abstentions, an additional appropriation of $121,500 under section 19 (United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)) of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Chile, Greece, Grenada, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain.

16. The Committee also approved at the same meeting an appropriation of $10,900 under section 31 (Staff assessment), to be offset by an increase in the same amount under income section 1 (Income from staff assessment).

2. *Use of consultants and participants in* ad hoc *expert groups*

17. The Committee considered this question at its 27th meeting, on 9 November. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/13) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/43/7/Add.2).

18. At the same meeting, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note of the report of the Secretary-General and the related report of the Advisory Committee (see para. 51 below, draft resolution I, sect. I).

3. *International Computing Centre: 1989 budget estimates*

19. The Committee considered this question at its 29th meeting, on 11 November. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/8 and Corr.1). The related report of the Advisory Committee was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/43/7 and Add.1-13, annex, para. 6).

20. At the same meeting, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should approve the 1989 budget estimates for the International Computing Centre, amounting to $11,775,000, as contained in the report of the Secretary-General (see para. 51 below, draft resolution I, sect. II).

4. *First report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions*

21. The Committee considered the first report of the Advisory Committee (A/43/7) at its 27th and 30th meetings, on 9 and 14 November.

22. At its 30th meeting, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note with appreciation of the first report of the Advisory Committee (see para. 51 below, draft resolution I, sect. III).

5. *Judgement No. 421 of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal related to the application of the remuneration correction factor to post adjustment at Geneva and Vienna as at 1 September 1986*

23. The Committee considered this question at its 31st meeting, on 15 November. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/9) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/43/7/Add.4, sect. II).

24. At the same meeting, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should approve the proposal made by the Secretary-General in paragraph 9 of his report to charge the additional regular budget expenditures of $439,400 resulting from Judgement No. 421 of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal against the overall balance of appropriations for the biennium 1986-1987 to be retained as a result of the suspension of regulations 4.3, 4.4 and 5.2 (*d*) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations (see para. 51 below, draft resolution I, sect. IV).

6. *Loan to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization*

25. The Committee considered this question at its 31st meeting, on 15 November. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/17 and Corr.1) as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/43/7/Add.5). At the same meeting, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should approve the proposal made by the Secretary-General in paragraph 21 of his report and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee contained in its related report (see para. 51 below, draft resolution I, sect. V).

7. *Emoluments of the members of the International Court of Justice*

26. The Committee considered this question at its 33rd meeting, on 17 November. It had before it the report of the Advisory Committee (A/43/7/Add.6).

27. At the same meeting, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should approve the recommendations of the Advisory Committee contained in paragraphs 8 to 11 of its report (see para. 51 below, draft resolution I, sect. VI).

8. *Measures relating to the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990*

28. The Committee considered this question at its 36th meeting, on 21 November. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/2 and Add.1).

29. At the same meeting, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should approve the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination contained in paragraphs 59 to 65 of its report (A/43/16 and Corr.1) (see para. 51 below, draft resolution I, sect. VII).

9. *Construction projects at Addis Ababa and Bangkok*

30. The Committee considered this question at its 36th meeting, on 21 November. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/16). The related report of the Advisory Committee was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/43/7 and Add.1-13, annex, para. 17).

31. At the same meeting, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note of the report of the Secretary-General (see para. 51 below, draft resolution I, sect. VIII).

10. *Revised estimates under section 2B (Disarmament affairs activities) resulting from the recommendations of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research*

32. The Committee considered this question at its 36th meeting, on 21 November. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/20) on revised estimates resulting from the recommendations of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research contained in document A/43/685, section III. The related report of the Advisory Committee was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/43/7 and Add.1-13, annex, para. 18).

33. At the same meeting, the Committee approved, by a recorded vote of 96 to 6, with 2 abstentions, an additional appropriation of $221,100 under section 2B (Disarmament affairs activities) of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Italy, Netherlands.

11. *Revised estimates under section 2A (Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities): United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan*

34. The Committee considered this question at its 37th meeting, on 23 November. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/22 and Corr.1 and Add.1) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/43/7/Add.7).

35. At the same meeting, the Committee approved an additional appropriation of $13,402,500 under section 2A (Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities) of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989, as well as an increase of $5,000,000 under income section 2 (General income). The Committee also approved an additional appropriation of $503,400 under section 31 (Staff assessment), to be offset by an increase in the same amount under income section 1 (Income from staff assessment).

12. *Review of travel and related entitlements of representatives attending United Nations meetings*

36. The Committee considered this question at its 39th and 41st meetings, on 30 November and 5 December. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/4 and Corr.1) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/43/7/Add.8, sect. I).

37. At its 41st meeting, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should endorse the recommendation of the Advisory Committee contained in paragraph 9 of its report regarding the payment of travel allowances and that it should defer action on the other issues in the report of the Secretary-General (see para. 51 below, draft resolution I, sect. IX).

13. *Standards of accommodation for air travel*

38. The Committee considered this question at its 39th and 41st meetings, on 30 November and 5 December. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/31) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/43/7/Add.8, sect. II).

39. At its 41st meeting, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note of the report of the Secretary-General (see para. 51 below, draft resolution I, sect. X).

14. *Organization and methods for offical travel*

40. The Committee considered this question at its 42nd meeting, on 6 December. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/54). The related report of the Advisory Committee was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/43/7 and Add.1-13, annex, para. 33).

41. At the same meeting, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note of the report of the Secretary-General (see para. 51 below, draft resolution I, sect. XI).

15. *Revised estimates under section 28 (Administration and management): establishment of an integrated management information system*

42. The Committee considered this question at its 42nd, 44th and 45th meetings, on 6, 9 and 12 December. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/24) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/43/7/Add.10).

43. At its 45th meeting, the Committee decided, by a recorded vote of 83 to 4, with 21 abstentions, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should (*a*) approve the implementation, within a three-and-one-half-year period, of phase I of the integrated management information system project at a total cost not to exceed $28 million at 1988 rates; (*b*) authorize the Secretary-General to administer flexibly and to allocate among the cost centres identified in his report (A/C.5/43/24, paras. 50 and 51) the total cost established for the project; (*c*) approve an additional appropriation of $3,425,700 under section 28A (Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management) of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989, as well as an additional appropriation of $358,400 under section 31 (Staff assessment), to be offset by an increase in the same amount under income section 1 (Income from staff assessment); and (*d*) approve the understanding of the Secretary-General concerning the use and application of voluntary funds, as contained in paragraph 53 of his report (see para. 51 below, draft resolution I, sect. XII). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yemen, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Italy, Jordan, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Swaziland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

44. The Committee took its decision on the understanding that the Secretary-General, in implementing the project, would take into consideration the views expressed by Member States at the current session, would endeavour to contain costs, to take measures for effective co-ordination between the centres concerned and to ensure that the experience of other organizations of the United Nations system was fully taken into account, and would report to the General Assembly, through the Advisory Committee, at its forty-fourth session on the progress made in the implementation of this project including the cost effectiveness, benefits and contributions to the administrative reforms in progress.

16. *First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989*

45. The Committee considered this question at its 47th meeting, on 14 December. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/30 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1) and the related reports of the Advisory Committee (A/43/7/Add.11 and 12).

46. At the same meeting, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it approve a net decrease of $1,143,100 in the appropriations approved for the biennium 1988-1989, and a net increase of $1,240,400

in the estimates of income for the biennium 1988-1989, to be apportioned as indicated in paragraph 4 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/30/Add.1 and Corr.1). The Committee also decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should concur with the observations of the Advisory Committee as contained in its reports (see para. 51 below, draft resolution I, sect. XIII).

17. *Revised estimates for the biennium 1988-1989, including plans for the implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations, as requested by the General Assembly in resolutions 41/213 and 42/211*

47. The Committee considered this question in conjunction with agenda item 49 entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations", at its 7th, 10th to 12th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 24th and 50th meetings, between 12 October and 18 December. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/1/Rev.1 and Add.1 and 2) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/43/651 and Add.1).

48. At the 50th meeting, on 18 December, Mr. T. T. van den Hout, a Vice-Chairman of the Fifth Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/43/L.19) following informal consultations. At the same meeting, the Fifth Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolution A/C.5/43/L.19 (see annex fascicle, agenda item 49, document A/43/951). Also at the same meeting, the Fifth Committee approved the revised estimates contained in documents A/C.5/43/1/Rev.1 and Add.1 and 2.

18. *Separation payments for the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme*

49. The Committee considered this question at its 50th meeting, on 18 December. It had before it the report of the Advisory Committee (A/43/7/Add.13), which was orally revised by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee.

50. At the same meeting, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should concur with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee concerning the separation payments for the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (see para. 52 below).

IV. Recommendations of the Fifth Committee

51. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II A to C below:

Draft resolution I

QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1988-1989

The General Assembly

I

Use of consultants and participants in ad hoc *expert groups*

Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the use of consultants and participants in *ad hoc* expert groups (A/C.5/43/13) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/43/7/Add.2);

II

International Computing Centre: 1989 budget estimates

Approves the 1989 budget estimates of the International Computing Centre, amounting to 11,775,000 United States dollars, as contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/8 and Corr.1);

III

First report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Takes note with appreciation of the first report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/43/7);

IV

Judgement No. 421 of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal related to the application of the remuneration correction factor to post adjustment at Geneva and Vienna as at 1 September 1986

Approves the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/9, para. 9) to charge the additional expenditures resulting from Judgement No. 421 of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal against the overall balance of appropriations for the biennium 1986-1987 to be retained as a result of the suspension of regulations 4.3, 4.4 and 5.2 (*d*) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

V

Loan to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization

1. *Accepts* the proposal of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to commence repayment of the loan in 1990 at the minimum rate of 1 million dollars per annum;

2. *Decides* that the special arrangement made in its resolution 42/226 C of 21 December 1987 regarding assessments on Member States shall be continued for 1989;

VI

Emoluments of the members of the International Court of Justice

Approves the recommendations contained in paragraphs 8 to 11 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/43/7/Add.6);

VII

Measures relating to the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990[5]

Approves the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination contained in paragraphs 59 to 65 of its report (A/43/16 and Corr.1);

VIII

Construction projects at Addis Ababa and Bangkok

Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/16);

IX

Review of travel and related entitlements of representatives attending United Nations meetings

Endorses the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraph 9 of its report (A/43/7/Add.8) and decides to defer action on the other issues in the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/4 and Corr.1);

X

Standards of accommodation for air travel

Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/31);

XI

Organization and methods for official travel

Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/54);

XII

Establishment of an integrated management information system

1. *Approves* the implementation, within a three-and-one-half-year period, of phase I of the integrated management information system project at a total cost not to exceed 28 million dollars at 1988 rates;

2. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to administer flexibly and to allocate among the cost centres identified in his report (A/C.5/43/24, paras. 50 and 51) the total cost established for the project;

3. *Approves* the Secretary-General's understanding concerning the use and application of voluntary funds as contained in paragraph 53 of his report (A/C.5/43/24);

XIII

First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989

Concurs with the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as contained in its reports (A/43/7/Add.11 and 12).

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[5] Resolution S-13/2, annex.

Draft resolution II

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1988-1989

A

Revised budget appropriations for the biennium 1988-1989

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1988-1989 the amount of 1,769,586,300 United States dollars appropriated by its resolution 42/226 A of 21 December 1987 shall be adjusted by 19,160,000 dollars as follows:

		Amount appropriated by resolution 42/226 A	*Increase or (decrease)*	*Revised appropriation*
		(United States dollars)		
Section				
	PART I. *Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination*			
1.	Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination	44 932 900	5 280 800	50 213 700
	TOTAL, PART I	44 932 900	5 280 800	50 213 700
	PART II. *Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities*			
2A.	Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities	80 462 100	18 796 900	99 259 000
2B.	Disarmament affairs activities	9 430 600	817 000	10 247 600
	TOTAL, PART II	89 892 700	19 613 900	109 506 600
	PART III. *Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization*			
3.	Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization	31 824 500	1 594 800	33 419 300
	TOTAL, PART III	31 824 500	1 594 800	33 419 300

		Amount appropriated by resolution 42/226 A	*Increase or (decrease)*	*Revised appropriation*
		(United States dollars)		
	PART IV. *Economic, social and humanitarian activities*			
4.	Policy-making organs (economic and social activities)	2 040 600	(58 200)	1 982 400
5A.	Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation	3 840 100	232 700	4 072 800
5B.	Regional Commissions Liaison Office	641 000	114 900	755 900
6A.	Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	40 280 500	1 956 200	42 236 700
6B.	Activities on global social development issues	12 007 100	(1 745 200)	10 261 900
7.	Department of Technical Co-operation for Development	19 922 900	1 994 200	21 917 100
9.	Transnational corporations	9 529 200	349 500	9 878 700
10.	Economic Commission for Europe	35 797 400	(1 178 400)	34 619 000
11.	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	33 483 000	2 365 000	35 848 000
12.	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	43 069 900	(258 900)	42 811 000
13.	Economic Commission for Africa	44 234 600	6 972 600	51 207 200
14.	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	32 599 900	4 166 300	36 766 200
15.	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	78 936 000	(1 977 800)	76 958 200
16.	International Trade Centre	12 242 800	1 166 300	13 409 100
17.	Centre for Science and Technology for Development	3 971 300	(147 300)	3 824 000
18.	United Nations Environment Programme	10 651 100	(59 800)	10 591 300
19.	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	8 356 100	366 400	8 722 500
20.	International drug control	8 750 200	(1 316 600)	7 433 600
21.	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	39 444 400	(3 512 400)	35 932 000
22.	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator	7 289 400	(344 600)	6 944 800
23.	Human Rights	17 008 800	(71 600)	16 937 200
24.	Regular programme of technical co-operation	32 346 100	72 300	32 418 400
	TOTAL, PART IV	496 442 400	9 085 600	505 528 000
	PART V. *International justice and law*			
25.	International Court of Justice	12 527 700	723 100	13 250 800
26.	Legal activities	16 706 000	(72 000)	16 634 000
	TOTAL, PART V	29 233 700	651 100	29 884 800
	PART VI. *Public information*			
27.	Public information	77 001 700	1 254 100	78 255 800
	TOTAL, PART VI	77 001 700	1 254 100	78 255 800
	PART VII. *Common support services*			
28.	Administration and management	377 150 000	(5 999 200)	371 150 800
29.	Conference and library services	333 779 200	(8 828 800)	324 950 400
	TOTAL, PART VII	710 929 200	(14 828 000)	696 101 200
	PART VIII. *Special expenses*			
30.	United Nations bond issue	3 520 800	-	3 520 800
	TOTAL, PART VIII	3 520 800	-	3 520 800
	PART IX. *Staff assessment*			
31.	Staff assessment	266 605 900	(3 385 800)	263 220 100
	TOTAL, PART IX	266 605 900	(3 385 800)	263 220 100
	PART X. *Capital expenditures*			
32.	Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises	19 202 500	(106 500)	19 096 000
	TOTAL, PART X	19 202 500	(106 500)	19 096 000
	GRAND TOTAL	1 769 586 300	19 160 000	1 788 746 300

B

Revised income estimates for the biennium 1988-1989

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1988-1989 the estimates of income of 337,330,200 United States dollars approved by its resolution 42/226 B of 21 December 1987 shall be increased by 7,113,100 dollars as follows:

	Amount approved under resolution 42/226 B	*Increase or (decrease)*	*Revised estimates*
	(*United States dollars*)		
Income section			
PART I. *Income from staff assessment*			
1. Income from staff assessment	271 019 900	(3 438 400)	267 581 500
TOTAL, PART I	271 019 900	(3 438 400)	267 581 500
PART II. *Other income*			
2. General income	54 542 300	8 492 900	63 035 200
3. Revenue-producing activities	11 768 000	2 058 600	13 826 600
TOTAL, PART II	66 310 300	10 551 500	76 861 800
GRAND TOTAL	337 330 200	7 113 100	344 443 300

C

Financing of appropriations for the year 1989

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the year 1989:

1. Budget appropriations in a total amount of 900,853,150 United States dollars, consisting of 884,793,150 dollars, being half of the appropriations initially approved for the biennium 1988-1989 by General Assembly resolution 42/226 A of 21 December 1987, plus 19,160,000 dollars, being the increase in appropriations approved during the forty-third session by resolution A above, less 3,100,000 dollars, being the reduction resulting from savings in the liquidation of obligations for the biennium 1984-1985 surrendered in accordance with Assembly resolution 40/239 A, paragraph 6, shall be financed in accordance with regulations 5.1 and 5.2 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations as follows:

(*a*) 35,706,650 dollars consisting of:

(i) 25,155,150 dollars, being half of the estimated income approved for the biennium 1988-1989 by Assembly resolution 42/226 B of 21 December 1987 other than staff assessment income and excluding the estimated income in income section 2 ($16 million) in respect of the repayment of the loan to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

(ii) 10,551,500 dollars, being the increase in estimated income other than staff assessment income approved by resolution B above;

(*b*) 865,146,500 dollars, being the assessment on Member States in accordance with Assembly resolution 43/223 A of 21 December 1988 on the scale of assessments for the years 1989, 1990 and 1991;

2. There shall be set off against the assessment on Member States, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund in the total amount of 118,072,438 dollars, consisting of:

(*a*) 135,509,950 dollars, being half of the estimated staff assessment income approved by Assembly resolution 42/226 B;

(*b*) Less 3,438,400 dollars, being the estimated decrease in income from staff assessment approved by resolution B above;

(*c*) Less 13,999,112 dollars, being the decrease in income from staff assessment compared to the revised estimates for the biennium 1986-1987, approved by Assembly resolution 42/213 B of 21 December 1987.

* * *

52. The Fifth Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

SEPARATION PAYMENTS FOR THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL FOR DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The General Assembly, having considered the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/43/7/Add.13), concurs with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee concerning the separation payments for the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, contained in paragraph 6 of its report.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I and II A to C submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/43/980, para. 51). For the final text, see resolutions 43/217 and 43/218 A to C.[6]

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted the draft decision submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (*ibid.*, para. 52). For the final text, see decision 43/450.[6]

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[6] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/7 and Add.1-13	First to fourteenth reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 7*
A/43/16 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and A/43/16 (Part II) and Add.1	Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-eighth session	*Ibid., Supplement No. 16* and addenda
A/43/24 (Parts I and II)	Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia	*Ibid., Supplement No. 24*
A/43/651 and Add.1	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the revised estimates, including plans of the Secretary-General for the implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations; programme budget implications arising from the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of the first part of its twenty-eighth session; and reform and renewal in the United Nations: second progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213	
A/43/685	Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies—United Nations Institute for Disarmament: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/750/Add.2	Report of the Second Committee (Part III)	See annex fascicle, agenda item 12
A/43/775	Report of the Third Committee	*Ibid.*, agenda items 87, 88, 91 and 96
A/43/811	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, agenda items 89, 90, 92, 93, 107 and 144
A/43/833, 855, 856, 858, and 860	Reports of the First Committee	*Ibid.*, agenda items 51 to 69, 139, 141 and 145
A/43/868	Report of the Third Committee	*Ibid.*, agenda item 12
A/43/873	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, agenda items 97 to 101 and 106
A/43/884	Report of the Sixth Committee	*Ibid.*, agenda item 133
A/43/886	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, agenda items 129 and 135
A/43/894	Report of the First Committee	*Ibid.*, agenda items 51 to 69, 139, 141 and 145
A/43/904	Report of the Special Political Committee	*Ibid.*, agenda item 77
A/43/915/Add.1, 2 and 8	Reports of the Second Committee (Parts II, III and IX)	*Ibid.*, agenda item 82
A/43/963	Report of the Fifth Committee	*Ibid.*, agenda item 119
A/43/L.12	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, agenda item 23
A/43/L.23 and L.24	Draft resolutions	*Ibid.*, agenda item 18

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/L.30/Rev.1, L.32-L.37 and L.41	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, agenda item 36
A/43/L.43	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, agenda item 137
A/C.5/43/1 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2 and Add.2/Corr.1 and Add.3-7	Revised estimates, including plans of the Secretary-General for the implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations, as requested by the General Assembly in resolutions 41/213 and 42/211: report of the Secretary-General	Replaced by A/C.5/43/1/Rev.1 and Add.1 and 2
A/C.5/43/1/Rev.1 and Add.1 and 2	*Idem*	
A/C.5/43/2 and Add.1	Measures relating to priority assigned by the Secretary-General to the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/4 and Corr.1	Review of travel and related entitlements of representatives attending United Nations meetings: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/5	Revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council at its first and second regular sessions, 1988: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/8 and Corr.1	International Computing Centre—1989 budget estimates: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/9	Judgement No. 421 of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal related to the application of the remuneration correction factor to post adjustment at Geneva and Vienna as at 1 September 1986: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/11	Programme budget implications of draft resolution B submitted by the Committee on Conferences in paragraph 1 of its report (A/43/32 and Corr.1 and 2): note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/13	Use of consultants and participants in *ad hoc* expert groups in the United Nations in 1986-1987: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/16	Revised estimates, including plans of the Secretary-General for the implementation of recommendation 5 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations, as requested by the General Assembly in resolutions 41/213 and 42/211: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/17 and Corr.1	Loan to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization—special appropriation under General Assembly resolution 40/253 A: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/20	Revised estimates resulting from the recommendations of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research contained in document A/43/685: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/22 and Corr.1 and Add.1	Revised estimates relating to the United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/23	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/43/L.12: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/24	Establishment of an integrated management information system—revised estimates under section 28: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/28	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in document A/43/775: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/30 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1	First performance report of the Secretary-General on the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989	
A/C.5/43/31	Standards of accommodation for air travel: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/32	Programme budget implications of draft decision I submitted by the Second Committee in document A/43/750/Add.2: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/34	Programme budget implications of the recommendations of the United Nations Council for Namibia in its report (A/43/24 (Part II)): note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/34/Add.1	———— : observations submitted by the Committee on Conferences in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/10 A, paragraph 6	
A/C.5/43/35	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in document A/43/811: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/37	Programme budget implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/43/L.23 and L.24: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/38	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/43/833: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/39	Programme budget implications of draft resolution B submitted by the First Committee in document A/43/894: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/46	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A submitted by the First Committee in document A/43/855: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/46/Add.1	———— : observations submitted by the Committee on Conferences in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/10 A, paragraph 6	
A/C.5/43/47	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A submitted by the First Committee in document A/43/858: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/48	Programme budget implications of draft resolution N submitted by the First Committee in document A/43/856: note by the Secretary-General	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/C.5/43/49	Programme budget implications of draft resolution I submitted by the First Committee in document A/43/856: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/50 and Add.1	Programme budget implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/43/L.30/Rev.1, L.32 to L.37 and L.41: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/51	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A submitted by the Special Political Committee in document A/43/904: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/52	Programme budget implications of draft resolution II submitted by the Sixth Committee in document A/43/886: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/53	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in document A/43/884: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/54	Organization and methods for official travel: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/55	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in document A/43/873: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/56	Programme budget implications of draft resolution X submitted by the Third Committee in document A/43/868: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/56/Add.1	________ : observations submitted by the Committee on Conferences in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/10 A, paragraph 6	
A/C.5/43/57	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/43/L.43: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/58	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/43/860: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/59	Revised estimates arising from implementation of Security Council resolution 621 (1988) relating to the question of Western Sahara: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/60	Programme budget implications of draft resolution VII submitted by the Second Committee in document A/43/915/Add.2: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/61	Programme budget implications of draft decision III submitted by the Second Committee in document A/43/915/Add.8: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/62	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee in document A/43/915/Add.1: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/L.15 and Corr.1 and 2	Draft report of the Fifth Committee	Replaced by A/43/980
A/C.5/43/L.19	Draft resolution	See annex fascicle, agenda item 49, document A/43/951

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 115

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 115: Programme planning*

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List of other documents pertaining to the item 3

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Fifth Committee*, 19th, 25th, 26th, 29th, 31st, 34th and 50th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 84th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 116.

DOCUMENT A/43/979

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*19 December 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 115, the item entitled "Programme planning" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 19th, 25th, 26th, 29th, 31st, 34th and 50th meetings between 28 October and 18 December 1988. Statements and observations made in the course of discussion of the item are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/43/SR.19, 25, 26, 29, 31, 34 and 50).

3. At its 19th meeting, on 28 October, the Committee heard introductory statements by the Chairman of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation.

4. For its consideration of the item, the Fifth Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

5. At the 50th meeting, on 18 December, the representative of Cuba introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/43/L.18), which had been elaborated following informal consultations.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/43/L.18 without a vote (see para. 8 below).

7. Also at the same meeting the representatives of Mexico, Japan, Algeria and the United States of America made statements in explanation of position.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

8. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

PROGRAMME PLANNING

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 31/93 of 14 December 1976, 32/197 of 20 December 1977, 37/234 of 21 December 1982, 38/227 A and B of 20 December 1983, 40/240 of 18 December 1985, 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and 42/215 of 21 December 1987 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976, 1988/62 and 1988/64 of 27 July 1988 and 1988/77 of 29 July 1988,

Having considered the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-eighth session (A/43/16 and Corr.1 and A/43/16 (Part II)) and the relevant parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 1988 (A/43/3 and Add.1),

Having considered also the proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (A/43/6 and Corr.1), the reports of the Secretary-General on the programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1986-1987 (A/43/326 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and 2) and on the application of evaluation findings in programme design, delivery and policy directives (A/43/179), and the notes by the Secretary-General on the preparation of the next medium-term plan (A/43/329) and on the calendar of consultations on the medium-term plan for the period starting in 1992 (A/43/329/Add.1),

Having considered further the views expressed in the Main Committees of the General Assembly (see A/C.5/43/36) on the proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (extended to 1991) and on the draft introduction (A/43/329, annex) to the medium-term plan for the period beginning in 1992,

Taking note of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989, the calendar of consultations on the medium-term plan for the period starting in 1992 and the preparation of the next medium-term plan (A/43/626),

Taking note also of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Reporting on the performance and results of United Nations programmes: monitoring, evaluation and management review components" (see A/43/124) and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/43/124/Add.1, annex),

Reaffirming the importance of the programming and co-ordinating functions within the United Nations carried out by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination as the main subsidiary organ of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council for planning, programming and co-ordination,

Reiterating the need to improve continuously the programme planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation process in the Organization and the need for the participation of Member States from an early stage and throughout the process,

Emphasizing that future programme performance and evaluation reports should assist Member States in measuring results against established objectives,

I

Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation

Stresses the need to implement fully all the provisions of the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation;

II

Programme planning

1. *Reiterates* the importance of the medium-term plan as the principal policy directive of the United Nations;

2. *Stresses* the role of the medium-term plan in contributing to the improvement of the efficiency and the effectiveness of the United Nations in the implementation of its mandated activities, and thus to the enhancement of the role of the United Nations as set out in the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Adopts* the revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (extended to 1991) (A/43/6 and Corr.1), as modified by the recommendations made by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-eighth session (see A/43/16 and Corr.1, paras. 100-141) and the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1988 (see A/43/3, chap. VI, sect. D), taking into account the views expressed in the Main Committees of the General Assembly (see A/C.5/43/36), and taking note of the observations made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/43/626, paras. 2-7);

4. *Decides* that the next medium-term plan of the United Nations shall cover the period 1992-1997;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure effective co-ordination with the specialized agencies, including those having a different planning cycle, and to review, through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the question of harmonization of planning and budgeting cycles in the United Nations system;

6. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (A/43/16 (Part II), paras. 67-73) on the calendar of consultations proposed by the Secretary-General for the preparation of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 (A/43/329/Add.1) in the light of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/43/626, paras. 8-17) to the extent that they are feasible;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in revising his draft introduction (A/43/329, annex) and preparing the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, including its structure, to take into account the views expressed by Member States on the preparation of the next medium-term plan and to act in full accordance with the pertinent Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation concerning the content, formulation and presentation of the medium-term plan;

8. *Invites* all intergovernmental bodies, when considering in 1989 the pertinent portions of the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, to give due attention to the most appropriate structure for the major programme or major programmes, programmes and sub-programmes submitted for their consideration, as compared with the current structure and in the light of an analysis of the objectives, trends and general orientations derived from the mandates of the intergovernmental bodies, to be provided by the Secretary-General;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide intergovernmental bodies with relevant evaluation studies as approved by the General Assembly, where available, to facilitate their consideration of pertinent portions of the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, a consolidated summary of the comments and recommendations made by Member States and the intergovernmental bodies referred to above, in particular concerning the structure of the plan, together with his proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997;

11. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions regarding the need for a new and more practical type of presentation of the medium-term plan and of its revisions, preferably in loose-leaf format, in order to improve the utility of the plan document and to facilitate its review and use by the intergovernmental bodies concerned and by the Secretariat;

III

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit

1. *Stresses again* the need for improving the monitoring and evaluation functions in the United Nations in accordance with the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation, so as to provide adequate feedback for the formulation of the medium-term plan and of programme budgets and for the effective implementation of programmes, as well as to provide

Member States with a basis for more informed decision-making;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the methodological and practical aspects concerning implementation of recommendation 1 of the Joint Inspection Unit as contained in its report entitled "Reporting on the performance and results of United Nations programmes: monitoring, evaluation and management review components" (see A/43/124, sect. I), with some specific examples using the sample form contained in annex II to the report;

3. *Endorses* recommendation 2 of the Joint Inspection Unit (*ibid.*) in the light of the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/43/124/Add.1, annex, para. 12);

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit concrete proposals on the means of implementing recommendation 3 of the Joint Inspection Unit (see A/43/124, sect. I) in the current circumstances;

5. *Takes note* of recommendation 4 of the Joint Inspection Unit (*ibid.*) and endorses the views of the Secretary-General thereon (A/43/124/Add.1, annex, para. 14);

6. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination contained in paragraphs 86 to 87 of its report (A/43/16 and Corr.1) and requests the Secretary-General to present a timetable for the implementation of the recommendations on self-evaluation contained in his report on the application of evaluation findings in programme design, delivery and policy directives (A/43/179) as well as for completing initial evaluation training and providing central evaluation services;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, a consolidated progress report on the various requests contained in section III of the present resolution;

8. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General that the programme performance and in-depth evaluation reports, together with the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination thereon, as endorsed by the General Assembly, be submitted to the relevant intergovernmental and expert bodies to ensure follow-up action;

IV

Joint meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

Takes note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/64;

V

Other conclusions and recommendations

Endorses those other conclusions and recommendations formulated by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-eighth session (see A/43/16 and Corr.1 and A/43/16 (Part II)) which have not otherwise been approved by the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/43/979, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 43/219.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/3 and Add.1	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1988	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 3*
A/43/6 and Corr.1	Proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989	*Ibid., Supplement No. 6*
A/43/16 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and A/43/16 (Part II) and Add.1	Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-eighth session	*Ibid., Supplement No. 16* and addenda
A/43/124	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Reporting on the performance and results of United Nations programmes: monitoring, evaluation and management review components": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/43/124/Add.1	________ : note by the Secretary-General submitting his comments	
A/43/179	Application of evaluation findings in programme design, delivery and policy directives: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/326 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and 2	Programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1986-1987: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/329	Preparation of the next medium-term plan: note by the Secretary-General	
A/43/329/Add.1	Calendar of consultations on the medium-term plan for the period starting in 1992: note by the Secretary-General	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/626	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989; the calendar of consultations on the medium-term plan for the period starting in 1992; and the preparation of the next medium-term plan	
A/43/651 and Add.1	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the revised estimates, including plans of the Secretary-General for the implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations; programme budget implications arising from the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of the first part of its twenty-eighth session; and reform and renewal in the United Nations: second progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213	
A/C.1/43/4	Letter dated 12 October 1988 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the First Committee	
A/SPC/43/L.4	Letter dated 12 October 1988 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee	
A/SPC/43/L.10	Letter dated 4 November 1988 from the Chairman of the Special Political Committee to the President of the General Assembly	
A/C.2/43/L.9	Letter dated 12 October 1988 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Second Committee	
A/C.3/43/L.4	Letter dated 12 October 1988 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Third Committee	
A/C.4/43/L.5	Letter dated 12 October 1988 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Fourth Committee	
A/C.4/43/L.8	Letter dated 27 October 1988 from the Chairman of the Fourth Committee to the President of the General Assembly	
A/C.5/43/36	Revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (extended to 1991) and draft introduction to the medium-term plan for the period beginning in 1992: note by the Chairman of the Fifth Committee	
A/C.5/43/L.18	Draft resolution	See A/43/979, paras. 5 and 8

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Agenda item 117

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 117: Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency:*

(*a*) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on administrative and budgetary co-ordination;

(*b*) Harmonization of the statutes, rules and practices of the administrative tribunals of the International Labour Organisation and of the United Nations

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DOCUMENT A/43/955

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*12 December 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 117, the item entitled:

> "Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency:
>
> "(*a*) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on administrative and budgetary co-ordination;
>
> "(*b*) Harmonization of the statutes, rules and practices of the administrative tribunals of the International Labour Organisation and of the United Nations",

and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. For its consideration of the item, the Fifth Committee had before it the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/43/760) and the reports of the Secretary-General on the feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal and on the harmonization of the statutes, rules and practices of the administrative tribunals of the International Labour Organisation and of the United Nations, respectively (A/42/328 and A/43/704).

3. The Committee considered the item at its 28th, 30th, 35th, 43rd and 45th meetings, between 10 November and 12 December 1988. Comments and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/43/SR.28, 30, 35, 43 and 45).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

4. At the 43rd meeting, on 8 December, the Chairman of the Committee introduced a draft decision (A/C.5/43/L.8).

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.5/43/L.8, without a vote (see para. 8 below, draft decision I).

6. At the 45th meeting, on 12 December, following informal consultations, the Chairman of the Committee introduced a draft decision (A/C.5/43/L.11) and orally revised it by substituting the word "decision" for the word "consideration" in subparagraph (*b*).

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.5/43/L.11, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 8 below, draft decision II).

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Fifth Committee*, 28th, 30th, 35th, 43rd and 45th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 84th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 118.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

8. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I and II below:

Draft decision I

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

The General Assembly

(*a*) Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (A/43/760);

(*b*) Requests the Secretary-General to refer the report of the Advisory Committee to the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system, through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;

(*c*) Decides to transmit the report of the Advisory Committee to the Board of Auditors, the Panel of External Auditors, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the International Civil Service Commission and the Joint Inspection Unit for information.

Draft decision II

HARMONIZATION OF THE STATUTES, RULES AND PRACTICES OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION AND OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly

(*a*) Invites Member States to submit written comments by 31 May 1989, including drafting suggestions, on the proposals of the Secretary-General contained in his report on the harmonization of the statutes, rules and practices of the administrative tribunals of the International Labour Organisation and of the United Nations (A/43/704);

(*b*) Requests the Secretary-General to report the comments of Member States to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session for its final decision.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted draft decisions I and II submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/43/955, para. 8). For the final texts, see decisions 43/451 and 43/452.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/328	Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/704	Harmonization of the statutes, rules and practices of the administrative tribunals of the International Labour Organisation and of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	
A/43/760	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/C.5/43/L.8	Draft decision	See A/43/955, paras. 4 and 8, draft decision I
A/C.5/43/L.11	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 6 and 8, draft decision II

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ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 118: Joint Inspection Unit*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Fifth Committee*, 4th to 7th and 12th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 84th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 119.

DOCUMENT A/43/738

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*24 October 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 118, the item entitled "Joint Inspection Unit" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report, on the understanding that the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit dealing with subject-matters assigned to the other Main Committees would be referred also to those Committees.

2. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/43/34), a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the work programme of the Unit for 1988 and the nucleus of the work programme for 1989-1990 (A/43/161), the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Unit (A/43/556) and the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of the first part of its twenty-eighth session (A/43/16 and Corr.1).

3. The Committee also had before it the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on autonomous research institutes of the United Nations (A/42/540, annex) and the related comments of the Secretary-General (A/43/397).

4. The Committee considered the item at its 4th to 7th and 12th meetings, between 4 and 20 October 1988. Comments and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/43/SR.4-7 and 12).

5. At the 12th meeting, on 20 October, Mr. T. T. van den Hout, a vice-chairman of the Fifth Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/43/L.3) following informal consultations.

6. At the same meeting, the Fifth Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/43/L.3 without a vote (see para. 8 below).

7. At that meeting, the Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to recommend to the General Assembly to take note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on autonomous research institutes of the United Nations (A/42/540, annex) and the related comments of the Secretary-General (A/43/397) (see para. 9 below).

Recommendations of the Fifth Committee

8. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

JOINT INSPECTION UNIT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/259 of 18 December 1985, 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and, in particular, 42/218 of 21 December 1987,

Having considered the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on its activities during the period 1 July 1987 to 30 June 1988 (A/43/34) together with the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Unit (A/43/556),

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit;

2. *Welcomes* the measures introduced thus far in improving the quality, effectiveness and presentation of the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit pursuant to General Assembly resolution 42/218;

3. *Encourages* the Joint Inspection Unit to continue its efforts towards this end, particularly with regard to a section in its annual report on its findings concerning the implementation of its recommendations;

4. *Also encourages* the Joint Inspection Unit when drawing up future reports to limit where possible the narrative part and to expand the evaluative part therein, while offering recommendations for improvement that are both practical and feasible;

5. *Takes note* of the work programme of the Joint Inspection Unit for 1988 and the nucleus of its proposed work programme for 1989-1990 (A/43/161, annex);

6. *Requests* the Joint Inspection Unit to consider a more selective approach in drawing up its work programme with a view to limiting the quantity and improving the quality of its reports;

7. *Invites* the Joint Inspection Unit, taking into account its other responsibilities, to include in its proposed work programme the provision of advice to participating organizations on their methods of internal evaluation and the undertaking of more *ad hoc* evaluations of programmes and activities, with due regard to programmatic aspects identified by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and taking fully into account the mandates of the organizations concerned;

8. *Also invites* the Joint Inspection Unit, in this respect, to give greater attention to management, budgetary and administrative issues, including those identified by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its reports on the administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and by the Board of Auditors in its audit opinions and reports, as well as those areas of the United Nations system undergoing reform;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the Joint Inspection Unit, in bringing to the attention of the appropriate bodies of the United Nations system all reports of the Unit on matters within their respective spheres of competence, to arrange for the earliest possible introduction of reports of the Unit;

10. *Requests* the Joint Inspection Unit to recommend new procedures designed to encourage more detailed consideration of its reports by the appropriate bodies of the United Nations system;

11. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the improved content and format of his report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/43/556);

12. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and in consultation with the Joint Inspection Unit, to ensure the maintenance of an efficient and effective research capability within the secretariat of the Unit;

13. *Underlines* the importance of applying the highest standards in selecting candidates for appointment as inspectors, as stipulated in chapter 2 of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit,[1] and of giving special emphasis to experience in national or international administrative and financial matters, including management questions, and, where possible, knowledge of the United Nations or other international organizations;

14. *Also underlines*, in this respect, the importance of the consultation process for reviewing the qualifications of the proposed candidates in accordance with article 3, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of the executive heads of the participating organizations of the Joint Inspection Unit;

16. *Requests* the Joint Inspection Unit to take into account the guidelines outlined above in finalizing its work programme for 1989-1990 and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

* * *

9. The Fifth Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

AUTONOMOUS RESEARCH INSTITUTES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly takes note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on autonomous research institutes of the United Nations (A/42/540, annex) and the related comments of the Secretary-General (A/43/397).

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[1] Resolution 31/192, annex.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/43/738, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 43/221.[2]

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted the draft decision submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (*ibid.*, para. 9). For the final text, see decision 43/453.[2]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/540	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on autonomous research institutes of the United Nations: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/43/16 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and A/43/16 (Part II) and Add.1	Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-eighth session	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 16* and addenda
A/43/34	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit	*Ibid., Supplement No. 34*

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/43/124	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Reporting on the performance and results of United Nations programmes: monitoring, evaluation, and management review components": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/43/124/Add.1	________ : note by the Secretary-General submitting his comments	
A/43/161	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the work programme of the Joint Inspection Unit for 1988 and the nucleus of its work programme for 1989-1990	
A/43/228	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Technical co-operation between organizations of the United Nations system and the least developed countries": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/43/228/Add.1	________ : note by the Secretary-General submitting the comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	
A/43/397	Comments of the Secretary-General on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the autonomous research institutes of the United Nations	
A/43/556	Implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/586	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Representation of organizations of the United Nations system at conferences and meetings": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/43/627	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Project RLA/86/002—Support for the foreign services of Latin America: mid-term evaluation": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/C.5/43/L.3	Draft resolution	See A/43/738, paras. 5 and 8

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Agenda item 119

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 119: Pattern of Conferences*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Fifth Committee*, 3rd to 6th, 45th and 46th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 84th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 120.

DOCUMENT A/43/963

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*14 December 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 119, the item entitled "Pattern of conferences", and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 3rd to 6th, 45th and 46th meetings, between 30 September and 13 December 1988. Comments and observations made in the course of the discussion of the item and replies to queries raised are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/43/SR.3-6, 45 and 46).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Committee on Conferences (A/43/32 and Corr.1 and 2) and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/207 C (A/43/628).

Consideration of proposals

4. At the 45th meeting, on 12 December, following informal consultations, Mr. Seyed Arastou, a vice-chairman of the Fifth Committee, introduced a document (A/C.5/43/L.9) containing amendments to the draft resolutions submitted by the Committee on Conferences in paragraph 1 of its report.

5. No changes were proposed in document A/C.5/43/L.9 to draft resolutions A and C as contained in the report of the Committee on Conferences.

6. Two additional texts were submitted in that document for adoption by the Fifth Committee as draft resolutions D and E. They read as follows:

[*Same texts as draft resolutions D and E contained in paragraph 16 below.*]

7. It was also proposed in document A/C.5/43/L.9 that the Fifth Committee adopt by consensus paragraphs 1, 3 and 4 of draft resolution B as submitted by the Committee on Conferences in its report.

8. Also at the 45th meeting, the representative of Argentina submitted a document (A/C.5/43/L.10) containing amendments to paragraph 2 of draft resolution B submitted by the Committee on Conferences in its report. The amendments read as follows:

> "Delete paragraph 2 of draft resolution B contained in paragraph 1 of the report of the Committee on Conferences.
>
> "Replace with the following wording:
>
> "2. *Decides* that the Committee on Conferences shall be composed of twenty-one members to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly, after consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, for a period of three years, on the basis of the following geographical distribution:
>
> "(*a*) Six members from African States;
>
> "(*b*) Five members from Asian States;
>
> "(*c*) Four members from Latin American and Caribbean States;
>
> "(*d*) Two members from Eastern European States;
>
> "(*e*) Four members from Western European and other States;".

9. At the 46th meeting, on 13 December, the Fifth Committee adopted without a vote draft resolutions A, C, D and E as contained in document A/C.5/43/L.9 (see para. 16 below).

10. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on the amendments proposed by Argentina in document A/C.5/43/L.10. The amendments were adopted by 89 votes to 13, with 7 abstentions. Explanations of vote before the vote were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Chile and Algeria, and after the vote by the rep-

resentatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Denmark, Australia, Spain, Austria, New Zealand, the United Republic of Tanzania, Brazil, Mexico, Canada, Cameroon, Greece, Ghana, Kenya and the Federal Republic of Germany.

11. At the same meeting, the representative of Uganda proposed that the Fifth Committee should inform the General Assembly as follows:

[*Same text as paragraph 17 below.*]

12. The representative of the United Kingdom proposed to add at the end of the text proposed by Uganda the words "subject always to paragraph 10 of resolution 40/243."

13. The proposal of the United Kingdom was rejected by a recorded vote of 68 to 28, with 3 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Brunei Darussalam, Madagascar, Sierra Leone.

14. The proposal of Uganda was then adopted by a recorded vote of 78 to 14, with 15 abstentions (see para. 17 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Bahamas, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden.

15. Draft resolution B as a whole, as amended on the proposal of Argentina contained in document A/C.5/43/L.10, was then adopted by a recorded vote of 91 to 3, with 13 abstentions (see para. 16 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Turkey.

Statements in explanation of vote or position were made by the representatives of Argentina, Algeria, Bulgaria, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Tunisia.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

16. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to E below:

PATTERN OF CONFERENCES

A

Report of the Committee on Conferences

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Conferences (A/43/32 and Corr.1 and 2),

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee on Conferences;

2. *Approves* the draft revised calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for 1989 as submitted by the Committee on Conferences (*ibid.*, annex II);

3. *Authorizes* the Committee on Conferences to make adjustments in the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1989 that may become necessary as a result of action and decisions taken by the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

4. *Notes with appreciation* that there has been a considerable improvement in the utilization of conference resources by a number of United Nations organs;

5. *Urges* those United Nations organs which have failed to make adequate use of the conference-servicing resources provided to them to consider reducing the number of meetings they request in their future programmes of work;

6. *Requests* the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences and the Secretary-General to maintain their contacts with United Nations organs that have failed to make adequate use of the conference-servicing resources provided to them in order to assist those organs in making better use of their services;

7. *Requests* the Committee on Conferences to remain seized of the matter on the basis of further reports from the Secretary-General.

B

Status of the Committee on Conferences

The General Assembly

1. *Decides* to retain the Committee on Conferences as a permanent subsidiary organ;

2. *Decides* that the Committee on Conferences shall be composed of twenty-one members to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly, after consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, for a period of three years, on the basis of the following geographical distribution:

(*a*) Six members from African States;

(*b*) Five members from Asian States;

(*c*) Four members from Latin American and Caribbean States;

(*d*) Two members from Eastern European States;

(*e*) Four members from Western Europe and other States;

3. *Decides* that one third of the Committee's membership shall retire annually and that retiring members may be reappointed;

4. *Decides* that the Committee on Conferences shall have the following terms of reference:

(*a*) To advise the General Assembly on all matters pertaining to the organization of conferences in the United Nations;

(*b*) To plan and co-ordinate conferences and meetings in close consultation with the Secretariat and all relevant bodies in the preparation of the draft calendar, in particular by staggering conferences and meetings throughout the year, and to avoid to the maximum extent possible the overlapping of meetings related to the same sector of activity in the same conference location;

(*c*) In this connection, to examine proposals of the Secretary-General on the draft calendar prepared on the basis of his budgetary proposals and to recommend to the General Assembly a draft calendar of conferences and meetings designed to meet the needs of the United Nations and to ensure the optimum utilization of conference-servicing resources. With respect to the proposed departures from the approved calendar of conferences and meetings that have administrative and financial implications, to act on behalf of the Assembly, in conformity with the budgetary process in force and with full respect for the mandates of other bodies;

(*d*) To determine the ways and means that might ensure the optimum utilization of conference facilities and services, including documentation, and to present appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly;

(*e*) To advise the General Assembly on the current and future requirements of the Organization for conference services, facilities and documentation;

(*f*) To make recommendations, as appropriate, to the General Assembly on means to ensure an improved co-ordination of conferences within the United Nations system, including conference services and facilities, and to conduct the appropriate consultations in that regard;

(*g*) To monitor the implementation of all General Assembly resolutions on the organization and servicing of, and documentation for, conferences and meetings;

(*h*) To monitor the policy of the Organization on publications, with the assistance of the Publications Board of the Secretariat and taking into account the positions adopted by the Committee on Information and other relevant bodies;

(*i*) To report annually thereon to the General Assembly.

C

Control and limitation of documentation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2292 (XXII) of 8 December 1967, 2538 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 3415 (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 34/50 of 23 November 1979, 35/10 B of 3 November 1980, 36/177 of 10 December 1981, 37/14 C of 16 November 1982, 40/243, section III, of 18 December 1985, 41/177 D of 5 December 1986 and 42/207 of 11 December 1987,

1. *Renews its appeal* to Member States to exercise restraint in their requests for the circulation of communications as United Nations documents;

2. *Appeals* to Member States making such requests to endeavour to keep the length of the communications to a minimum;

3. *Requests* the Committee on Conferences to keep this matter under review and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish a standard format for final reports of special conferences of the United Nations and to provide guidelines for the preparation and editing of those reports;

5. *Again requests* that subsidiary organs should strive to keep their reports to the General Assembly within the desirable limit of thirty-two pages;

6. *Invites* the Committee on Conferences to remain seized of this matter on the basis of further reports from the Secretary-General.

D

Programme of work of the Committee on Conferences

The General Assembly

Requests the Secretary-General to submit information to the Committee on Conferences at its organizational session in 1989 to assist the Committee in establishing its work programme on a biennial basis in line with the programme budget and the medium-term plan of the United Nations, taking into account the views expressed by delegations during the forty-third session of the General Assembly.

E

Implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/207 C

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 42/207 C of 11 December 1987,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 42/207 C (A/43/628),

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his valuable efforts to implement resolution 42/207 C;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

* * *

17. The Fifth Committee also decided to inform the General Assembly that action on draft resolution B, submitted by the Committee on Conferences in paragraph 1 of its report (A/43/32 and Corr.1 and 2), was being taken on the understanding that nothing in paragraph 4 (*c*) of that draft resolution should be construed as giving the Committee on Conferences any role in the budgetary process or authority to override decisions on programmes and on meetings and conferences duly decided upon by legislative organs of the United Nations.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1988, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions A to E submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/43/963, para. 16). Draft resolutions A, C, D and E were adopted without a vote and draft resolution B was adopted by 129 votes to 4, with 14 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 43/222 A to E.[1]

At the same meeting, the Assembly took note of the information contained in paragraph 17 of the Committee's report (A/43/963).

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* Recorded vote.

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/32 and Corr.1 and 2	Report of the Committee on Conferences	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 32* and corrigendum
A/43/586	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Representation of organizations of the United Nations system at conferences and meetings": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/43/599	Letter dated 9 September 1988 from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences to the President of the General Assembly	
A/43/600 and Add.1	Letters dated 9 September and 11 November 1988 from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences to the President of the General Assembly	
A/43/628	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/207 C	
A/43/991	Note by the Secretary-General concerning the appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences	
A/C.5/43/L.9	Amendments to the draft resolutions contained in paragraph 1 of document A/43/32 and Corr.1 and 2	See A/43/963, paras. 4, 6 and 16
A/C.5/43/L.10	Amendments to draft resolution B contained in paragraph 1 of document A/43/32 and Corr.1 and 2	*Ibid.*, para. 8
	Programme budget implications of draft resolution B submitted by the Fifth Committee in document A/43/963	
A/C.5/43/11	Programme budget implications of draft resolution B submitted by the Committee on Conferences in paragraph 1 of its report (A/43/32 and Corr.1 and 2): note by the Secretary-General	
A/43/959	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 114

United Nations **Agenda item 120**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 120: Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Fifth Committee*, 9th to 12th, 14th to 18th, 21st and 51st meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 1st, 84th, 86th, 87th, 91st, 95th and 96th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 121.

DOCUMENT A/43/981

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*20 December 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 120, the item entitled "Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. For its consideration of the item, the Fifth Committee had before it the report of the Committee on Contributions (A/43/11 and Corr.1).

3. The Fifth Committee considered this item at its 9th to 12th, 14th to 18th, 21st and 51st meetings between 14 October and 19 December 1988. Comments and observations made in the course of the discussion of the item are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/43/SR.9-12, 14-18, 21 and 51).

4. At the 51st meeting, on 19 December, the representative of Canada introduced a document (A/C.5/43/L.17) containing three draft resolutions which were elaborated following informal consultations.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolutions contained in document A/C.5/43/L.17 without a vote (see para. 6 below).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to C below:

SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE EXPENSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

A

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the obligation of Member States, under Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations, to bear the expenses of the Organization as apportioned by the General Assembly,

Bearing in mind rule 160 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly,

1. *Resolves* that the scale of assessments for the contributions of Member States to the regular budget of the United Nations for 1989 and 1990, and also 1991 unless a new scale is approved earlier by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Committee on Contributions in response to resolution B below, shall be as follows:

Member State	*Per cent*
Afghanistan	0.01
Albania	0.01
Algeria	0.15
Angola	0.01
Antigua and Barbuda	0.01
Argentina	0.66
Australia	1.57
Austria	0.74
Bahamas	0.02
Bahrain	0.02
Bangladesh	0.01
Barbados	0.01
Belgium	1.17
Belize	0.01
Benin	0.01
Bhutan	0.01
Bolivia	0.01
Botswana	0.01
Brazil	1.45
Brunei Darussalam	0.04
Bulgaria	0.15
Burkina Faso	0.01
Burma	0.01
Burundi	0.01
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	0.33
Cameroon	0.01
Canada	3.09
Cape Verde	0.01
Central African Republic	0.01
Chad	0.01

Member State	*Per cent*
Chile	0.08
China	0.79
Colombia	0.14
Comoros	0.01
Congo	0.01
Costa Rica	0.02
Côte d'Ivoire	0.02
Cuba	0.09
Cyprus	0.02
Czechoslovakia	0.66
Democratic Kampuchea	0.01
Democratic Yemen	0.01
Denmark	0.69
Djibouti	0.01
Dominica	0.01
Dominican Republic	0.03
Ecuador	0.03
Egypt	0.07
El Salvador	0.01
Equatorial Guinea	0.01
Ethiopia	0.01
Fiji	0.01
Finland	0.51
France	6.25
Gabon	0.03
Gambia	0.01
German Democratic Republic	1.28
Germany, Federal Republic of	8.08
Ghana	0.01
Greece	0.40
Grenada	0.01
Guatemala	0.02
Guinea	0.01
Guinea-Bissau	0.01
Guyana	0.01
Haiti	0.01
Honduras	0.01
Hungary	0.21
Iceland	0.03
India	0.37
Indonesia	0.15
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.69
Iraq	0.12
Ireland	0.18
Israel	0.21
Italy	3.99
Jamaica	0.01
Japan	11.38
Jordan	0.01
Kenya	0.01
Kuwait	0.29
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.01
Lebanon	0.01
Lesotho	0.01
Liberia	0.01
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.28
Luxembourg	0.06
Madagascar	0.01
Malawi	0.01
Malaysia	0.11
Maldives	0.01
Mali	0.01
Malta	0.01
Mauritania	0.01
Mauritius	0.01
Mexico	0.94
Mongolia	0.01
Morocco	0.04
Mozambique	0.01
Nepal	0.01
Netherlands	1.65
New Zealand	0.24
Nicaragua	0.01
Niger	0.01
Nigeria	0.20
Norway	0.55
Oman	0.02
Pakistan	0.06
Panama	0.02
Papua New Guinea	0.01
Paraguay	0.03
Peru	0.06
Philippines	0.09
Poland	0.56
Portugal	0.18
Qatar	0.05
Romania	0.19
Rwanda	0.01
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.01
Saint Lucia	0.01
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.01
Samoa	0.01
Sao Tome and Principe	0.01
Saudi Arabia	1.02
Senegal	0.01
Seychelles	0.01
Sierra Leone	0.01
Singapore	0.11
Solomon Islands	0.01
Somalia	0.01
South Africa	0.45
Spain	1.95
Sri Lanka	0.01
Sudan	0.01
Suriname	0.01
Swaziland	0.01
Sweden	1.21
Syrian Arab Republic	0.04
Thailand	0.10
Togo	0.01
Trinidad and Tobago	0.05
Tunisia	0.03
Turkey	0.32
Uganda	0.01
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1.25
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	9.99
United Arab Emirates	0.19
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4.86
United Republic of Tanzania	0.01
United States of America	25.00
Uruguay	0.04
Vanuatu	0.01
Venezuela	0.57
Viet Nam	0.01
Yemen	0.01
Yugoslavia	0.46
Zaire	0.01
Zambia	0.01
Zimbabwe	0.02
	100.00

2. *Requests* the Committee on Contributions, in accordance with its mandate and the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, to consider representations made by Member States during the forty-third session on their respective assessments and to advise the Assembly of its recommendations for possible adjustments to allow the Assembly to take a decision at its forty-fourth session;

3. *Resolves further* that:

(*a*) In accordance with rule 160 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the scale of assessments given in paragraph 1 above shall be reviewed by the Committee on Contributions in 1991, or earlier as specified in paragraph 1 above, when a report shall be submitted to the Assembly for consideration at its forty-sixth session;

(*b*) Notwithstanding the terms of regulation 5.5 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the Secretary-General shall be empowered to accept, at his discretion and after consultation with the Chairman of the Committee on Contributions, a portion of the contributions of Member

States for the calendar years 1989, 1990 and 1991 in currencies other than United States dollars;

(*c*) In accordance with rule 160 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, States which are not members of the United Nations but which participate in certain of its activities shall be called upon to contribute towards the 1989, 1990 and 1991 expenses of such activities on the basis of the following rates, unless modified as specified in paragraph 1 above:

Non-member State	*Per cent*
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.05
Holy See	0.01
Liechtenstein	0.01
Monaco	0.01
Nauru	0.01
Republic of Korea	0.22
San Marino	0.01
Switzerland	1.08
Tonga	0.01
Tuvalu	0.01

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the scale of assessments, in particular resolutions 39/247 B of 12 April 1985 and 42/208 of 11 December 1987,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Contributions (A/43/11 and Corr.1) and noting with appreciation the efforts of the Committee,

Bearing in mind the evolution of the world economic situation and its impact on the capacity to pay of Member States,

Taking into account the views expressed in the Fifth Committee during the forty-third session (see A/C.5/43/SR.9-12, 14-18, 21 and 51, and corrigendum), in particular on the need for a substantial improvement of the existing methodology and criteria for the determination of the scale of assessments, and the need for information on the steps taken in the preparation of the scale of assessments,

Also taking into account the views expressed in the Fifth Committee during the forty-third session on the ceiling and floor levels (*ibid.*),

1. *Reconfirms* that the capacity to pay of Member States is the fundamental criterion for determining the scale of assessments;

2. *Requests* the Committee on Contributions, in order to ensure fairness and equity in the scale and to make the methodology transparent, easily understandable, stable over time and as simple as possible, to undertake a comprehensive review of all aspects of the existing methodology, and to this end:

(*a*) To continue to monitor the improvements in the area of the availability and comparability of national income data, and to continue its work on the price-adjusted rates of exchange methodology;

(*b*) To seek more comprehensive and systematic information on external debt with a view to ensuring that this factor is adequately taken into account in the calculations for determining the capacity to pay;

(*c*) To undertake a comprehensive review of the upper limit of the low per capita income allowance formula and the application of the formula;

(*d*) To review, in the light of the proposals made in the Fifth Committee:

- (i) The statistical base period and its application;
- (ii) The scheme to avoid excessive variations of individual rates between successive scales;
- (iii) The possibility of excluding allocation of any additional points as a result of the application of the scheme of limits to those Member States with a very low per capita income;

and to include in its report the implications of the various options considered;

(*e*) To limit the use of *ad hoc* adjustments in the preparation of the scale to the minimum possible, keeping in mind that in case such *ad hoc* adjustments are necessary, they should be made on the basis of objective, rational and transparent considerations, applied uniformly, and to include in its reports on the preparation of future scales of assessments explicit information on the basis of which such *ad hoc* adjustments were made;

3. *Requests* the Committee on Contributions to examine, as a means of improving the current methodology, the possible use of other factors, including the situation of those countries:

(*a*) Whose economies depend on one or a few products or income sources;

(*b*) Which suffered a real loss of income as a result of deteriorating terms of trade;

(*c*) Which experience serious balance-of-payments (trade) problems or a negative net flow of resources;

(*d*) Which have limited capacity to acquire convertible currencies;

4. *Also requests* the Committee on Contributions to continue its study on the concept of national income, as indicated in paragraph 47 of its report (A/43/11 and Corr.1);

5. *Further requests* the Committee on Contributions, in conducting the studies and reviews indicated in paragraphs 2 and 3 above, to examine also the interrelationship of each of the elements as part of the overall methodology, bearing in mind the need to avoid duplication and negative impact of each individual element on the others in order to reflect capacity to pay;

6. *Requests* the Committee on Contributions to submit a report on the above-mentioned reviews and their implications for future scales of assessments, with illustrative examples, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Committee on Contributions with the facilities it requires to carry out its work, including supplementary assistance if necessary.

C

The General Assembly

Takes note of the proposal contained in paragraph 64 of the report of the Committee on Contributions (*ibid.*) concerning the procedures for the collection of contributions from non-member States.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A to C submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/43/981, para. 6). For the final text, see resolutions 43/223 A to C.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/11 and Corr.1	Report of the Committee on Contributions	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 11* and corrigendum
A/43/618	Letter dated 20 September 1988 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly	
A/43/995 and Add.1-4	Letters dated 14 and 15 February, 18 April, 11 July and 18 September 1989 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly	
A/C.5/43/L.17	Draft resolutions	See A/43/981, paras. 4 and 6

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 121

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 121: Personnel questions:*

(*a*) Composition of the Secretariat;

(*b*) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;

(*c*) Other personnel questions

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DOCUMENT A/43/954

Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: Spanish]
[19 December 1988]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 121, the item entitled:

> "Personnel questions:
>
> "(*a*) Composition of the Secretariat;
>
> "(*b*) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;
>
> "(*c*) Other personnel questions"

and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 14th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 22nd to 26th, 28th, 30th, 35th, 48th and 50th meetings, held between 24 October and 18 December 1988. The views expressed during the discussions are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/43/SR.14, 16, 18, 20, 22-26, 28, 30, 35, 48 and 50).

3. For its consideration of sub-item (*a*), the Committee had before it the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat (A/43/659);

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General, transmitting a list showing, by office, department and organizational element, the names, functional titles, nationalities and grades of all staff members of the United Nations Secretariat holding appointments of one year or more on 30 June 1988 (A/C.5/43/L.2).

4. For its consideration of sub-item (*b*), the Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General on the respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations (A/C.5/43/18).

5. For its consideration of sub-item (*c*), the Committee had before it the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on amendments to the Staff Rules (A/C.5/43/6);

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (A/C.5/43/14);

(*c*) Report of the Secretary-General on the administration of justice in the Secretariat (A/C.5/43/25).

6. Under agenda item 121, the Committee also considered a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the views of the staff representatives of the United Nations Secretariat (A/C.5/43/27 and Corr.1).

7. At its 14th meeting, on 24 October, the Committee decided, without objection, to invite a designated representative of the staff of the United Nations Secretariat to make an oral statement before the Committee, pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/213 of 17 December 1980.

Consideration of proposals

A. *Draft resolutions A to D and draft decision (A/C.5/43/L.12)*

8. At the 48th meeting, on 15 December, the representative of Sweden, following informal consultations, introduced four draft resolutions, A to D, and one draft decision on personnel questions (A/C.5/43/L.12).

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Fifth Committee*, 14th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 22nd to 26th, 28th, 30th, 35th, 48th and 50th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 84th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 122.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolutions A to D without a vote (see para. 14 below, draft resolution I).

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision without a vote (see para. 15 below).

B. *Draft resolution A/C.5/43/L.13*

11. At the 50th meeting, on 18 December, the Chairman, following informal consultations, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations" (A/C.5/43/L.13).

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 14 below, draft resolution II).

13. Also at that meeting, the Legal Counsel made a statement related to questions raised earlier by delegations. The representatives of China, Kenya and Algeria also made statements connected with the Legal Counsel's reply.

Recommendations of the Fifth Committee

14. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolution I A to D and II below:

Draft resolution I

PERSONNEL QUESTIONS

A

Composition of the Secretariat

The General Assembly,

Recalling Articles 100 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming its resolutions 33/143 of 20 December 1978, 35/210 of 17 December 1980, 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and 42/220 A of 21 December 1987,

Emphasizing the independent international status of the staff of the Secretariat of the United Nations,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat (A/43/659),

Noting that nationals of some Member States who served primarily on fixed-term contracts now accept long-term and permanent contracts for service with the Secretariat,

Concerned about a further deterioration in equitable geographical distribution of posts in the Secretariat, particularly at the higher echelons,

Bearing in mind the views on personnel questions expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee during the forty-third session (see A/C.5/43/SR.16, 18, 20, 22-26, 28, 30, 35, 48 and 50, and corrigendum),

1. *Reiterates* its full support for the Secretary-General as chief administrative officer of the Organization and his prerogatives and responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen the role and emphasize the authority of the Office of Human Resources Management of the Secretariat in accordance with recommendation 41 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations;[1]

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in order to preserve the principles of equitable, geographical distribution and of rotation in the upper echelons of the Secretariat, to ensure that equal opportunity is given to candidates of all Member States when making appointments to all posts in the upper echelons, and not to extend, as a rule, the services of under-secretaries-general or assistant secretaries-general for a period exceeding ten years;

4. *Urges* the Secretary-General, whenever making appointments to posts subject to geographical distribution, to make every effort to recruit nationals of unrepresented and underrepresented Member States and candidates successful in the national competitive examinations, taking into consideration also paragraph 4 of resolution 41/206 A of 11 December 1986, in order to ensure that all such countries come closer to the mid-point of their desirable ranges;

5. *Reaffirms* the principle of equal opportunity, in accordance with the Charter, and the principle that no post should be considered the exclusive preserve of any Member State or group of States, and requests the Secretary-General to apply these principles faithfully, with due regard to the principle of equitable geographical distribution, which applies to all Member States;

6. *Urges* the Secretary-General to take additional measures to ensure that the nationals of developing countries are duly represented at the senior levels in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

7. *Also urges* the Secretary-General, in addition to the action taken under paragraph 6 above, to ensure that the nationals of other countries are also duly represented at the senior levels, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to monitor closely the effects of the reduction of posts on geographical distribution, particularly at the higher levels, and to take appropriate measures to redress any imbalances;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to give special attention to the filling of posts in organizational units with high vacancy rates, particularly the regional commissions;

10. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts aimed at the improvement of the composition of the Secretariat by ensuring a wide geographical distribution of staff at the Professional and higher levels in all main departments and offices;

11. *Urges* the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts towards the development of a comprehensive career development plan, based, *inter alia*, on competitive selection, for all staff, including General Service staff, in accordance with section III of the annex to General Assembly resolution 35/210, Assembly resolution 37/126 of 17 December 1982 and section I, paragraph 4, of resolution 42/220 A and the relevant Staff Regulations and Rules;

12. *Also urges* the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts towards increasing the mobility of staff and strengthening the training and retraining capabilities of the Secretariat;

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/41/49).

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to complete the full realignment of internal and external examinations and to study their effect on geographical distribution and to submit proposals to the General Assembly as appropriate;

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on the progress achieved on personnel matters to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

B

Administration of justice in the Secretariat

The General Assembly,

Noting the importance of a just and efficient internal justice system in the Secretariat,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the administration of justice in the Secretariat (A/C.5/43/25) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/43/7/Add.4, sect. I),

Welcoming the improvement in the internal justice system and the considerable progress achieved during the current year, including the disposal of the backlog of cases of the Headquarters Joint Appeals Board and the streamlining of the appeals procedures,

1. *Endorses* the report of the Secretary-General and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish by the end of 1989 a fully revised internal justice system as proposed in his report pursuant to recommendation 60 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations[1] and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

3. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to finish putting into place improved disciplinary rules and procedures at the earliest stage, as well as revised appellate procedures, in accordance with paragraphs 18 and 19 of his report, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

C

Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat

The General Assembly,

Recalling Articles 8, 100 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also all relevant resolutions on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat,

Recalling the relevant paragraphs of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[2] in particular paragraphs 315, 356 and 358,

Reaffirming the goal of increasing the number of women in posts subject to geographical distribution to 30 per cent of the total by 1990,

Noting with satisfaction that the question of the improvement of the status of women in the secretariats of the United Nations system continues to be a standing item on the agenda of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/14) and of his decision to deploy, on a full-time basis, a senior-level position, within existing resources, as focal point within the Office of Human Resources Management of the Secretariat, to monitor and facilitate the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts and to consider the introduction of additional measures, if necessary, in order to increase the number of women in posts subject to geographical distribution with a view to achieving, to the extent possible, an overall participation rate of 30 per cent of the total by 1990, without prejudice to the principle of equitable geographical distribution of posts, as was requested in paragraph 3 of resolution 40/258 B of 18 December 1985;

3. *Urges* the Secretary-General to increase his efforts to ensure an equitable representation of women from developing countries in posts subject to geographical distribution;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to increase the percentage of women in posts at the senior and policy-formulating levels, in particular the number of women from developing countries in these posts;

5. *Reiterates its request* to all Member States to continue to support the efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to increase the proportion of women in the Professional category and above by, *inter alia*, nominating more women candidates and encouraging women to apply for vacant posts and to participate in national competitive examinations;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a complete report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the continued implementation of the action programme for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat,[3] in particular on the respective roles of the focal point and the Steering Committee for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat, and on progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the Steering Committee as contained in its fourth report (see A/C.5/43/14, annex I), and to ensure that that information is presented to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-third session.

D

Working languages of the Secretariat and language training

The General Assembly,

Aware of the importance of the linguistic capability of the Secretariat for the efficient and effective functioning of the Organization,

Recalling its resolutions 2 (I) of 1 February 1946, 2241 B (XXI) of 20 December 1966, 2359 B (XXII) of 19 December 1967 and 2480 B (XXIII) of 21 December 1968 on the use of working languages in the Secretariat,

Recalling also section III of its resolution 38/232 of 20 December 1983, and the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the linguistic skills of the United Nations staff,[4] submitted pursuant to that resolution,

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[2] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[3] A/C.5/40/30, sect. III.B.

Desirous that the rules governing the use of the working languages of the Secretariat be fully applied in practice,

1. *Encourages* the Secretary-General, in the context of his efforts to ensure a better use of the working languages of the Secretariat, to take the measures available so as to enable staff to use the appropriate working languages in their written and oral communications, bearing in mind the particular situation at the regional commissions where other working languages are also used;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to encourage staff members, particularly those occupying posts subject to geographical distribution, to make full use of existing language training facilities, with a view to broadening their knowledge of all the languages of the Organization, and to continue to implement the provisions of section XVII of General Assembly resolution 36/235 of 18 December 1981;

3. *Invites* Member States to continue to make voluntary contributions, in line with existing procedures, to the existing language training facilities of the United Nations;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution II

RESPECT FOR THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND RELATED ORGANIZATIONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, under Article 100 of the Charter of the United Nations, each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities,

Recalling that, under Article 105 of the Charter, all officials of the Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Member States such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization,

Recalling the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations,[5] the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies,[6] the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Development Programme Standard Basic Assistance Agreements,

Recalling also its resolution 76 (I) of 7 December 1946, in which it approved the granting of the privileges and immunities referred to in articles V and VII of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations to all members of the staff of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolution 43/173 of 9 December 1988 containing, *inter alia*, a body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment, including the principle that all persons under arrest or detention be provided whenever necessary with medical care and treatment,

Reiterating the obligation of all officials of the Organization in the conduct of their duties to observe fully the laws and regulations of Member States,

Mindful of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General to safeguard the functional immunity of all United Nations officials,

Mindful also of the importance in this respect of the provision by Member States of adequate and timely information concerning the arrest and detention of staff members and, more particularly, their granting of access to them,

Bearing in mind the wider considerations of the Secretary-General to guarantee minimum standards of justice and due process to United Nations officials,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions, in particular resolution 42/219 of 21 December 1987,

1. *Takes note with concern* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/18), submitted on behalf of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and of the developments indicated therein, in particular the significant number of new cases of arrest and detention and those regarding previously reported cases under this category;

2. *Also takes note with concern* of the restrictions on duty travel of officials as indicated in the report of the Secretary-General;

3. *Further takes note with concern* of the information contained in the report of the Secretary-General related to taxation and the status, privileges and immunities of officials;

4. *Deplores* the increase in the number of cases where the functioning, safety and well-being of officials have been adversely affected;

5. *Also deplores* the increasing number of cases in which the lives and well-being of officials have been placed in jeopardy during the exercise of their official functions;

6. *Calls upon* all Member States scrupulously to respect the privileges and immunities of all officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations and to refrain from any acts that would impede such officials in the performance of their functions, thereby seriously affecting the proper functioning of the Organization;

7. *Calls upon* those Member States holding under arrest or detention officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations to enable the Secretary-General or the executive head of the organization concerned to exercise fully the right of functional protection inherent in the relevant multilateral conventions and bilateral agreements, particularly with respect to immediate access to detained staff members;

8. *Calls upon* all Member States otherwise impeding officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations in the proper discharge of their duties to review the cases and to co-ordinate efforts with the Secretary-General or the executive head of the organization concerned to resolve each case with all due speed;

9. *Calls upon* the staff of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations to comply with the obligations resulting from the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, in particular regulation 1.8, and from the equivalent provisions governing the staff of the other agencies;

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[4] A/C.5/39/6 and Corr.1.

[5] Resolution 22 A (I).

[6] Resolution 179 (II).

10. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to use all such means as are available to him to bring about an expeditious solution of the cases still pending, which were referred to in the report;

11. *Also calls upon* the Secretary-General, as chief administrative officer of the United Nations, to continue personally to act as the focal point in promoting and ensuring the observance of the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations by using all such means as are available to him;

12. *Urges* the Secretary-General to give priority, through the United Nations Security Co-ordinator and his other special representatives, to the reporting and prompt follow-up of cases of arrest, detention and other possible matters relating to the security and proper functioning of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to review and appraise the measures already taken to enhance the proper functioning, safety and protection of international civil servants and to modify them where necessary.

* * *

15. The Fifth Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

AMENDMENTS TO THE STAFF RULES

The General Assembly, noting the need periodically to review the Staff Rules and to report annually to the General Assembly the full text of provisional Staff Rules and amendments, decides to take note of the report of the Secretary-General on amendments to the Staff Rules (A/C.5/43/6).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I A to D and II submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/43/954, para. 14). For the final text, see resolutions 43/224 A to D and 43/225.[7]

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted the draft decision submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (*ibid.*, para. 15). For the final text, see decision 43/454).[7]

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[7] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/7/Add.4	Administration of justice in the Secretariat: Judgement No. 421 of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal related to the application of the remuneration correction factor to post adjustment at Geneva and Vienna as at 1 September 1986: fifth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 7*
A/43/659	Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/6	Amendments to the Staff Rules: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/14	Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/18	Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/25	Administration of justice in the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/27 and Corr.1	Views of the staff representatives of the United Nations Secretariat: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/L.2	List of staff of the United Nations Secretariat as of 30 June 1988: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/L.12	Draft resolutions and draft decision	See A/43/954, paras. 8, 14 (draft resolutions I A to D) and 15
A/C.5/43/L.13	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 11 and 14 (draft resolution II)

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Agenda item 122

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 122: United Nations common system*

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DOCUMENT A/43/977

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*20 December 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 122, the item entitled "United Nations common system" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Fifth Committee considered this item at its 13th, 16th, 20th, 22nd, 24th, 25th, 32nd and 50th meetings, between 21 October and 18 December 1988. Comments made in the course of the discussion of the item are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/43/SR.13, 16, 20, 22, 24, 25, 32 and 50).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the fourteenth annual report of the International Civil Service Commission (A/43/30 and Corr.1).

4. The Committee also had before it the comments of the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations (A/C.5/43/12 and Add.1, annex) and those of the Co-ordinating Committee for Independent Staff Unions and Associations of the United Nations System (A/C.5/43/21, annex), a resolution adopted by the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunication Union (A/C.5/43/26, annex), as well as a statement of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/19) on the administrative and financial implications of the recommendations and decisions contained in the report of the International Civil Service Commission and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/43/7/Add.3).

5. The report of the International Civil Service Commission was introduced by its Chairman at the 13th meeting, on 21 October.

6. At the 50th meeting, on 18 December, Mr. T. T. van den Hout, a vice-chairman of the Fifth Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/43/L.14), which had been elaborated following informal consultations.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/43/L.14 without a vote (see para. 9 below).

8. Statements in explanation of position were made by the representatives of Norway, on behalf of the five Nordic countries, Australia, the United States of America, Belgium, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Italy, Algeria, Argentina and Swaziland. The Chairman of the International Civil Service Commission made some remarks which were commented upon by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

9. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

UNITED NATIONS COMMON SYSTEM: REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The General Assembly,

Having considered the fourteenth annual report of the International Civil Service Commission (A/43/30 and Corr.1) and other related reports (A/43/7/Add.3, A/C.5/43/12 and Add.1, A/C.5/43/19, A/C.5/43/21 and A/C.5/43/26),

I

Comprehensive review of the conditions of service of the staff in the Professional and higher categories

Recalling that, in section III of its resolution 42/221 of 21 December 1987, it requested the International Civil Service Commission to undertake a comprehensive review of the conditions of service of the staff in the Professional and higher categories in order to provide a sound and stable methodological basis for their remuneration,

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Fifth Committee*, 13th, 16th, 20th, 22nd, 24th, 25th, 32nd and 50th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 84th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 123.

Reaffirming the guidelines provided in section III, paragraph 1, of resolution 42/221,

Recalling also that, in section III, paragraph 2, of resolution 42/221, the Commission was requested to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a preliminary report on the comprehensive review containing an analysis of the subject, together with an outline of one or more possible alternatives,

Noting that the preliminary report on the comprehensive review contained in chapter III, section C, of the report of the Commission (A/43/30 and Corr.1) does not contain the analysis requested,

Bearing in mind that the Commission should allocate the highest priority to the comprehensive review in its programme of work for 1989,

Recognizing that the scope of the review should not necessarily be limited to the four areas identified by the Commission in its preliminary report,

Mindful of the interrelationship between these four areas and of the need for conditions of service whose component parts are appropriately balanced,

Emphasizing, in the light of the long-term consequences of this review, the desirability in the review process for close co-operation between the Commission, the organizations of the United Nations common system and the staff representatives,

1. *Requests* the International Civil Service Commission, as a priority, to pursue the comprehensive review and, if necessary, to adjust its programme of work and schedule of meetings for 1989, in order to provide conditions for substantive discussion and finalization of the comprehensive review at its second session of 1989;

2. *Invites* the Commission to make arrangements to allow for the fullest participation of organizations and staff representatives in all aspects and at all stages of the comprehensive review;

3. *Also requests* the Commission to submit a comprehensive report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session together with a preliminary assessment of the impact of the relevant recommendations therein on pensionable remuneration;

4. *Further requests* the Commission in its review to be guided by the following:

(*a*) The Commission should examine all elements of the present conditions of service, and after identifying problems related to staff recruitment, retention and mobility should propose solutions to these problems;

(*b*) The proposed solutions should be accompanied by an indication of their financial implications, together with an estimate of the overall costs;

(*c*) The overall costs should, as far as possible, be comparable to the costs of the current remuneration system;

(1) *Comparator*

(*a*) The Noblemaire principle should continue to serve as the basis of comparison between United Nations emoluments and those of the highest-paying civil service—currently the United States federal civil service—which, by its size and structure, lends itself to such comparison;

(*b*) The Commission should review how best the application of the Noblemaire principle can ensure the competitiveness of United Nations remuneration without resorting to comparison with the private sector;

(*c*) In this connection the Commission should undertake a comparative study of the concept of the margin including the way in which it is intended to compensate for expatriation;

(2) *Remuneration system*

(*a*) A single world-wide salary scale should be a fundamental goal of the remuneration system. Within this framework, a review should be made of how best special recruitment needs can be accommodated. The Commission should look into the present multiplicity of salary scales with a view to their correlation and possible amalgamation;

(*b*) In the context of equalizing purchasing power, the Commission should consider among other alternatives:

- (i) The division of the pay package into its major component parts, one of which would be housing, reflecting the spending patterns of staff;
- (ii) Major simplification of the post adjustment system, including eliminating negative post adjustment, separating out the housing component, streamlining the cost-of-living survey and computation process;

(*c*) The Commission should also review the rationale and magnitude of all elements of remuneration;

(3) *Motivation and productivity*

Consideration should be given to enhancing productivity through the introduction of incentives for merit and rewards on promotion payable on a one-time basis, coupled with less financial reward for longevity, which should be linked to a more rigorous performance appraisal system. Consideration should also be given to the introduction of administrative arrangements and of other non-monetary awards for meritorious service. The Commission should review and report on the current practice of automatic advancement to the next step without rigorous performance appraisal as well as on existing and new possible non-monetary awards for meritorious performance;

(4) *Mobility and hardship*

The Commission should analyse how best adequate incentives can be provided for mobility and for service in hardship duty stations. It should take into account the particular needs of those organizations whose programmes require that staff be reassigned to and from headquarters and field locations. In reviewing the scope and purpose of all the current allowances payable in cases of mobility and hardship, the entitlements provided by the comparator for non-diplomatic expatriates may serve as a general point of reference. In this respect, the Commission should, bearing in mind the different types of contractual arrangements existing in the system, review whether incentives should be provided by way of lump sums on transfers in lieu of or as well as ongoing payments in the form of allowances to compensate for hardships;

5. *Requests* the Commission to analyse the feasibility of utilizing existing data sources; in this regard, consideration should be given to both public and private sources which publish up-to-date and accurate data on relevant subjects;

II

Functioning of the International Civil Service Commission

Recalling paragraph 1 of its resolution 3042 (XXVII) of 19 December 1972, whereby it decided to establish in principle an international civil service commission consisting of independent experts having the requisite qualifications and experience who would be appointed in their individual capacities by the General Assembly,

Recalling also the subsequent establishment of the International Civil Service Commission by General Assembly resolution 3357 (XXIX) of 18 December 1974,

Reaffirming the importance of the role of the Commission as an independent technical body answerable to the General Assembly,

Recalling further its request made in section VIII of resolution 42/221 that the Commission should undertake a study of its functioning with a view to enhancing its work,

Expressing concern over the position taken by the staff representatives to suspend their participation in the work of the Commission,

Noting that the Commission has not found it possible to undertake a more in-depth review of its functioning,

Noting also the need to undertake, as soon as possible, a full review of the functioning of the Commission, including the definition of the role of the Commission in relation to the determination of the conditions of service of the staff, and the Commission's relation to the General Assembly,

1. *Requests* the International Civil Service Commission to expand the review of its functioning in consultation with the organizations of the United Nations common system and staff representatives and to present proposals thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

2. *Invites* the Commission to review its rules of procedure at the earliest opportunity to allow for the fullest possible consultations with organizations and staff representatives and, to the greatest extent possible, their presence in its deliberations;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the context of article 4 of the statute of the Commission, to propose to the General Assembly an appropriate deadline for the submission of candidatures for appointment to the Commission so as to allow for full and timely consultations with the three parties concerned;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in his report to the General Assembly, to reflect the views resulting from the consultations referred to in paragraph 3 above;

5. *Urges* the two staff representative bodies to resume participation in the work of the Commission at the earliest possible opportunity;

III

Decisions and recommendations contained in the report of the International Civil Service Commission

A. FUNCTIONING OF THE POST ADJUSTMENT WITHIN THE MARGIN RANGE

Recalling that in its resolution 40/244 of 18 December 1985, it approved the range of 110 to 120, with a desirable mid-point of 115, for the net remuneration margin, on the understanding that the margin would be maintained at a level around the desirable mid-point of 115 over a period of time,

Recalling also that in section I, paragraph 1, of its resolution 42/221, it decided to maintain the methodology described in annex I to the report of the International Civil Service Commission to the General Assembly at its fortieth session[1] for the calculation of the margin between the net remuneration of staff in the Professional and higher categories of the United Nations and that of the comparator civil service, which should continue to be applied for the time being,

Confirming that the decisions of the Commission contained in paragraph 17 of its report (A/43/30 and Corr.1) are in conformity with the decision of the General Assembly contained in section I, paragraph 1, of resolution 42/221,

Noting that the determination of parameters for the operation of the post adjustment system within the margin range should be considered as a principle under article 10 (*a*) of the statute of the Commission,

Noting also that, under the four-month rule currently in operation, when a post adjustment index increases by 5 per cent above the level corresponding to the class of post adjustment currently being paid, a new class of post adjustment at Headquarters becomes effective only after a waiting period of four months, during which the post adjustment index must not have fallen below the level corresponding to the new class,

1. *Takes note* of the guidelines to be followed for the maintenance of the net remuneration margin around the desirable mid-point of 115 over a period of time, contained in paragraph 23 of the report of the International Civil Service Commission (*ibid.*), and decides that the resulting margin referred to in paragraphs 23 (*b*) and (*c*) relates to the average of the successive margins reported to the General Assembly beginning with the margin period 1 October 1985 to 30 September 1986 and continuing until the submission of the report on the margin methodology requested in resolution 42/221 for presentation to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

2. *Decides*, as an interim measure and until the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, that the application of the above guidelines should not result in the granting of successive classes of post adjustment in New York at less than four-month intervals;

B. ALLOWANCES

Having reviewed chapters V and XIII of the report of the International Civil Service Commission (*ibid.*),

1. *Requests* the International Civil Service Commission to include, as an integral part of the comprehensive review, a study of:

(*a*) The purpose and conditions of an education grant;

(*b*) The purpose and methodology for dependency allowances for staff in the Professional and higher categories;

2. *Approves*, as an interim measure and until a revised system based on the above study is adopted:

(*a*) The recommendations of the Commission concerning the education grant as contained in paragraph 75 of its report;

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[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 30* and corrigendum (A/40/30 and Corr.1).

(*b*) The recommendations of the Commission concerning the children's allowance for the Professional and higher categories as contained in paragraph 79 (*a*) of its report;

3. *Approves* consequently the relevant amendments to staff regulations 3.2 and 3.4 (*a*) (i);

C. OTHERS

Recalling its resolutions 40/244 of 18 December 1985 and 41/207 of 11 December 1986, and concerned about the uneven progress achieved by the organizations of the United Nations common system regarding implementation of the recommendations of the International Civil Service Commission approved by the General Assembly in 1985,

Recalling also section II of its resolution 37/126 of 17 December 1982 and section VII of its resolution 42/221,

1. *Endorses* the recommendations of the International Civil Service Commission contained in paragraph 91 of its report (*ibid.*) concerning special measures to be undertaken by the organizations for the recruitment of women, and requests the Commission to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the progress made in this regard, with supporting data for each organization of the United Nations common system;

2. *Requests* the Commission to continue its review of the practices of supplementary payments and deductions, to pursue its collection of information on these practices and to include such information in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/43/977, para. 9). For the final text, see resolution 43/226.[2]

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[2] *Ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/7/Add.3	Administrative and financial implications of the recommendations and decisions contained in the report of the International Civil Service Commission: fourth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 7*
A/43/30 and Corr.1	Report of the International Civil Service Commission	*Ibid., Supplement No. 30* and corrigendum
A/C.5/43/12 and Add.1	Comments by the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments	
A/C.5/43/19	Administrative and financial implications of the recommendations and decisions contained in the report of the International Civil Service Commission: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/21	Comments by the Co-ordinating Committee for the Independent Staff Unions and Associations of the United Nations System: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments	
A/C.5/43/26	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a resolution of the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunication Union, concerning conditions of service	
A/C.5/43/L.14	Draft resolution	See A/43/977, paras. 6 and 9

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Agenda item 123
ANNEXES
FORTY-THIRD SESSION
NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 123: United Nations pension system*

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DOCUMENT A/43/846 AND ADD.1

Report of the Fifth Committee

DOCUMENT A/43/846

PART I OF THE REPORT

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*22 November 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 123, the item entitled "United Nations pension system", and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 13th, 20th, 22nd, 24th, 36th and 49th meetings, between 21 October and 16 December 1988. Comments made in the course of the discussion on this item are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/43/SR.13, 20, 22, 24, 36 and 49).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board for 1988 (A/43/9), which included the report of the Board of Auditors on the accounts of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund for the year ended 31 December 1987 (*ibid.*, annex III) and contained a draft resolution proposed for adoption by the General Assembly (*ibid.*, annex IX);

(*b*) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/43/712);

(*c*) Report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (A/C.5/43/3).

4. The report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board was introduced by the Chairman of its Standing Committee at the 13th meeting, on 21 October.

5. At the 36th meeting, on 21 November, Mr. Seyed Mojtaba Arastou, a vice-chairman of the Fifth Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/43/L.5), which had been elaborated following informal consultations.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/43/L.5 without a vote (see para. 8 below).

7. A statement in explanation of position was made by the representative of Algeria.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

8. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

UNITED NATIONS PENSION SYSTEM

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/222 of 21 December 1987,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board for 1988 to the General Assembly and to the member organizations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (A/43/9), the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (A/C.5/43/3), and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/43/712),

I

Measures to restore the actuarial balance of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

1. *Takes note* of section III.A of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (A/43/9), which contains the interim report of the Board on its study of all possible measures to restore the actuarial balance of the Fund over the long term;

2. *Requests* the Board to continue its work in implementing section I, paragraph 2, of resolution 42/222;

II

Admission to membership of the World Tourism Organization

Decides to admit the World Tourism Organization to membership in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, in accordance with article 3 of the Regulations of the Fund, with effect from 1 January 1989;

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Fifth Committee*, 13th, 20th, 22nd, 24th, 36th and 49th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 84th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 124.

III

Administrative expenses

Approves the revised staffing table for the secretariat of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund for the biennium 1988-1989, as contained in annex IV to the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, on the understanding that the additional costs will be met within the expenses approved for the biennium 1988-1989;

IV

Takes note of the remaining sections of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board;

V

Investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (A/C.5/43/3).

DOCUMENT A/43/846/ADD.1

PART II OF THE REPORT

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*16 December 1988*]

1. Subsequent to the issuance of its report to the General Assembly on agenda item 123 (A/43/846), the Fifth Committee was informed, at its 49th meeting, on 16 December 1988, of a communication dated 13 December 1988 from the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization (WTO) concerning the admission of that organization to membership in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. The communication transmitted a decision taken by the Working Group established by the Executive Council of WTO pursuant to its examination of the consequences of affiliation of WTO to the Fund. In his letter, the Secretary-General of WTO indicated that the decision has as its consequence that the affiliation of WTO with the Fund has to be postponed at least to 31 December 1989.

2. At the same meeting, the Fifth Committee, acting on a proposal by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, decided, without a vote, to delete section II of the draft resolution contained in paragraph 8 of its report (A/43/846) and to renumber the remaining sections accordingly.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

3. Accordingly, the Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following amended draft resolution:

UNITED NATIONS PENSION SYSTEM

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/222 of 21 December 1987,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board for 1988 to the General Assembly and to the member organizations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (A/43/9), the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (A/C.5/43/3), and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/43/712),

I

Measures to restore the actuarial balance of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

1. *Takes note* of section III.A of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (A/43/9), which contains the interim report of the Board on its study of all possible measures to restore the actuarial balance of the Fund over the long term;

2. *Requests* the Board to continue its work in implementing section I, paragraph 2, of resolution 42/222;

II

Administrative expenses

Approves the revised staffing table for the secretariat of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund for the biennium 1988-1989, as contained in annex IV to the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, on the understanding that the additional costs will be met within the expenses approved for the biennium 1988-1989;

III

Takes note of the remaining sections of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board;

IV

Investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (A/C.5/43/3).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in part II of its report (A/43/846/Add.1, para. 3). For the final text, see resolution 43/227.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/9	Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 9*
A/43/712	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/C.5/43/3	Investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/43/L.5	Draft resolution	See A/43/846, paras. 5 and 8, and A/43/846/Add.1, paras. 2 and 3

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 124

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 124: Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East:*
(*a*) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force;
(*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

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DOCUMENT A/43/956

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 124 (*a*)

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*12 December 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 124, the item entitled:

> "Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East:
>
> "(*a*) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force;
>
> "(*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon",

and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Fifth Committee considered agenda item 124 (*a*) at its 44th and 45th meetings, on 9 and 12 December 1988. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (A/43/769) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/43/941, sect. II).

3. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of agenda item 124 (*a*) are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (see A/C.5/43/SR.44 and 45).

4. At the 44th meeting, on 9 December, the representative of Canada introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/43/L.6), sponsored by Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Ireland, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden.

5. At its 45th meeting, on 12 December, the Committee adopted the draft resolution A/C.5/43/L.6 without a vote (see para. 6 below).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS DISENGAGEMENT OBSERVER FORCE

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (A/43/769), as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/43/941, sect. II),

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 350 (1974) of 31 May 1974, by which the Council established the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 624 (1988) of 30 November 1988,

Recalling its resolution 3211 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974 on the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 42/70 A of 3 December 1987,

Reaffirming its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations is required,

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Fifth Committee*, 44th and 45th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 84th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 125.

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of such operations, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

Having regard to the financial position of the Special Account for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, as set forth in the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/769), and referring to paragraph 6 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/43/941, sect. II),

Recalling its resolution 33/13 E of 14 December 1978 and the subsequent resolutions in which it decided that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (*b*), 5.2 (*d*), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations should be suspended, the latest of which was resolution 42/70 B of 3 December 1987,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Concerned that the Secretary-General continues to face difficulties in meeting the obligations of the Forces on a current basis, particularly those due to the Governments of troop-contributing States,

Recognizing that, in consequence of the withholding of contributions by certain Member States, the surplus balances in the Special Account for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force have, in effect, been drawn upon to the full extent to supplement the income received from contributions for meeting expenses of the Forces,

Concerned that the application of the provisions of regulations 5.2 (*b*), 5.2 (*d*), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations would aggravate the already difficult financial situation of the Forces,

1. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in section II, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution 3211 B (XXIX) the amount of 17,664,000 United States dollars gross (17,358,000 dollars net) authorized and apportioned by section III of Assembly resolution 42/70 A for the operation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1988, inclusive;

2. *Decides also* to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of 18,114,000 dollars for the operation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 December 1988 to 31 May 1989, inclusive;

3. *Decides further*, as an *ad hoc* arrangement, without prejudice to the positions of principle that may be taken by Member States in any consideration by the General Assembly of arrangements for the financing of peace-keeping operations, to apportion the amount of 18,114,000 dollars among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and the provisions of section II, paragraphs 2 (*b*) and (*c*), and section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 3374 C (XXX) of 2 December 1975, section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 31/5 D of 22 December 1976, section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 32/4 C of 2 December 1977, section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 33/13 D of 8 December 1978, section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 34/7 C of 3 December 1979, section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 35/45 A of 1 December 1980, section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 36/66 A of 30 November 1981, section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 37/38 A of 30 November 1982 and section V, paragraphs 1 and 2, of resolution 39/28 A of 30 November 1984; the scale of assessments for the year 1988[1] shall be applied against a portion thereof, that is, 3,019,000 dollars, being the amount pertaining on a *pro rata* basis to the period ending 31 December 1988, and the scale of assessments for the year 1989[2] shall be applied against the balance, that is, 15,095,000 dollars, for the period thereafter;

4. *Decides* that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 3 above, their respective share in the estimated income of 6,000 dollars other than staff assessment income approved for the period from 1 December 1988 to 31 May 1989, inclusive;

5. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 3 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 330,000 dollars approved for the period from 1 December 1988 to 31 May 1989, inclusive;

6. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force at a rate not to exceed 3,019,000 dollars gross (2,963,000 dollars net) per month for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1989, inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 624 (1988), the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

7. *Decides* that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (*b*), 5.2 (*d*), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations shall be suspended in respect of the amount of 2,413,235 dollars, which otherwise would have to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, this amount to be entered into the account referred to in the operative part of General Assembly resolution 33/13 E and held in suspense until a further decision is taken by the Assembly;

8. *Stresses* the need for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy.

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[1] See resolution 40/248.

[2] See resolution 43/223 A.

DOCUMENT A/43/957

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 124 (*b*)

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*12 December 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 124, the item entitled:

> "Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East:
>
> "(*a*) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force;
>
> "(*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon",

and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Fifth Committee considered agenda item 124 (*b*) at its 44th and 45th meetings, on 9 and 12 December 1988. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (A/43/826 and Corr. 1) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/43/941, sect. III).

3. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of agenda 124 (*b*) are reflected in the summary of records of the meetings (A/C.5/43/SR.44 and 45).

4. At the 45th meeting, on 12 December, the representative of Ireland introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/43/L.7) sponsored by Austria, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Samoa and Sweden, subsequently joined by the Netherlands. He orally revised the draft resolution by replacing the fifth preambular paragraph, which read as follows:

> "*Taking into account* the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions, that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations and that the States that are permanent members of the Security Council have special responsibilities in the financing of peace-keeping operations decided upon in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,"

by the following two paragraphs:

> "*Taking into account* the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,
>
> "*Bearing in mind* the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of such operations, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963 and other resolutions of the Assembly,".

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution A/C.5/43/L.7, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 103 to 1, with 7 abstentions (see para. 6 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Syrian Arab Republic.

Abstaining: Cuba, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Maldives, Poland, Viet Nam.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (A/43/826 and Corr. 1) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/43/941, sect. III),

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, by which the Council established the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 617 (1988) of 29 July 1988,

Recalling its resolution S-8/2 of 21 April 1978 on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 42/223 of 21 December 1987,

Reaffirming its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations is required,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of such operations, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

Having regard to the financial position of the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, as set forth in the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/826 and Corr.1), and referring to paragraph 18 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/43/941, sect. III),

Recalling its resolution 34/9 E of 17 December 1979 and the subsequent resolutions in which it decided that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (*b*), 5.2 (*d*), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations should be suspended, the latest of which was resolution 42/223,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon by certain Governments,

Concerned that the Secretary-General is continuing to face increasing difficulties in meeting the obligations of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon on a current basis, including reimbursement to current and former troop-contributing States, resulting from the withholding of contributions by certain Member States,

Concerned also that the surplus balances in the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon have, in effect, been drawn upon to the full extent to supplement the income received from contributions for meeting expenses of the Force,

Concerned further that the application of the provisions of regulations 5.2 (*b*), 5.2 (*d*), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations would aggravate the already difficult financial situation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,

1. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in section I, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution S-8/2 an amount of 141,180,000 United States dollars authorized by the Assembly in paragraph 3 of its resolution 42/223 for the operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon from 1 February 1988 to 31 January 1989, inclusive;

2. *Decides*, an as *ad hoc* arrangement, without prejudice to the positions of principle that may be taken by Member States in any consideration by the General Assembly of arrangements for the financing of peace-keeping operations, to apportion the amount of 141,180,000 dollars among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in Assembly resolution 33/14 of 3 November 1978 and the provisions of section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 34/9 B of 17 December 1979, section VI, paragraph 1, of resolution 35/115 A of 10 December 1980, section VI, paragraph 1, of resolution 36/138 A of 16 December 1981, section IX, paragraph 1, of resolution 37/127 A of 17 December 1982, and section VII, paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 39/71 A of 13 December 1984; the scale of assessments for the year 1988[1] shall be applied against a portion thereof, that is, 129,415,000 dollars being the amount pertaining on a *pro rata* basis to the period from 1 February to 31 December 1988 inclusive, and the scale of assessments for the year 1989[2] shall be applied against the balance, that is, 11,765,000 dollars for the period thereafter;

3. *Decides* that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 2 above, their respective share in the estimated income of 20,000 dollars other than staff assessment income approved for the period from 1 February 1988 to 31 January 1989, inclusive;

4. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 2 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 1,744,000 dollars approved for the period from 1 February 1988 to 31 January 1989, inclusive;

5. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon at a rate not to exceed 11,903,500 dollars gross (11,714,500 dollars net) per month for the twelve-month period beginning 1 February 1989, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 617 (1988), the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution and the scale of assessments for the years 1989 and 1990;

6. *Decides* that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (*b*), 5.2 (*d*), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations shall be suspended in respect of the amount of 6,313,362 dollars, which otherwise would have to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, this amount to be entered in the account referred to in the operative part of General Assembly resolution 34/9 E and held in suspense until a further decision is taken by the Assembly;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure that the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon shall be administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

8. *Renews its invitation* to Member States and other interested parties to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, and also to make voluntary contributions in cash to the Suspense Account established in accordance with resolution 34/9 D of 17 December 1979.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report on agenda item 124 (*a*) (A/43/956, para. 6) by 133 votes to 2, with 8 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 43/228.[3]

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report on agenda item 124 (*b*) (A/43/957, para. 6) by 134 votes to 1, with 8 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 43/229.[3]

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* Recorded vote.

[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/461-S/20014	Letter dated 13 July 1988 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1988*, document S/20014
A/43/769	Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force	
A/43/826 and Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon	
A/43/941	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon	
A/C.5/43/L.6	Draft resolution	See A/43/956, paras. 4 and 6
A/C.5/43/L.7	*Idem*	See A/43/957, paras. 4 and 6

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 125

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 125: Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses[*]

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[*] For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Sixth Committee*, 13th and 47th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 76th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 127.

DOCUMENT A/43/879

Report of the Sixth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*28 November 1988*]

1. The item "Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 5 of Assembly resolution 40/65 of 11 December 1985.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 125, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses adopted by the International Law Commission at its thirtieth session, in 1978, contained in chapter II of the report of the Commission on that session,[1] and a report of the Secretary-General (A/43/526), submitted pursuant to paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of Assembly resolution 40/65 containing comments and observations submitted by Member States, organs of the United Nations and intergovernmental organizations.

4. The Committee considered the item at its 13th and 47th meetings, on 13 October and 23 November 1988. The summary records of the those meetings (A/C.6/43/SR.13 and 47) reflect the views expressed by the representatives who participated in the debate on the item.

5. At the 47th meeting, the Chairman informed the Committee that, after having consulted with interested delegations from all regional groups, he was in a position to recommend for adoption by the Committee the draft decision[*] entitled "Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses", which read as follows:

> "The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee:
>
> [*Same text as the draft decision in paragraph 7 below.*]"

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision without a vote (see para. 7 below).

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

7. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT ARTICLES ON MOST-FAVOURED-NATION CLAUSES

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee:

(*a*) Takes note of the complexity of codification or progressive development of the international law on most-favoured-nation clauses;

(*b*) Considers that additional time should be given to Governments for thorough study of draft articles and for determining their respective positions on the most appropriate procedure for future work, including the forum for further discussion;

(*c*) Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation clauses".

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[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 10.*

[*] Subsequently issued as document A/C.6/43/L.22.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 76th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted the draft decision submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/43/879, para. 7) (see decision 43/429[2]).

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[2] *Ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/526	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.6/43/L.22	Draft decision	See A/43/879, paras. 5 and 7

United Nations **Agenda item 126**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 126: Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Sixth Committee*, 21st, 22nd and 50th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 76th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 121.

DOCUMENT A/43/880

Report of the Sixth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*6 December 1988*]

1. The item entitled "Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 3 of Assembly resolution 41/71 of 3 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 126, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/43/528 and Add.1 and 2) containing information received from Member States pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution 41/71.

4. The Committee considered the item at its 21st, 22nd and 50th meetings, on 24 and 26 October and 28 November 1988. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.6/43/SR.21, 22 and 50) reflect the views of representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.6/43/L.10 and Rev.1

5. The Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.6/43/L.10) entitled "Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States", sponsored by Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Zambia. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

[*Same text as draft resolution A in paragraph 12 below, with the exception of paragraphs 1 to 3.*]

"1. *Decides* that these organizations are entitled to have their communications relating to the sessions and work of the General Assembly issued and circulated directly, and without intermediary, as official documents of the Assembly;

"2. *Decides also* that the above organizations are entitled to have their communications relating to the sessions and work of all international conferences convened under the auspices of the General Assembly issued and circulated directly, and without intermediary, as official documents of these conferences;

"3. *Considers* that the above organizations are entitled to have their communications relating to the sessions and work of all other organs of the United Nations as well as the conferences convened under their auspices issued and circulated directly, and without intermediary, as official documents of these conferences;".

6. At the 50th meeting, the representative of Jordan introduced a revised version (A/C.6/43/L.10/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, sponsored by the same States, later joined by Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh and Cuba, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

[*Same text as draft resolution A in paragraph 12 below, with the exception of paragraph 3.*]

"3. *Authorizes* the Secretariat to issue and circulate as official documents of the United Nations, under the symbol of other organs or conferences of the United Nations, communications submitted directly, without intermediary, by the Palestine Liberation Organization and the South West Africa People's Organization, on matters relative to the work of these organs and conferences;".

In introducing draft resolution A/C.6/43/L.10/Rev.1, the representative of Jordan revised it by inserting, in paragraph 3, the word "appropriate" before the word "symbol".

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.6/43/L.10/Rev.1, as orally revised, by 81 votes to 2, with 25 abstentions (see para. 12 below, draft resolution A).

8. Statements in explanation of vote before the vote were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Greece (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community), Israel and Canada. Statements in explanation of vote after the vote were made by the representatives of Japan, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Turkey, Sweden (on behalf also of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway), Austria, Zaire and Thailand.

Draft resolution A/C.6/43/L.24 and Corr.1

9. At the 50th meeting, the representative of Cuba introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/43/L.24 and Corr.1) entitled "Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States", sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.6/43/L.24 and Corr.1 by 87 votes to 9, with 14 abstentions (see para. 12 below, draft resolution B).

11. A statement in explanation of vote before the vote was made by the representative of Israel. Statements in explanation of vote after the vote were made by the representatives of Japan, Turkey, France, Belgium, Italy, Thailand and the United States of America.

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

12. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A and B below:

OBSERVER STATUS OF NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS RECOGNIZED BY THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY AND/OR BY THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/167 of 15 December 1980, 37/104 of 16 December 1982, 39/76 of 13 December 1984 and 41/71 of 3 December 1986,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/528 and Add.1 and 2),

Recalling also its resolution 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, by which it granted observer status to the Palestine Liberation Organization,

Recalling further its resolution 31/152 of 20 December 1976, by which it granted observer status to the South West Africa People's Organization,

Desirous of enhancing the effective role played by these national liberation movements,

Bearing in mind the necessity of facilitating the work of these organizations,

1. *Decides* that the Palestine Liberation Organization and the South West Africa People's Organization are entitled to have their communications relating to the sessions and work of the General Assembly issued and circulated directly, and without intermediary, as official documents of the Assembly;

2. *Decides also* that the Palestine Liberation Organization and the South West Africa People's Organization are entitled to have their communications relating to the sessions and work of all international conferences convened under the auspices of the General Assembly of the United Nations issued and circulated directly, and without intermediary, as official documents of these conferences;

3. *Authorizes* the Secretariat to issue and circulate as official documents of the United Nations, under the appropriate symbol of other organs or conferences of the United Nations, communications submitted directly, without intermediary, by the Palestine Liberation Organization and the South West Africa People's Organization, on matters relative to the work of these organs and conferences;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps for the implementation of the present resolution.

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/167 of 15 December 1980, 37/104 of 16 December 1982, 39/76 of 13 December 1984 and 41/71 of 3 December 1986,

Recalling also its resolutions 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, 3280 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*),

Bearing in mind the resolution of the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations relating to the observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States,[1]

Noting that the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character, of 14 March 1975,[2] regulates only the representation of States in their relations with international organizations,

Taking into account the current practice of inviting the above-mentioned national liberation movements to participate as observers in the sessions of the General Assembly, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and in the work of the conferences held under the auspices of such international organizations,

Convinced that the participation of the national liberation movements referred to above in the work of international organizations helps to strengthen international peace and co-operation,

Desirous of ensuring the effective participation of the above-mentioned national liberation movements as observers in the work of international organizations and of regulating, to that end, their status and the facilities, privileges and immunities necessary for the performance of their functions,

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[1] See *Official Records of the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations, Vienna, 4 February-14 March 1975*, vol. II (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.V.12), document A/CONF.67/15, annex.

[2] *Ibid.*, vol. II, p. 207.

Noting that many States have recognized those national liberation movements and have granted them facilities, privileges and immunities in their countries,

1. *Urges* all States that have not done so, in particular those which act as host to international organizations or to conferences convened by, or held under the auspices of, international organizations of a universal character, to consider as soon as possible the question of ratifying, or acceding to, the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character;

2. *Calls once more upon* the States concerned to accord to the delegations of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States and accorded observer status by international organizations, the facilities, privileges and immunities necessary for the performance of their functions, in accordance with the provisions of the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 76th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1988, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions A and B submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/43/880, para. 12). Draft resolution A was adopted by 117 votes to 2, with 31 abstentions;* draft resolution B was adopted by 123 votes to 9, with 18 abstentions.* For the final texts, see resolutions 43/160 A and B.[3]

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* Recorded vote.

[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/528 and Add.1 and 2	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.6/43/L.10	Draft resolution	See A/43/880, para. 5
A/C.6/43/L.10/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, para. 6
A/C.6/43/L.24 and Corr.1	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 9 and 12, draft resolution B

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Agenda item 127

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 127: Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Sixth Committee*, 11th to 13th, 21st and 24th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 76th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 122.

DOCUMENT A/43/819

Report of the Sixth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*28 November 1988*]

1. The item entitled "Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 6 of Assembly resolution 41/72 of 3 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 127, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/43/532), submitted pursuant to paragraph 5 of Assembly resolution 41/72, and a letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe addressed to the Secretary-General (A/43/709).

4. The Committee considered the item at its 11th to 13th, 21st and 24th meetings, on 10, 11, 13, 24 and 28 October 1988. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.6/43/SR.11-13, 21 and 24) reflect the views of representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

5. At the 21st meeting, the representative of Denmark introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/43/L.5), sponsored by Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, later joined by Austria, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Netherlands and New Zealand.

6. At the 24th meeting, before the Committee took action on the draft resolution, the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya made a clarifying statement, indicating the positive attitude of his Government towards this item. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 8 below).

7. Statements in explanation of position were made by the representatives of the United States of America and Israel.

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

8. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

STATUS OF THE PROTOCOLS ADDITIONAL TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF 1949 AND RELATING TO THE PROTECTION OF VICTIMS OF ARMED CONFLICTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/44 of 8 December 1977, 34/51 of 23 November 1979, 37/116 of 16 December 1982, 39/77 of 13 December 1984 and 41/72 of 3 December 1986,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/532) on the status of the Protocols Additional[1] to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts,

Convinced of the continuing value of established humanitarian rules relating to armed conflicts and the need to respect and ensure respect for these rules in all circumstances within the scope of the relevant international instruments pending the earliest possible termination of such conflicts,

Mindful of the need for consolidating and implementing the existing body of international humanitarian law and for the universal acceptance of such law,

Particularly mindful of the need to protect the civilian population, especially women and children, against the effects of hostilities, and of the role of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the national Red Cross and Red

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[1] A/32/144, annexes I and II.

Crescent societies and civil defence organizations in this respect,

Noting with appreciation the continuing efforts of the International Committee of the Red Cross to promote and to disseminate knowledge of the two additional Protocols,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the virtually universal acceptance of the Geneva Conventions of 1949[2] and the increasingly wide acceptance of the two additional Protocols of 1977;

2. *Notes*, however, the fact that, in comparison with the Geneva Conventions, the number of States parties to the two additional Protocols is still limited;

3. *Appeals* to all States parties to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties also to the additional Protocols at the earliest possible date;

4. *Calls upon* all States becoming parties to Protocol I to consider making the declaration provided for under article 90 of that Protocol;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the status of the additional Protocols based on information received from Member States;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts: report of the Secretary-General".

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[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 76th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/43/819, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 43/161.[3]

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[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/532	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	
A/C.6/43/L.5	Draft resolution	See A/43/819, paras. 5 and 8

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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Agenda item 128

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 128: Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order*

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DOCUMENT A/43/881

Report of the Sixth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*28 November 1988*]

1. The item entitled "Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 4 of Assembly resolution 42/149 of 7 December 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 128, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/43/529 and Add.1), submitted pursuant to subparagraphs 2(*a*) and (*b*) of Assembly resolution 42/149.

4. The Committee also had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

5. The Committee considered the item at its 41st, 42nd and 46th meetings, on 14, 15 and 22 November 1988. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.6/43/SR.41, 42 and 46) reflect the views of representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

6. At the 46th meeting, the representative of the Philippines introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/43/L.16) sponsored by Barbados, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, Jamaica, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, Samoa, Tunisia, Uganda, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Zambia, later joined by Mali, the Niger and Senegal.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by 81 votes to none, with 23 abstentions (see para. 9 below).

8. A statement in explanation of vote before the vote was made by the representative of the United States of America. A statement in explanation of vote after the vote was made by the representative of Greece (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community).

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

9. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRINCIPLES AND NORMS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW RELATING TO THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the General Assembly is called upon to initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling also its resolutions 34/150 of 17 December 1979 and 34/166 of 15 December 1980, entitled "Consolidation and progressive development of the principles and norms of international economic law relating in particular to the legal aspects of the new international economic order", and its resolutions 36/107 of 10 December 1981, 37/103 of 16 December 1982, 38/128 of 19 December 1983, 39/75 of 13 December 1984, 40/67 of 11 December 1985, 41/73 of 3 December 1986 and 42/149 of 7 December 1987, entitled "Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order",

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Sixth Committee*, 41st, 42nd and 46th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid.*, Plenary Meetings, 76th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 128.

Bearing in mind the urgent need to adopt measures to reactivate the process of international economic co-operation and the negotiations undertaken for that purpose, particularly in view of the economic difficulties encountered by the developing countries,

Considering the close link between the establishment of a just and equitable international economic order and the existence of an appropriate legal framework,

Recognizing the need for the codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order,

Recalling the analytical study[1] submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the views and comments submitted by Governments pursuant to resolutions 40/67, 41/73 and 42/149;[2]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To continue to seek proposals of Member States concerning the most appropriate procedures to be adopted with regard to the consideration of the analytical study, as well as the codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order;

(*b*) To include the proposals received in accordance with subparagraph (*a*) above in a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

3. *Recommends* that the Sixth Committee should consider making a final decision at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly on the question of the appropriate forum within its framework which would undertake the task of completing the elaboration of the process of codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order, taking into account the proposals and suggestions which have been or will be submitted by Member States on the matter;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order".

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[1] A/39/504/Add.1, annex III.

[2] A/41/536, A/42/483 and Add.1 and 2 and A/43/529 and Add.1.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 76th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1988, the General Assembly, by a recorded vote of 129 to none, with 24 abstentions, adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/43/881, para. 9). For the final text, see resolution 43/162.[3]

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[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/529 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/538	Letter dated 15 August 1988 from the representative of the Philippines to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Manila Declaration of 1988, adopted at the International Conference of Newly Restored Democracies held at Manila from 3 to 6 June 1988	
A/43/667-S/20212	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Document of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	
A/C.6/43/L.16	Draft resolution	See A/43/881, paras. 6 and 9

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Official Records

Agenda items 129 and 135*

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 129: Peaceful settlement of disputes between States
Agenda item 135: Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Sixth Committee*, 14th to 20th, 30th, 42nd, 45th and 46th meetings, and corrigendum; *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 43rd meeting and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 68th and 76th meetings. For the prior consideration of the questions, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda items 129 and 137.

DOCUMENT A/43/882

Report of the Sixth Committee on agenda item 129

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*28 November 1988*]

1. The item entitled "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 5 of Assembly resolution 42/150 of 7 December 1987, to be considered in conjunction with the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization".

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 129, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it section III of the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (A/43/33), as well as a report of the Secretary-General (A/43/530 and Add.1 and 2), submitted pursuant to paragraph 4 of Assembly resolution 42/150.

4. The Sixth Committee also had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

5. The Committee considered the item at its 14th to 20th, 42nd and 45th meetings, from 14 to 20 October and on 15 and 21 November 1988. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.6/43/SR.14-20, 42 and 45) reflect the views of representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

6. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Romania introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/43/L.8) sponsored by Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, the Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Uruguay, Yugoslavia and Zaire, later joined by Burkina Faso, Haiti, India, Malaysia, Mozambique and Singapore.

7. At its 45th meeting, the Committee took the following action on the draft resolution:

(*a*) Paragraph 4 was adopted by a roll-call vote of 78 to 7, with 23 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[1]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco,

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[1] The delegations of Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Qatar and Somalia subsequently informed the Committee that they had intended to vote in favour of paragraph 4 of the draft resolution.

Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Central African Republic,[1] Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Qatar,[1] Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Venezuela.

(*b*) Paragraph 5 was adopted by a roll-call vote of 82 to 17, with 10 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Ireland, Jordan, New Zealand, Peru, Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania.

(*c*) Draft resolution A/C.6/43/L.8, as a whole, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 90 to none, with 20 abstentions (see para. 9 below). The voting was as follows:[3]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

8. A statement in explanation of vote before the vote was made by the representative of the United States of America. Statements in explanation of vote after the vote were made by the representatives of Greece (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community), Japan, Peru and Denmark (on behalf also of Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden).

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

9. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN STATES

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States",

Recalling its resolution 37/10 of 15 November 1982, by which it approved the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes, annexed thereto,

Recalling also its resolutions 38/131 of 19 December 1983, 39/79 of 13 December 1984, 40/68 of 11 December 1985, 41/74 of 3 December 1986 and 42/150 of 7 December 1987,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of conflict situations and the emergence of new sources of disputes and tension in international life, and especially at the growing tendency to resort to force or the threat of the use of force and to intervention in internal affairs, and at the escalation of the arms race, which gravely endanger the independence and security of States as well as international peace and security,

Taking into account the need to exert the utmost effort in order to settle any situations and disputes between States on the basis of sovereign equality and exclusively by peaceful means, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, and to avoid any military actions and hostilities against other States, which can only make more difficult the solution of existing problems,

Considering that the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes should represent one of the central concerns for States and for the United Nations and that efforts for strengthening the process of peaceful settlement of disputes should be continued,

Emphasizing the responsibility of every State to promote a policy of respect for the national independence and sovereignty of other States, non-interference in internal affairs and good understanding and co-operation, which is a basic requirement for reducing tension and for establishing a climate of peace and mutual confidence in the world,

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[2] The delegations of Burkina Faso and Somalia subsequently informed the Committee that they had intended to vote in favour of paragraph 5 of the draft resolution.

[3] The delegations of Burkina Faso and Somalia subsequently informed the Committee that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution as a whole.

Taking note with interest of the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/530 and Add.1 and 2), submitted in accordance with resolution 42/150, which contains useful opinions, proposals and considerations for a broader implementation of the Manila Declaration,

1. *Again urges* all States to observe and promote in good faith the provisions of the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes in the settlement of their international disputes;

2. *Stresses* the need to continue efforts to strengthen the process of the peaceful settlement of disputes through progressive development and codification of international law and through enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in this field;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to make full use, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, of the framework provided by the United Nations for the peaceful settlement of disputes and international problems;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a further report containing the replies of Member States, relevant United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and interested international legal bodies on the implementation of the Manila Declaration and on ways and means of increasing the effectiveness of this instrument;

5. *Decides* that the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States shall be considered at its forty-fourth session as a separate agenda item, in conjunction with the item of the provisional agenda entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization".

DOCUMENT A/43/886

Report of the Sixth Committee on agenda item 135

[Original: Spanish]
[28 November 1988]

1. The item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 10 of Assembly resolution 42/157 of 7 December 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 135, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (A/43/33), which was introduced by the Chairman of the Special Committee at the 14th meeting of the Sixth Committee, on 14 October 1988.

4. The Sixth Committee also had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

5. The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 14th to 20th, 30th and 46th meetings, from 14 to 20 October and on 4 and 22 November 1988. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.6/43/SR.14-20, 30 and 46) reflect the views of representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

6. In accordance with paragraph 5 of Assembly resolution 42/150 of 7 December 1987, the Sixth Committee considered, in conjunction with the present item, item 129 entitled "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States".

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.6/43/L.6

7. At the 30th meeting, the representative of Finland introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/43/L.6) entitled "Declaration on the Prevention and Removal of Disputes and Situations Which May Threaten International Peace and Security and on the Role of the United Nations in this Field", sponsored by Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Ghana and Venezuela, later joined by Colombia.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 14 below, draft resolution I).

9. Statements in explanation of position were made by the representatives of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Guatemala.

Draft resolution A/C.6/43/L.15

10. At the 46th meeting, the representative of Egypt introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/43/L.15) entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization", sponsored by Argentina, Belgium, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Morocco, New Zealand, Oman, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia, later joined by Colombia.

11. The Committee had before it a statement submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.6/43/L.18) of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.6/43/L.15 without a vote (see para. 14 below, draft resolution II).

13. A statement in explanation of position was made by the representative of Mexico.

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

14. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II below:

Draft resolution I

DECLARATION ON THE PREVENTION AND REMOVAL OF DISPUTES AND SITUATIONS WHICH MAY THREATEN INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY AND ON THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THIS FIELD

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 38/141 of 19 December 1983, 39/88 of 13 December 1984, 40/78 of 11 December 1985, 41/83 of 3 December 1986 and 42/157 of 7 December 1987,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (A/43/33), which met in New York from 22 February to 11 March 1988 and completed a draft Declaration on the Prevention and Removal of Disputes and Situations Which May Threaten International Peace and Security and on the Role of the United Nations in this Field,

Convinced that the adoption of the Declaration on the Prevention and Removal of Disputes and Situations Which May Threaten International Peace and Security and on the Role of the United Nations in this Field will contribute towards strengthening the role and enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security,

Considering the need to ensure a wide dissemination of the text of the Declaration,

1. *Approves* the Declaration on the Prevention and Removal of Disputes and Situations Which May Threaten International Peace and Security and on the Role of the United Nations in this Field, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization for its important contribution to the elaboration of the text of the Declaration;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Governments of the States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies, and the Security Council, of the adoption of the Declaration;

4. *Urges* that every effort be made to ensure that the Declaration becomes generally known and fully implemented.

ANNEX

Declaration on the Prevention and Removal of Disputes and Situations Which May Threaten International Peace and Security and on the Role of the United Nations in this Field

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the important role that the United Nations and its organs can play in the prevention and removal of international disputes and situations which may lead to international friction or give rise to an international dispute, the continuance of which may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security (hereafter: "disputes" or "situations"), within their respective functions and powers under the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced that the strengthening of such a role of the United Nations will enhance its effectiveness in dealing with questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security and in promoting the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

Recognizing the fundamental responsibility of States for the prevention and removal of disputes and situations,

Recalling that the peoples of the United Nations are determined to practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours,

Bearing in mind the right of all States to resort to peaceful means of their own choice for the prevention and removal of disputes or situations,

Reaffirming the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[4] the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes[5] and the Declaration on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Principle of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations,[6]

Recalling that it is the duty of States to refrain in their international relations from military, political, economic or any other form of coercion against the political independence or territorial integrity of any State,

Calling upon States to co-operate fully with the relevant organs of the United Nations and to support actions taken by them in accordance with the Charter relating to the prevention or removal of disputes and situations,

Bearing in mind the obligation of States to conduct their relations with other States in accordance with international law, including the principles of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples,

Recalling that the Charter confers on the Security Council the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and that Member States have agreed to accept and carry out its decisions in accordance with the Charter,

Recalling also the important role conferred by the Charter on the General Assembly and the Secretary-General in the maintenance of international peace and security,

I. *Solemnly declares* that:

1. States should act so as to prevent in their international relations the emergence or aggravation of disputes or situations, in particular by fulfilling in good faith their obligations under international law;

2. In order to prevent disputes or situations, States should develop their relations on the basis of the sovereign equality of States and in such a manner as to enhance the effectiveness of the collective security system through the effective implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. States should consider the use of bilateral or multilateral consultations in order better to understand each other's views, positions and interests;

4. States party to regional arrangements or members of agencies referred to in Article 52 of the Charter should make every effort to prevent or remove local disputes or situations through such arrangements and agencies;

5. States concerned should consider approaching the relevant organs of the United Nations in order to obtain advice or recommendations on preventive means for dealing with a dispute or situation;

6. Any State party to a dispute or directly concerned with a situation, particularly if it intends to request a meeting of the Security Council, should approach the Council, directly or indirectly, at an early stage and, if appropriate, on a confidential basis;

7. The Security Council should consider holding from time to time meetings, including at a high level with the participation, in particular, of Ministers for Foreign Affairs, or consultations to review the international situation and search for effective ways of improving it;

8. In the course of the preparation for the prevention or removal of particular disputes or situations, the Security Council should consider making use of the various means at its disposal, including the appointment of the Secretary-General as rapporteur for a specified question;

9. When a particular dispute or situation is brought to the attention of the Security Council without a meeting being requested, the Council should consider holding consultations with a view to examining the facts of the dispute or situation and keeping it under review, with the assistance of the Secretary-General when needed; the States concerned should have the opportunity of making their views known;

10. In such consultations, consideration should be given to employing such informal methods as the Security Council deems appropriate, including confidential contacts by its President;

11. In such consultations, the Security Council should consider, *inter alia:*

(*a*) Reminding the States concerned to respect their obligations under the Charter;

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[4] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

[5] Resolution 37/10, annex.

[6] Resolution 42/22, annex.

(*b*) Making an appeal to the States concerned to refrain from any action which might give rise to a dispute or lead to the deterioration of the dispute or situation;

(*c*) Making an appeal to the States concerned to take action which might help to remove, or to prevent the continuation or deterioration of, the dispute or situation;

12. The Security Council should consider sending, at an early stage, fact-finding or good offices missions or establishing appropriate forms of United Nations presence, including observers and peace-keeping operations, as a means of preventing the further deterioration of the dispute or situation in the areas concerned;

13. The Security Council should consider encouraging and, where appropriate, endorsing efforts at the regional level by the States concerned or by regional arrangements or agencies to prevent or remove a dispute or situation in the region concerned;

14. Taking into consideration any procedures that have already been adopted by the States directly concerned, the Security Council should consider recommending to them appropriate procedures or methods of settlement of disputes or adjustment of situations, and such terms of settlement as it deems appropriate;

15. The Security Council, if it is appropriate for promoting the prevention and removal of disputes or situations, should, at an early stage, consider making use of the provisions of the Charter concerning the possibility of requesting the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question;

16. The General Assembly should consider making use of the provisions of the Charter in order to discuss disputes or situations, when appropriate, and, in accordance with Article 11 and subject to Article 12 of the Charter, making recommendations;

17. The General Assembly should consider, where appropriate, supporting efforts undertaken at the regional level by the States concerned or by regional arrangements or agencies, to prevent or remove a dispute or situation in the region concerned;

18. If a dispute or situation has been brought before it, the General Assembly should consider including in its recommendations making more use of fact-finding capabilities, in accordance with Article 11 and subject to Article 12 of the Charter;

19. The General Assembly, if it is appropriate for promoting the prevention and removal of disputes or situations, should consider making use of the provisions of the Charter concerning the possibility of requesting the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question;

20. The Secretary-General, if approached by a State or States directly concerned with a dispute or situation, should respond swiftly by urging the States to seek a solution or adjustment by peaceful means of their own choice under the Charter and by offering his good offices or other means at his disposal, as he deems appropriate;

21. The Secretary-General should consider approaching the States directly concerned with a dispute or situation in an effort to prevent it from becoming a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security;

22. The Secretary-General should, where appropriate, consider making full use of fact-finding capabilities, including, with the consent of the host State, sending a representative or fact-finding missions to areas where a dispute or a situation exists; where necessary, the Secretary-General should also consider making the appropriate arrangements;

23. The Secretary-General should be encouraged to consider using, at as early a stage as he deems appropriate, the right that is accorded to him under Article 99 of the Charter;

24. The Secretary-General should, where appropriate, encourage efforts undertaken at the regional level to prevent or remove a dispute or situation in the region concerned;

25. Should States fail to prevent the emergence or aggravation of a dispute or situation, they shall continue to seek a settlement by peaceful means in accordance with the Charter;

2. *Declares* that nothing in the present Declaration shall be construed as prejudicing in any manner the provisions of the Charter, including those contained in Article 2, paragraph 7, thereof, or the rights and duties of States, or the scope of the functions and the powers of United Nations organs under the Charter, in particular those relating to the maintenance of international peace and security;

3. *Also declares* that nothing in the present Declaration could in any way prejudice the right to self-determination, freedom and independence of peoples forcibly deprived of that right and referred to in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[4] particularly peoples under colonial or racist régimes or other forms of alien domination.

Draft resolution II

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND ON THE STRENGTHENING OF THE ROLE OF THE ORGANIZATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3499 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, by which it established the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, and its relevant resolutions adopted at subsequent sessions,[7]

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh,[8] thirty-ninth,[9] fortieth,[10] forty-first,[11] forty-second[12] and forty-third sessions (A/43/1), as well as of the views and comments expressed on them by Member States,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization on the work of its session held in 1988 (A/43/33),

Expressing its deep appreciation to the Special Committee for the progress achieved during its 1988 session, which led to the completion of the draft Declaration on the Prevention and Removal of Disputes and Situations Which May Threaten International Peace and Security and on the Role of the United Nations in this Field (*ibid.*, chap. II, para. 14), and for submitting it to the General Assembly at its forty-third session for adoption,

Mindful of the desirability of further work being done by the Special Committee in the field of the maintenance of international peace and security,

Noting with satisfaction that tangible progress has been achieved in the Special Committee on the proposal[13] concerning the resort to a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation within the United Nations,

Noting also with satisfaction the progress achieved in the elaboration of the draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States (*ibid.*, chap. III, sect. B),

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization;

2. *Decides* that the Special Committee shall hold its next session from 27 March to 14 April 1989;

3. *Requests* the Special Committee, at its session in 1989, taking into account the provisions of paragraph 5 below:

(*a*) To accord priority to the question of the maintenance of international peace and security in all its aspects in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations, and, in this context, to consider:

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[7] Resolutions 31/28 of 29 November 1976, 32/45 of 8 December 1977, 33/94 of 16 December 1978, 34/147 of 17 December 1979, 35/164 of 15 December 1980, 36/122 of 11 December 1981, 37/114 of 16 December 1982, 38/141 of 19 December 1983, 39/88 of 13 December 1984, 40/78 of 11 December 1985, 41/83 of 3 December 1986 and 42/157 of 7 December 1987.

[8] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1.*

[9] *Ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1.*

[10] *Ibid., Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 1.*

[11] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 1.*

[12] *Ibid., Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 1.*

[13] See A/AC.182/L.52/Rev.1 and 2.

- (i) Proposals concerning fact-finding activities by the United Nations;
- (ii) Other proposals relating to the maintenance of international peace and security that might be submitted to the Special Committee at its session in 1989;

(*b*) To continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, and, in this context:

- (i) To complete its consideration of the proposal on the resort to a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation within the United Nations and to submit conclusions thereon, in an appropriate form, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;
- (ii) To examine the progress report of the Secretary-General on the elaboration of the draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States;

4. *Requests* the Special Committee to keep the question of the rationalization of the procedures of the United Nations under active review;

5. *Also requests* the Special Committee to be mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement whenever that has significance for the outcome of its work;

6. *Decides* that the Special Committee shall accept the participation of observers of Member States, including in the meetings of its working group;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue, on a priority basis, the preparation of the draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, on the basis of the outline elaborated by the Special Committee and in the light of the views expressed in the course of the discussions in the Sixth Committee (see A/C.6/43/SR.14-20 and 46) and in the Special Committee (see A/43/33, chap. II, sect. B), and to report to the Special Committee at its session in 1989 on the progress of work, before submitting to it the draft handbook in its final form, with a view to its approval at a later stage;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to render all assistance to the Special Committee;

9. *Requests* the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 68th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution I submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report on agenda item 135 (A/43/886, para. 14) without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 43/51.[14]

At its 76th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1988, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report on agenda item 129 (A/43/882, para. 9). Paragraph 4 was adopted by 118 votes to 9, with 22 abstentions;* paragraph 5 was adopted by 121 votes to 19, with 10 abstentions;* the draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 132 votes to none, with 22 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 43/163.[14]

At the same meeting, the Assembly adopted draft resolution II submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report on agenda item 135 (A/43/886, para. 14) without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 43/170.[14]

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* Recorded vote.

[14] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/43/1	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization	135	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 1*
A/43/33	Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization	129, 135	*Ibid., Supplement No. 33*
A/43/64-S/19378	Letter dated 22 December 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	129	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1987*, document S/19378
A/43/68-S/19385	Letter dated 24 December 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Manila Declaration of 1987, issued at the conclusion of the meeting of heads of Government of States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations at Manila on 15 December 1987	129	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/43/69-S/19389	Letter dated 28 December 1987 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19389
A/43/74-S/19395	Letter dated 30 December 1987 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19395
A/43/76-S/19401	Letter dated 4 January 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, *Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*, document S/19401
A/43/80-S/19407	Letter dated 6 January 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19407
A/43/81-S/19411	Letter dated 5 January 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19411
A/43/82-S/19412	*Idem*	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19412
A/43/83-S/19414	Letter dated 7 January 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19414
A/43/84-S/19422	Letter dated 11 January 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19422
A/43/87-S/19426	Letter dated 12 January 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19426
A/43/93-S/19438	Letter dated 19 January 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19438
A/43/110-S/19457	Letter dated 26 January 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19457
A/43/113-S/19463	Letter dated 29 January 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19463
A/43/117-S/19472	Letter dated 1 February 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19472
A/43/128-S/19481	Letter dated 8 February 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19481
A/43/134-S/19494	Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19494
A/43/136-S/19497	Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19497
A/43/137-S/19498	Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19498
A/43/139-S/19501	Letter dated 12 February 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19501
A/43/140-S/19504	Letter dated 12 February 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19504
A/43/151-S/19505	Letter dated 13 February 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19505
A/43/154-S/19511	Letter dated 16 February 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19511
A/43/155-S/19512	Letter dated 16 February 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19512
A/43/156-S/19517	Letter dated 17 February 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19517
A/43/158-S/19520 and Corr.1	Letter dated 19 February 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19520
A/43/159-S/19521 and Corr.1	Letter dated 16 February 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19521
A/43/160-S/19522	Letter dated 19 February 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19522
A/43/162-S/19523	Letter dated 22 February 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19523
A/43/167-S/19539	Letter dated 25 February 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19539
A/43/168-S/19540	Letter dated 25 February 1988 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19540
A/43/174-S/19545	Letter dated 26 February 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19545
A/43/175-S/19546	Letter dated 26 February 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19546
A/43/180-S/19556	Letter dated 29 February 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19556
A/43/187-S/19566	Letter dated 2 March 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19566

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Agenda item*	*Observations and references*
A/43/190-S/19575	Letter dated 1 March 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19575
A/43/204-S/19582	Letter dated 2 March 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19582
A/43/205-S/19586	Letter dated 4 March 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.* document S/19586
A/43/209-S/19597	Letter dated 9 March 1988 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	129, 135	*Ibid.*, document S/19597
A/43/211-S/19606	Letter dated 9 March 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19606
A/43/212-S/19607	Letter dated 10 March 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19607
A/43/218-S/19625	Letter dated 15 March 1988 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19625
A/43/221-S/19634	Letter dated 16 March 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19634
A/43/224-S/19640	Letter dated 16 March 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19640
A/43/225-S/19645 and Corr.1	Letter dated 1 March 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19645
A/43/229-S/19662	Letter dated 21 March 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19662
A/43/234-S/19667	Letter dated 22 March 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19667
A/43/240-S/19683	Letter dated 25 March 1988 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19683
A/43/255-S/19685	Letter dated 25 March 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19685
A/43/256-S/19688	Letter dated 25 March 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19688
A/43/257-S/19689	Letter dated 25 March 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19689
A/43/259-S/19694	Letter dated 28 March 1988 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19694
A/43/266-S/19712	Letter dated 30 March 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19712
A/43/269-S/19716	Letter dated 29 March 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19716
A/43/270-S/19717	*Idem*	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19717
A/43/273-S/19720	Letter dated 30 March 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Amman from 21 to 25 March 1988	129	
A/43/285-S/19739	Letter dated 5 April 1988 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1988*, document S/19739
A/43/290-S/19744	Letter dated 6 April 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19744
A/43/291-S/19745	*Idem*	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19745
A/43/292-S/19746	Letter dated 6 April 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19746
A/43/293-S/19750	Letter dated 7 April 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19750
A/43/294-S/19751	*Idem*	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19751
A/43/299-S/19766	Letter dated 12 April 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19766
A/43/300-S/19767	*Idem*	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19767
A/43/301-S/19768	*Idem*	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19768
A/43/306-S/19777	Letter dated 12 April 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19777
A/43/307-S/19778	Letter dated 14 April 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19778
A/43/315-S/19795	Letter dated 18 April 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19795
A/43/322-S/19812	Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19812
A/43/332	Letter dated 21 April 1988 from the representative of Bolivia to the Secretary-General	129	

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A/43/335-S/19843	Letter dated 27 April 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19843
A/43/342-S/19850	Letter dated 28 April 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19850
A/43/343-S/19851	Letter dated 29 April 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19851
A/43/346-S/19856	Letter dated 2 May 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19856
A/43/349-S/19859	Letter dated 2 May 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19859
A/43/359-S/19879	Letter dated 11 May 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19879
A/43/363-S/19887	Letter dated 13 May 1988 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19887
A/43/364-S/19890	Letter dated 12 May 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19890
A/43/365-S/19891	Letter dated 17 May 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19891
A/43/371-S/19894	Letter dated 19 May 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19894
A/43/374	Letter dated 19 May 1988 from the representatives of Afghanistan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	129	
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A/43/381-S/19910	Letter dated 27 May 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19910
A/43/38[illegible]15	Letter dated 31 May 1988 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	129	
A/43/391-S/19925	Letter dated 2 June 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19925
A/43/393-S/19930	Letter dated 6 June 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final communiqué and the reports and resolutions of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Amman from 21 to 25 March 1988	129	
A/43/400-S/19932	Letter dated 9 June 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19932
A/43/409-S/19941 and Corr.1	Letter dated 15 June 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19941
A/43/412-S/19945	*Idem*	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19945
A/43/428-S/19964	Letter dated 27 June 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19964
A/43/431-S/19969	Letter dated 28 June 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19969
A/43/440-S/19984	Letter dated 28 June 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19984
A/43/444-S/19988	Letter dated 5 July 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations at Bangkok on 3 July 1988	129	
A/43/446	Letter dated 5 July 1988 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	129	
A/43/447-S/19990	Letter dated 6 July 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1988*, document S/19990
A/43/451-S/19996	Letter dated 7 July 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19996
A/43/454-S/19994	Letter dated 8 July 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19994
A/43/455-S/19997	Letter dated 8 July 1988 from the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19997
A/43/458-S/20009	Letter dated 12 July 1988 from the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/20009
A/43/465-S/20019	Letter dated 14 July 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/20019
A/43/470-S/20032	Letter dated 18 July 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/20032
A/43/472-S/20040	Letter dated 20 July 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/20040

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A/43/474-S/20044	Letter dated 21 July 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/20044
A/43/480	Letter dated 22 July 1988 from the representative of Antigua and Barbuda to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the ninth meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Deep Bay, Antigua and Barbuda, from 4 to 8 July 1988	129	
A/43/481-S/20056	Letter dated 25 July 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/20056
A/43/490-S/20068	Letter dated 27 July 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/20068
A/43/493-S/20071	Letter dated 28 July 1988 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of a statement by the Chairman of the Jakarta Informal Meeting, held from 25 to 28 July 1988, and its decision on follow-up action	129	
A/43/503-S/20087	Letter dated 3 August 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/20087
A/43/511-S/20098	Letter dated 8 August 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/20098
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A/43/537-S/20125	Letter dated 15 August 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/20125
A/43/546-S/20135	Letter dated 18 August 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/20135
A/43/550-S/20138	Letter dated 19 August 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/20138
A/43/577-S/20160	Letter dated 25 August 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/20160
A/43/585-S/20167	Letter dated 1 September 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/20167
A/43/598-S/20180 and Corr.1	Letter dated 7 September 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/20180
A/43/621-S/20195	Letter dated 19 September 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/20195
A/43/629	Letter dated 22 September 1988 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	135	
A/43/641-S/20201	Letter dated 26 September 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/20201
A/43/649-S/20204	Letter dated 27 September 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/20204
A/43/662-S/20209	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/20209
A/43/666-S/20211	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/20211
A/43/667-S/20212	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Document of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia, from 7 to 10 September 1988	129, 135	
A/43/692-S/20220	Letter dated 7 October 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Co-ordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held in New York on 29 September 1988	129	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	129	
A/43/725-S/20233	Letter dated 18 October 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1988*, document S/20233
A/43/758-S/20245	Letter dated 27 October 1988 from the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/20245
A/43/772-S/20257	Letter dated 2 November 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/20257
A/43/783-S/20260	Letter dated 4 November 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/20260

Symbol	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
A/43/804-S/20270	Letter dated 11 November 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/20270
A/43/848-S/20282	Letter dated 21 November 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/20282
A/43/849-S/20283	*Idem*	129	*Ibid.*, document S/20283
A/43/906-S/20305	Letter dated 23 November 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/20305
A/43/908-S/20309	Letter dated 30 November 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/20309
A/43/972	Letter dated 12 December 1988 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	129	
A/C.6/43/L.6	Draft resolution	135	See A/43/886, paras. 7 and 14, draft resolution I
A/C.6/43/L.8	*Idem*	129	See A/43/882, paras. 6 and 9
A/C.6/43/L.15	*Idem*	135	See A/43/886, paras. 10 and 14, draft resolution II
A/C.6/43/L.18	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.6/43/L.15: note by the Secretary-General	135	
	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in document A/43/886		
A/C.5/43/52	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/43/944	Report of the Fifth Committee		See annex fascicle, agenda item 114

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda items 130 and 134*

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 130: Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind
Agenda item 134: Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fortieth session

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Sixth Committee*, 25th to 40th, 45th and 48th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid.*, Plenary Meetings, 76th meeting. For the prior consideration of the questions, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda items 130 and 135.

DOCUMENT A/43/883

Report of the Sixth Committee on agenda item 130

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*28 November 1988*]

1. The item entitled "Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 5 of Assembly resolution 42/151 of 7 December 1987, to be considered in conjunction with the examination of the report of the International Law Commission.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 130, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. The Committee considered the item at its 25th to 40th and 48th meetings, from 31 October to 11 November and on 25 November 1988. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.6/43/SR.25-40 and 48) reflect the views of representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

5. At the 48th meeting, the representative of Egypt introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/43/L.21) sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslavakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Kenya, Mali, Mongolia, the Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Tunisia and Viet Nam, later joined by the Sudan.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by 104 votes to 5, with 13 abstentions (see para. 8 below).

7. A statement in explanation of vote before the vote was made by the representative of the United States of America; statements in explanation of vote after the vote were made by the representatives of Japan, Israel, Norway (on behalf also of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden) and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

8. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

DRAFT CODE OF CRIMES AGAINST THE PEACE AND SECURITY OF MANKIND

The General Assembly,

Mindful of Article 13, paragraph 1 *a*, of the Charter of the United Nations, which provides that the General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Recalling its resolution 177 (II) of 21 November 1947, by which it directed the International Law Commission to prepare a draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind,

Having considered the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind prepared by the Commission and submitted to the General Assembly in 1954,[1]

Recalling its belief that the elaboration of a code of offences against the peace and security of mankind could contribute to strengthening international peace and security and thus to promoting and implementing the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter,

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[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Supplement No. 9*, para. 54.

Recalling also its resolution 36/106 of 10 December 1981, in which it invited the Commission to resume its work with a view to elaborating the draft Code and to examine it with the required priority in order to review it, taking into account the results achieved by the process of the progressive development of international law,

Bearing in mind that the Commission should fulfil its task on the basis of early elaboration of draft articles thereof,

Having considered chapter IV of the report of the Commission on the work of its fortieth session (A/43/10),

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the subject (A/43/525 and Add.1),

Taking into account the views expressed during the debate on this item at its forty-third session (see A/C.6/43/SR.25-40 and 48),

Recognizing the importance and urgency of the subject,

1. *Invites* the International Law Commission to continue its work on the elaboration of the draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind including the elaboration of a list of crimes, taking into account the progress made at its fortieth session, as well as the views expressed during the forty-third session of the General Assembly;

2. *Notes* the approach currently envisaged by the Commission in dealing with the judicial authority to be assigned for the implementation of the provisions of the draft Code, and encourages the Commission to explore further all possible alternatives on the question;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to seek the views of Member States regarding the conclusions contained in paragraph 69 (*c*) (i) of the Commission's report on the work of its thirty-fifth session;[2]

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include the views received from Member States in accordance with paragraph 3 above in a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind", to be considered in conjunction with the examination of the report of the Commission.

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[2] *Ibid., Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 10.*

DOCUMENT A/43/885

Report of the Sixth Committee on agenda item 134

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*28 November 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of the forty-third session, as item 134, the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fortieth session" and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

2. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

3. The Committee considered the item at its 25th to 40th and 45th meetings, from 31 October to 11 November and on 21 November 1988. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.6/43/SR.25-40 and 45) reflect the views of representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

4. At the 25th meeting, Mr. L. Díaz-González, Chairman of the International Law Commission at its fortieth session, introduced the Commission's report on the work of that session (A/43/10). At the 40th meeting, the Chairman of the Commission made a concluding statement.

5. Also, as provided for under paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 42/156 of 7 December 1987, the Sixth Committee decided to establish an open-ended *Ad Hoc* Working Group to deal with questions of improving the ways in which the report of the International Law Commission is considered in the Committee, with a view to providing effective guidance for the Commission in its work. The *Ad Hoc* Working Group held six meetings between 3 and 14 November 1988. At the 40th meeting of the Committee, Mr. H. Tuerk, Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group, made an oral report on the work carried out by it.

6. At the 45th meeting, the representative of Mexico introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/43/L.12), sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia, later joined by China.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 8 below).

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

8. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION ON THE WORK OF ITS FORTIETH SESSION

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fortieth session (A/43/10),

Emphasizing the need for the progressive development of international law and its codification in order to make it a more effective means of implementing the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations[3] and to give increased importance to its role in relations among States,

Recognizing the importance of referring legal and drafting questions to the Sixth Committee, including topics that might be submitted to the International Law Commission, and of enabling the Sixth Committee and the Commission further to enhance their contributions to the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Recalling the need to keep under review those topics of international law which, given their new or renewed interest for the international community, may be suitable for the progressive development and codification of international law and therefore may be included in the future programme of work of the International Law Commission,

Considering that experience has demonstrated the usefulness of structuring the debate on the report of the International Law Commission in the Sixth Committee in such a manner that conditions are provided for concentrated attention on each of the main topics dealt with in the report, and that this process is facilitated when the Commission indicates specific issues on which expressions of views by Governments are of particular interest for the continuation of its work,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fortieth session;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the International Law Commission for the work accomplished at that session;

3. *Recommends* that, taking into account the comments of Governments, whether in writing or expressed orally in debates in the General Assembly, the International Law Commission should continue its work on the topics in its current programme, listed as items 2 to 8 in paragraph 7 of its report;

4. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the efforts of the International Law Commission to improve its procedures and methods of work and to formulate proposals on its future programme of work;

5. *Requests* the International Law Commission:

(*a*) To keep under review the planning of its activities for the term of office of its members, bearing in mind the desirability of achieving as much progress as possible in the preparation of draft articles on specific topics;

(*b*) To consider further its methods of work in all their aspects, bearing in mind that the staggering of the consideration of some topics might contribute, *inter alia*, to a more effective consideration of its report in the Sixth Committee;

(*c*) To indicate in its annual report, for each topic, those specific issues on which expressions of views by Governments, either in the Sixth Committee or in written form, would be of particular interest for the continuation of its work;

6. *Recommends* the continuation of efforts to improve the ways in which the report of the International Law Commission is considered in the Sixth Committee, with a view to providing effective guidance for the Commission in its work;

7. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the useful informal discussions held in the framework of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group provided for under paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 42/156 of 7 December 1987, which dealt with questions of improving the ways in which the report of the International Law Commission is considered in the Sixth Committee, with a view to providing effective guidance for the Commission in its work, and takes note of the oral report of the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group (see A/C.6/43/SR.40);

8. *Decides* that the Sixth Committee, in structuring its debate on the report of the International Law Commission at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, should bear in mind the possibility of reserving time for informal exchanges of views on matters relating to the Commission;

9. *Takes note* of the comments of the International Law Commission on the question of the duration of its session, as presented in paragraph 569 of its report, and expresses the view that the requirements of the work for the progressive development of international law and its codification and the magnitude and complexity of the subjects on the agenda of the Commission make it desirable that the usual duration of its sessions be maintained;

10. *Reaffirms* its previous decisions concerning the increased role of the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat and those concerning the summary records and other documentation of the International Law Commission;

11. *Urges* Governments and, as appropriate, international organizations to respond in writing as fully and expeditiously as possible to the requests of the International Law Commission for comments, observations and replies to questionnaires and for materials on topics in its programme of work;

12. *Reaffirms its wish* that the International Law Commission continue to enhance its co-operation with intergovernmental legal bodies whose work is of interest for the progressive development of international law and its codification;

13. *Once again expresses the wish* that seminars will continue to be held in conjunction with the sessions of the International Law Commission and that an increasing number of participants from developing countries will be given the opportunity to attend those seminars, appeals to States that can do so to make the voluntary contributions that are urgently needed for the holding of the seminars, and expresses the hope that every effort will be made by the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to provide the seminars with adequate services, including interpretation, as required;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to forward to the International Law Commission, for its attention, the records of the debate on the report of the Commission at the forty-third session of the General Assembly and to prepare and distribute a topical summary of the debate.

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[3] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 76th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1988, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions submitted by the Sixth Committee in its reports on agenda items 130 and 134.

The draft resolution submitted in the report on agenda item 130 (A/43/883, para. 8) was adopted by a recorded vote of 137 to 5, with 13 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 43/164.[4]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on agenda item 134 (A/43/885, para. 8) was adopted without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 43/169.[4]

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[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Item*	*Observations and references*
A/43/10	Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fortieth session (9 May-29 July 1988)	130, 134	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 10*
A/43/134-S/19494	Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	134	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*, document S/19494
A/43/190-S/19575	Letter dated 1 March 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	130, 134	*Ibid.*, document S/19575
A/43/525 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	130	
A/43/539	Draft articles adopted by the International Law Commission on topics considered at its fortieth session: note by the Secretary-General	134	
A/43/621-S/20195	Letter dated 19 September 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	130	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1988*, document S/20195
A/43/666-S/20211	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	130	*Ibid.*, document S/20211
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	130, 134	
A/43/716-S/20231	Letter dated 14 October 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	130	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1988*, document S/20231
A/43/744-S/20238	Letter dated 24 October 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	130	*Ibid.*, document S/20238
A/C.6/43/L.12	Draft resolution	134	See A/43/885, paras. 6 and 8
A/C.6/43/L.21	*Idem*	130	See A/43/883, paras. 5 and 8

United Nations

Agenda item 131

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 131: Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-first session*

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DOCUMENT A/43/820

Report of the Sixth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*21 November 1988*]

1. The item entitled "Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-first session" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 42/152 of 7 December 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 131, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-first session (A/43/17), which was introduced by the Chairman of the Commission at the 4th meeting of the Committee, on 27 September 1988. The Committee also had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/43/405 and Add.1-3) containing observations and proposals received from Governments in connection with the draft Conventions on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes. In addition, a letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe addressed to the Secretary-General (A/43/709) was circulated under the item. Finally, the open-ended Working Group on the draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes, created at the beginning of the session pursuant to paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 42/153 of 7 December 1987, submitted its report to the Sixth Committee (A/C.6/43/L.2).

4. The Committee considered the item at its 4th to 6th, 10th and 21st meetings, on 27, 29 and 30 September and 7 and 24 October 1988. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.6/43/SR.4-6, 10 and 21) reflect the views of representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.6/43/L.3

5. At the 10th meeting, the representative of Mexico introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/43/L.3) entitled "Draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes", sponsored by his country.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 9 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolution A/C.6/43/L.4

7. At the 21st meeting, the representative of Austria introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/43/L.4) entitled "Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-first session" and indicated that India was no longer a sponsor. The draft resolution was thus sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Netherlands, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Yugoslavia, later joined by Kenya, Lesotho and Spain.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 9 below, draft resolution II).

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Sixth Committee*, 4th to 6th, 10th and 21st meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 76th meeting. For the consideration of the report of the Commission on the work of its twentieth session, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 132.

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

9. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II below:

Draft resolution I

DRAFT CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND INTERNATIONAL PROMISSORY NOTES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, by which it created the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law with a mandate to further the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade and in that respect to bear in mind the interests of all peoples, in particular those of developing countries, in the extensive development of international trade,

Aware that the free circulation of bills of exchange and promissory notes facilitates international trade and finance,

Convinced that the adoption of a convention on international bills of exchange and international promissory notes will facilitate the use of such instruments,

Taking note with satisfaction of the decision of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law at its twentieth session[1] to transmit the text of the draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes[2] to the General Assembly for its consideration,

Recalling its resolution 42/153 of 7 December 1987, in which it requested the Secretary-General to draw the attention of all States to the draft Convention, to ask them to submit the observations and proposals they wished to make on the draft Convention and to circulate those observations and proposals to all Member States,

Recalling also that in the same resolution it decided to consider, at its forty-third session, the draft Convention, with a view to its adoption at that session, and to create to that end a working group, in the framework of the Sixth Committee, to consider the observations and proposals made by States,

Satisfied with the modifications in the draft Convention proposed by the open-ended Working Group on the draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes (see A/C.6/43/L.2), and expressing its appreciation for the efforts of the Working Group,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law for preparing the text of the draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes;

2. *Adopts* and opens for signature or accession the United Nations Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes contained in the annex to the present resolution;

3. *Calls upon* all Governments to consider becoming party to the Convention.

ANNEX

United Nations Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes

CHAPTER I. SPHERE OF APPLICATION AND FORM OF THE INSTRUMENT

Article 1

1. This Convention applies to an international bill of exchange when it contains the heading "International bill of exchange (UNCITRAL Convention)" and also contains in its text the words "International bill of exchange (UNCITRAL Convention)".

2. This Convention applies to an international promissory note when it contains the heading "International promissory note (UNCITRAL Convention)" and also contains in its text the words "International promissory note (UNCITRAL Convention)".

3. This Convention does not apply to cheques.

Article 2

1. An international bill of exchange is a bill of exchange which specifies at least two of the following places and indicates that any two so specified are situated in different States:

(*a*) The place where the bill is drawn;

(*b*) The place indicated next to the signature of the drawer;

(*c*) The place indicated next to the name of the drawee;

(*d*) The place indicated next to the name of the payee;

(*e*) The place of payment,

provided that either the place where the bill is drawn or the place of payment is specified on the bill and that such place is situated in a Contracting State.

2. An international promissory note is a promissory note which specifies at least two of the following places and indicates that any two so specified are situated in different States:

(*a*) The place where the note is made;

(*b*) The place indicated next to the signature of the maker;

(*c*) The place indicated next to the name of the payee;

(*d*) The place of payment,

provided that the place of payment is specified on the note and that such place is situated in a Contracting State.

3. This Convention does not deal with the question of sanctions that may be imposed under national law in cases where an incorrect or false statement has been made on an instrument in respect of a place referred to in paragraph 1 or 2 of this article. However, any such sanctions shall not affect the validity of the instrument or the application of this Convention.

Article 3

1. A bill of exchange is a written instrument which:

(*a*) Contains an unconditional order whereby the drawer directs the drawee to pay a definite sum of money to the payee or to his order;

(*b*) Is payable on demand or at a definite time;

(*c*) Is dated;

(*d*) Is signed by the drawer.

2. A promissory note is a written instrument which:

(*a*) Contains an unconditional promise whereby the maker undertakes to pay a definite sum of money to the payee or to his order;

(*b*) Is payable on demand or at a definite time;

(*c*) Is dated;

(*d*) Is signed by the maker.

CHAPTER II. INTERPRETATION

SECTION 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 4

In the interpretation of this Convention, regard is to be had to its international character and to the need to promote uniformity in its application and the observance of good faith in international transactions.

Article 5

In this Convention:

(*a*) "Bill" means an international bill of exchange governed by this Convention;

(*b*) "Note" means an international promissory note governed by this Convention"

(*c*) "Instrument" means a bill or a note;

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[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 17*, para. 304.

[2] *Ibid.*, annex I.

(*d*) "Drawee" means a person on whom a bill is drawn and who has not accepted it;

(*e*) "Payee" means a person in whose favour the drawer directs payment to be made or to whom the maker promises to pay;

(*f*) "Holder" means a person in possession of an instrument in accordance with article 15;

(*g*) "Protected holder" means a holder who meets the requirements of article 29;

(*h*) "Guarantor" means any person who undertakes an obligation of guarantee under article 46, whether governed by paragraph 4 (*b*) ("guaranteed") or paragraph 4 (*c*) ("*aval*") of article 47;

(*i*) "Party" means a person who has signed an instrument as drawer, maker, acceptor, endorser or guarantor;

(*j*) "Maturity" means the time of payment referred to in paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 7 of article 9;

(*k*) "Signature" means a handwritten signature, its facsimile or an equivalent authentication effected by any other means; "forged signature" includes a signature by the wrongful use of such means;

(*l*) "Money" or "currency" includes a monetary unit of account which is established by an intergovernmental institution or by agreement between two or more States, provided that this Convention shall apply without prejudice to the rules of the intergovernmental institution or to the stipulations of the agreement.

Article 6

For the purposes of this Convention, a person is considered to have knowledge of a fact if he has actual knowledge of that fact or could not have been unaware of its existence.

SECTION 2. INTERPRETATION OF FORMAL REQUIREMENTS

Article 7

The sum payable by an instrument is deemed to be a definite sum although the instrument states that it is to be paid:

(*a*) With interest;

(*b*) By instalments at successive dates;

(*c*) By instalments at successive dates with a stipulation in the instrument that upon default in payment of any instalment the unpaid balance becomes due;

(*d*) According to a rate of exchange indicated in the instrument or to be determined as directed by the instrument; or

(*e*) In a currency other than the currency in which the sum is expressed in the instrument.

Article 8

1. If there is a discrepancy between the sum expressed in words and the sum expressed in figures, the sum payable by the instrument is the sum expressed in words.

2. If the sum is expressed more than once in words, and there is a discrepancy, the sum payable is the smaller sum. The same rule applies if the sum is expressed more than once in figures only, and there is a discrepancy.

3. If the sum is expressed in a currency having the same description as that of at least one other State than the State where payment is to be made, as indicated in the instrument, and the specified currency is not identified as the currency of any particular State, the currency is to be considered as the currency of the State where payment is to be made.

4. If an instrument states that the sum is to be paid with interest, without specifying the date from which interest is to run, interest runs from the date of the instrument.

5. A stipulation stating that the sum is to be paid with interest is deemed not to have been written on the instrument unless it indicates the rate at which interest is to be paid.

6. A rate at which interest is to be paid may be expressed either as a definite rate or as a variable rate. For a variable rate to qualify for this purpose, it must vary in relation to one or more reference rates of interest in accordance with provisions stipulated in the instrument and each such reference rate must be published or otherwise available to the public and not be subject, directly or indirectly, to unilateral determination by a person who is named in the instrument at the time the bill is drawn or the note is made, unless the person is named only in the reference rate provisions.

7. If the rate at which interest is to be paid is expressed as a variable rate, it may be stipulated expressly in the instrument that such rate shall not be less than or exceed a specified rate of interest, or that the variations are otherwise limited.

8. If a variable rate does not qualify under paragraph 6 of this article or for any reason it is not possible to determine the numerical value of the variable rate for any period, interest shall be payable for the relevant period at the rate calculated in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 70.

Article 9

1. An instrument is deemed to be payable on demand:

(*a*) If it states that it is payable at sight or on demand or on presentment or if it contains words of similar import; or

(*b*) If no time of payment is expressed.

2. An instrument payable at a definite time which is accepted or endorsed or guaranteed after maturity is an instrument payable on demand as regards the acceptor, the endorser or the guarantor.

3. An instrument is deemed to be payable at a definite time if it states that it is payable:

(*a*) On a stated date or at a fixed period after a stated date or at a fixed period after the date of the instrument;

(*b*) At a fixed period after sight;

(*c*) By instalments at successive dates; or

(*d*) By instalments at successive dates with the stipulation in the instrument that upon default in payment of any instalment the unpaid balance becomes due.

4. The time of payment of an instrument payable at a fixed period after date is determined by reference to the date of the instrument.

5. The time of payment of a bill payable at a fixed period after sight is determined by the date of acceptance or, if the bill is dishonoured by non-acceptance, by the date of protest or, if protest is dispensed with, by the date of dishonour.

6. The time of payment of an instrument payable on demand is the date on which the instrument is presented for payment.

7. The time of payment of a note payable at a fixed period after sight is determined by the date of the visa signed by the maker on the note or, if his visa is refused, by the date of presentment.

8. If an instrument is drawn, or made, payable one or more months after a stated date or after the date of the instrument or after sight, the instrument is payable on the corresponding date of the month when payment must be made. If there is no corresponding date, the instrument is payable on the last day of that month.

Article 10

1. A bill may be drawn:

(*a*) By two or more drawers;

(*b*) Payable to two or more payees.

2. A note may be made:

(*a*) By two or more makers;

(*b*) Payable to two or more payees.

3. If an instrument is payable to two or more payees in [illegible] alternative, it is payable to any one of them and any one of them in possession of the instrument may exercise the rights of a holder. In any other case the instrument is payable to all of them and the rights of a holder may be exercised only by all of them.

Article 11

A bill may be drawn by the drawer:

(*a*) On himself;

(*b*) Payable to his order.

SECTION 3. COMPLETION OF AN INCOMPLETE INSTRUMENT

Article 12

1. An incomplete instrument which satisfies the requirements set out in paragraph 1 of article 1 and bears the signature of the drawer or the acceptance of the drawee, or which satisfies the requirements set out in paragraph 2 of article 1 and paragraph 2 (*d*) of article 3, but which lacks other elements pertaining to one or more of the requirements set out in articles 2 and 3, may be completed, and the instrument so completed is effective as a bill or a note.

2. If such an instrument is completed without authority or otherwise than in accordance with the authority given:

(*a*) A party who signed the instrument before the completion may invoke such lack of authority as a defence against a holder who had knowledge of such lack of authority when he became a holder;

(*b*) A party who signed the instrument after the completion is liable according to the terms of the instrument so completed.

CHAPTER III. TRANSFER

Article 13

An instrument is transferred:

(*a*) By endorsement and delivery of the instrument by the endorser to the endorsee; or

(*b*) By mere delivery of the instrument if the last endorsement is in blank.

Article 14

1. An endorsement must be written on the instrument or on a slip affixed thereto ("*allonge*"). It must be signed.

2. An endorsement may be:

(*a*) In blank, that is, by a signature alone or by a signature accompanied by a statement to the effect that the instrument is payable to a person in possession of it;

(*b*) Special, that is, by a signature accompanied by an indication of the person to whom the instrument is payable.

3. A signature alone, other than that of the drawee, is an endorsement only if placed on the back of the instrument.

Article 15

1. A person is a holder if he is:

(*a*) The payee in possession of the instrument; or

(*b*) In possession of an instrument which has been endorsed to him, or on which the last endorsement is in blank, and on which there appears an uninterrupted series of endorsements, even if any endorsement was forged or was signed by an agent without authority.

2. If an endorsement in blank is followed by another endorsement, the person who signed this last endorsement is deemed to be an endorsee by the endorsement in blank.

3. A person is not prevented from being a holder by the fact that the instrument was obtained by him or any previous holder under circumstances, including incapacity or fraud, duress or mistake of any kind, that would give rise to a claim to, or a defence against liability on, the instrument.

Article 16

The holder of an instrument on which the last endorsement is in blank may:

(*a*) Further endorse it either by an endorsement in blank or by a special endorsement;

(*b*) Convert the blank endorsement into a special endorsement by indicating in the endorsement that the instrument is payable to himself or to some other specified person; or

(*c*) Transfer the instrument in accordance with subparagraph (*b*) of article 13.

Article 17

1. If the drawer or the maker has inserted in the instrument such words as "not negotiable", "not transferable", "not to order", "pay (X) only", or words of similar import, the instrument may not be transferred except for purposes of collection, and any endorsment, even if it does not contain words authorizing the endorsee to collect the instrument, is deemed to be an endorsement for collection.

2. If an endorsement contains the words "not negotiable", "not transferable", "not to order", "pay (X) only", or words of similar import, the instrument may not be transferred further except for purposes of collection, and any subsequent endorsement, even if it does not contain words authorizing the endorsee to collect the instrument, is deemed to be an endorsement for collection.

Article 18

1. An endorsement must be unconditional.

2. A conditional endorsement transfers the instrument whether or not the condition is fulfilled. The condition is ineffective as to those parties and transferees who are subsequent to the endorsee.

Article 19

An endorsement in respect of a part of the sum due under the instrument is ineffective as an endorsement.

Article 20

If there are two or more endorsements, it is presumed, unless the contrary is proved, that each endorsement was made in the order in which it appears on the instrument.

Article 21

1. If an endorsement contains the words "for collection", "for deposit", "value in collection", "by procuration", "pay any bank", or words of similar import authorizing the endorsee to collect the instrument, the endorsee is a holder who:

(*a*) May exercise all rights arising out of the instrument;

(*b*) May endorse the instrument only for purposes of collection;

(*c*) Is subject only to the claims and defences which may be set up against the endorser.

2. The endorser for collection is not liable on the instrument to any subsequent holder.

Article 22

1. If an endorsement contains the words "value in security", "value in pledge", or any other words indicating a pledge, the endorsee is a holder who:

(*a*) May exercise all rights arising out of the instrument;

(*b*) May endorse the instrument only for purposes of collection;

(*c*) Is subject only to the claims and defences specified in article 28 or article 30.

2. If such an endorsee endorses for collection, he is not liable on the instrument to any subsequent holder.

Article 23

The holder of an instrument may transfer it to a prior party or to the drawee in accordance with article 13; however, if the transferee has previously been a holder of the instrument, no endorsement is required, and any endorsement which would prevent him from qualifying as a holder may be struck out.

Article 24

An instrument may be transferred in accordance with article 13 after maturity, except by the drawee, the acceptor or the maker.

Article 25

1. If an endorsement is forged, the person whose endorsement is forged, or a party who signed the instrument before the forgery, has the right to recover compensation for any damage that he may have suffered because of the forgery against:

(*a*) The forger;

(*b*) The person to whom the instrument was directly transferred by the forger;

(*c*) A party or the drawee who paid the instrument to the forger directly or through one or more endorsees for collection.

2. However, an endorsee for collection is not liable under paragraph 1 of this article if he is without knowledge of the forgery:

(*a*) At the time he pays the principal or advises him of the receipt of payment; or

(*b*) At the time he receives payment, if this is later,

unless his lack of knowledge is due to his failure to act in good faith or to exercise reasonable care.

3. Furthermore, a party or the drawee who pays an instrument is not liable under paragraph 1 of this article if, at the time he pays the instrument, he is without knowledge of the forgery, unless his lack of knowledge is due to his failure to act in good faith or to exercise reasonable care.

4. Except as against the forger, the damages recoverable under paragraph 1 of this article may not exceed the amount referred to in article 70 or article 71.

Article 26

1. If an endorsement is made by an agent without authority or power to bind his principal in the matter, the principal, or a party who signed the instrument before such endorsement, has the right to recover compensation for any damage that he may have suffered because of such endorsement against;

(*a*) The agent;

(*b*) The person to whom the instrument was directly transferred by the agent;

(*c*) A party or the drawee who paid the instrument to the agent directly or through one or more endorsees for collection.

2. However, an endorsee for collection is not liable under paragraph 1 of this article if he is without knowledge that the endorsement does not bind the principal:

(*a*) At the time he pays the principal or advises him of the receipt of payment; or (*b*) At the time he receives payment, if this is later,

unless his lack of knowledge is due to his failure to act in good faith or to exercise reasonable care.

3. Furthermore, a party or the drawee who pays an instrument is not liable under paragraph 1 of this article if, at the time he pays the instrument, he is without knowledge that the endorsement does not bind the principal, unless his lack of knowledge is due to his failure to act in good faith or to exercise reasonable care.

4. Except as against the agent, the damages recoverable under paragraph 1 of this article may not exceed the amount referred to in article 70 or article 71.

CHAPTER IV. RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES

SECTION 1. THE RIGHTS OF A HOLDER AND OF A PROTECTED HOLDER

Article 27

1. The holder of an instrument has all the rights conferred on him by this Convention against the parties to the instrument.

2. The holder may transfer the instrument in accordance with article 13.

Article 28

1. A party may set up against a holder who is not a protected holder:

(*a*) Any defence that may be set up against a protected holder in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 30;

(*b*) Any defence based on the underlying transaction between himself and the drawer or between himself and his transferee, but only if the holder took the instrument with knowledge of such defence or if he obtained the instrument by fraud or theft or participated at any time in a fraud or theft concerning it;

(*c*) Any defence arising from the circumstances as a result of which he became a party, but only if the holder took the instrument with knowledge of such defence or if he obtained the instrument by fraud or theft or participated at any time in a fraud or theft concerning it;

(*d*) Any defence which may be raised against an action in contract between himself and the holder;

(*e*) Any other defence available under this Convention.

2. The rights to an instrument of a holder who is not a protected holder are subject to any valid claim to the instrument on the part of any person, but only if he took the instrument with knowledge of such claim or if he obtained the instrument by fraud or theft or participated at any time in a fraud or theft concerning it.

3. A holder who takes an instrument after the expiration of the time-limit for presentment for payment is subject to any claim to, or defence against liability on, the instrument to which his transferor is subject.

4. A party may not raise as a defence against a holder who is not a protected holder the fact that a third person has a claim to the instrument unless:

(*a*) The third person asserted a valid claim to the instrument; or

(*b*) The holder acquired the instrument by theft or forged the signature of the payee or an endorsee, or participated in the theft or the forgery.

Article 29

"Protected holder" means the holder of an instrument which was complete when he took it or which was incomplete within the meaning of paragraph 1 of article 12 and was completed in accordance with authority given, provided that when he became a holder:

(*a*) He was without knowledge of a defence against liability on the instrument referred to in paragraphs 1 (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*e*) of article 28;

(*b*) He was without knowledge of a valid claim to the instrument of any person;

(*c*) He was without knowledge of the fact that it had been dishonoured by non-acceptance or by non-payment;

(*d*) The time-limit provided by article 55 for presentment of that instrument for payment had not expired;

(*e*) He did not obtain the instrument by fraud or theft or participate in a fraud or theft concerning it.

Article 30

1. A party may not set up against a protected holder any defence except:

(*a*) Defences under paragraph 1 of article 33, article 34, paragraph 1 of article 35, paragraph 3 of article 36, paragraph 1 of article 53, paragraph 1 of article 57, paragraph 1 of article 63 and article 84 of this Convention;

(*b*) Defences based on the underlying transaction between himself and such holder or arising from any fraudulent act on the part of such holder in obtaining the signature on the instrument of that party;

(*c*) Defences based on his incapacity to incur liability on the instrument or on the fact that he signed without knowledge that his signature made him a party to the instrument, provided that his lack of knowledge was not due to his negligence and provided that he was fraudulently induced so to sign.

2. The rights to an instrument of a protected holder are not subject to any claim to the instrument on the part of any person, except a valid claim arising from the underlying transaction between himself and the person by whom the claim is raised.

Article 31

1. The transfer of an instrument by a protected holder vests in any subsequent holder the rights to and on the instrument which the protected holder had.

2. Those rights are not vested in a subsequent holder if:

(*a*) He participated in a transaction which gives rise to a claim to, or a defence against liability on, the instrument;

(*b*) He has previously been a holder, but not a protected holder.

Article 32

Every holder is presumed to be a protected holder unless the contrary is proved.

SECTION 2. LIABILITIES OF THE PARTIES

A. General provisions

Article 33

1. Subject to the provisions of articles 34 and 36, a person is not liable on an instrument unless he signs it.

2. A person who signs an instrument in a name which is not his own is liable as if he had signed it in his own name.

Article 34

A forged signature on an instrument does not impose any liability on the person whose signature was forged. However, if he consents to be bound by the forged signature or represents that it is his own, he is liable as if he had signed the instrument himself.

Article 35

1. If an instrument is materially altered:

(*a*) A party who signs it after the material alteration is liable according to the terms of the altered text;

(*b*) A party who signs it before the material alteration is liable according to the terms of the original text. However, if a party makes, authorizes or assents to a material alteration, he is liable according to the terms of the altered text.

2. A signature is presumed to have been placed on the instrument after the material alteration unless the contrary is proved.

3. Any alteration is material which modifies the written undertaking on the instrument of any party in any respect.

Article 36

1. An instrument may be signed by an agent.

2. The signature of an agent placed by him on an instrument with the authority of his principal and showing on the instrument that he is signing in a representative capacity for that named principal, or the signature of a principal placed on the instrument by an agent with his authority, imposes liability on the principal and not on the agent.

3. A signature placed on an instrument by a person as agent but who lacks authority to sign or exceeds his authority, or by an agent who has authority to sign but who does not show on the instrument that he is signing in a representative capacity for a named person, or who shows on the instrument that he is signing in a representative capacity but does not name the person whom he represents, imposes liability on the person signing and not on the person whom he purports to represent.

4. The question whether a signature was placed on the instrument in a representative capacity may be determined only by reference to what appears on the instrument.

5. A person who is liable pursuant to paragraph 3 of this article and who pays the instrument has the same rights as the person for whom he purported to act would have had if that person had paid the instrument.

Article 37

The order to pay contained in a bill does not of itself operate as an assignment to the payee of funds made available for payment by the drawer with the drawee.

B. The drawer

Article 38

1. The drawer engages that upon dishonour of the bill by non-acceptance or by non-payment, and upon any necessary protest, he will pay the bill to the holder, or to any endorser or any endorser's guarantor who takes up and pays the bill.

2. The drawer may exclude or limit his own liability for acceptance or for payment by an express stipulation in the bill. Such a stipulation is effective only with respect to the drawer. A stipulation excluding or limiting liability for payment is effective only if another party is or becomes liable on the bill.

C. The maker

Article 39

1. The maker engages that he will pay the note in accordance with its terms to the holder, or to any party who takes up and pays the note.

2. The maker may not exclude or limit his own liability by a stipulation in the note. Any such stipulation is ineffective.

D. The drawee and the acceptor

Article 40

1. The drawee is not liable on a bill until he accepts it.

2. The acceptor engages that he will pay the bill in accordance with the terms of his acceptance to the holder, or to any party who takes up and pays the bill.

Article 41

1. An acceptance must be written on the bill and may be effected:

(*a*) By the signature of the drawee accompanied by the word "accepted" or by words of similar import; or

(*b*) By the signature alone of the drawee.

2. An acceptance may be written on the front or on the back of the bill.

Article 42

1. An incomplete bill which satisfies the requirements set out in paragraph 1 of article 1 may be accepted by the drawee before it has been signed by the drawer, or while otherwise incomplete.

2. A bill may be accepted before, at or after maturity, or after it has been dishonoured by non-acceptance or by non-payment.

3. If a bill drawn payable at a fixed period after sight, or a bill which must be presented for acceptance before a specified date, is accepted, the acceptor must indicate the date of his acceptance; failing such indication by the acceptor, the drawer or the holder may insert the date of acceptance.

4. If a bill drawn payable at a fixed period after sight is dishonoured by non-acceptance and the drawee subsequently accepts it, the holder is entitled to have the acceptance dated as of the date on which the bill was dishonoured.

Article 43

1. An acceptance must be unqualified. An acceptance is qualified if it is conditional or varies the terms of the bill.

2. If the drawee stipulates in the bill that his acceptance is subject to qualification:

(*a*) He is nevertheless bound according to the terms of his qualified acceptance;

(*b*) The bill is dishonoured by non-acceptance.

3. An acceptance relating to only a part of the sum payable is a qualified acceptance. If the holder takes such an acceptance, the bill is dishonoured by non-acceptance only as to the remaining part.

4. An acceptance indicating that payment will be made at a particular address or by a particular agent is not a qualified acceptance, provided that:

(*a*) The place in which payment is to be made is not changed;

(*b*) The bill is not drawn payable by another agent.

E. The endorser

Article 44

1. The endorser engages that upon dishonour of the instrument by non-acceptance or by non-payment, and upon any necessary protest, he will pay the instrument to the holder, or to any subsequent endorser or any endorser's guarantor who takes up and pays the instrument.

2. An endorser may exclude or limit his own liability by an express stipulation in the instrument. Such a stipulation is effective only with respect to that endorser.

F. The transferor by endorsement or by mere delivery

Article 45

1. Unless otherwise agreed, a person who transfers an instrument, by endorsement and delivery or by mere delivery, represents to the holder to whom he transfers the instrument that:

(*a*) The instrument does not bear any forged or unauthorized signature;

(*b*) The instrument has not been materially altered;

(*c*) At the time of transfer, he has no knowledge of any fact which would impair the right of the transferee to payment of the instrument against the acceptor of a bill or, in the case of an unaccepted bill, the drawer, or against the maker of a note.

2. Liability of the transferor under paragraph 1 of this article is incurred only if the transferee took the instrument without knowledge of the matter giving rise to such liability.

3. If the transferor is liable under paragraph 1 of this article, the transferee may recover, even before maturity, the amount paid by him to the transferor, with interest calculated in accordance with article 70, against return of the instrument.

G. The guarantor

Article 46

1. Payment of an instrument, whether or not it has been accepted, may be guaranteed, as to the whole or part of its amount, for the account of a party or the drawee. A guarantee may be given by any person, who may or may not already be a party.

2. A guarantee must be written on the instrument or on a slip affixed thereto ("*allonge*").

3. A guarantee is expressed by the words "guaranteed", "*aval*", "good as *aval*" or words of similar import, accompanied by the signature of the guarantor. For the purposes of this Convention, the words "prior endorsements guaranteed" or words of similar import do not constitute a guarantee.

4. A guarantee may be effected by a signature alone on the front of the instrument. A signature alone on the front of the instrument, other than that of the maker, the drawer or the drawee, is a guarantee.

5. A guarantor may specify the person for whom he has become guarantor. In the absence of such specification, the person for whom he has become guarantor is the acceptor or the drawee in the case of a bill, and the maker in the case of a note.

6. A guarantor may not raise as a defence to his liability the fact that he signed the instrument before it was signed by the person for whom he is a guarantor, or while the instrument was incomplete.

Article 47

1. The liability of a guarantor on the instrument is of the same nature as that of the party for whom he has become guarantor.

2. If the person for whom he has become guarantor is the drawee, the guarantor engages:

(*a*) To pay the bill at maturity to the holder, or to any party who takes up and pays the bill;

(*b*) If the bill is payable at a definite time, upon dishonour by non-acceptance and upon any necessary protest, to pay it to the holder, or to any party who takes up and pays the bill.

3. In respect of defences that are personal to himself, a guarantor may set up:

(*a*) Against a holder who is not a protected holder only those defences which he may set up under paragraphs 1, 3 and 4 of article 28;

(*b*) Against a protected holder only those defences which he may set up under paragraph 1 of article 30.

4. In respect of defences that may be raised by the person for whom he has become a guarantor:

(*a*) A guarantor may set up against a holder who is not a protected holder only those defences which the person for whom he has become a guarantor may set up against such holder under paragraphs 1, 3 and 4 of article 28;

(*b*) A guarantor who expresses his guarantee by the words "guaranteed", "payment guaranteed" or "collection guaranteed", or words of similar import, may set up against a protected holder only those defences which the person for whom he has become a guarantor may set up against a protected holder under paragraph 1 of article 30;

(*c*) A guarantor who expresses his guarantee by the words "*aval*" or "good as *aval*" may set up against a protected holder only:

(i) The defence, under paragraph 1 (*b*) of article 30, that the protected holder obtained the signature on the instrument of the person for whom he has become a guarantor by a fraudulent act;

(ii) The defence, under article 53 or article 57, that the instrument was not presented for acceptance or for payment;

(iii) The defence, under article 63, that the instrument was not duly protested for non-acceptance or for non-payment;

(iv) The defence, under article 84, that a right of action may no longer be exercised against the person for whom he has become guarantor;

(*d*) A guarantor who is not a bank or other financial institution and who expresses his guarantee by a signature alone may set up against a protected holder only the defences referred to in subparagraph (*b*) of this paragraph;

(*e*) A guarantor which is a bank or other financial institution and which expresses its guarantee by a signature alone may set up against a protected holder only the defences referred to in subparagraph (*c*) of this paragraph.

Article 48

1. Payment of an instrument by the guarantor in accordance with article 72 discharges the party for whom he became guarantor of his liability on the instrument to the extent of the amount paid.

2. The guarantor who pays the instrument may recover from the party for whom he has become guarantor and from the parties who are liable on it to that party the amount paid and any interest.

CHAPTER V. PRESENTMENT, DISHONOUR BY NON-ACCEPTANCE OR NON-PAYMENT, AND RECOURSE

SECTION 1. PRESENTMENT FOR ACCEPTANCE AND DISHONOUR BY NON-ACCEPTANCE

Article 49

1. A bill may be presented for acceptance.

2. A bill must be presented for acceptance:

(*a*) If the drawer has stipulated in the bill that it must be presented for acceptance;

(*b*) If the bill is payable at a fixed period after sight; or

(*c*) If the bill is payable elsewhere than at the residence or place of business of the drawee, unless it is payable on demand.

Article 50

1. The drawer may stipulate in the bill that it must not be presented for acceptance before a specified date or before the occurrence of a specified event. Except where a bill must be presented for acceptance under paragraph 2 (*b*) or (*c*) of article 49, the drawer may stipulate that it must not be presented for acceptance.

2. If a bill is presented for acceptance notwithstanding a stipulation permitted under paragraph 1 of this article and acceptance is refused, the bill is not thereby dishonoured.

3. If the drawee accepts a bill notwithstanding a stipulation that it must not be presented for acceptance, the acceptance is effective.

Article 51

A bill is duly presented for acceptance if it is presented in accordance with the following rules:

(*a*) The holder must present the bill to the drawee on a business day at a reasonable hour;

(*b*) Presentment for acceptance may be made to a person or authority other than the drawee if that person or authority is entitled under the applicable law to accept the bill;

(*c*) If a bill is payable on a fixed date, presentment for acceptance must be made before or on that date;

(*d*) A bill payable on demand or at a fixed period after sight must be presented for acceptance within one year of its date;

(*e*) A bill in which the drawer has stated a date or time-limit for presentment for acceptance must be presented on the stated date or within the stated time-limit.

Article 52

1. A necessary or optional presentment for acceptance is dispensed with if:

(*a*) The drawee is dead, or no longer has the power freely to deal with his assets by reason of his insolvency, or is a fictitious person, or is a person not having capacity to incur liability on the instrument as an acceptor; or

(*b*) The drawee is a corporation, partnership, association or other legal entity which has ceased to exist.

2. A necessary presentment for acceptance is dispensed with if:

(*a*) A bill is payable on a fixed date, and presentment for acceptance cannot be effected before or on that date due to circumstances which are beyond the control of the holder and which he could neither avoid nor overcome; or

(*b*) A bill is payable at a fixed period after sight, and presentment for acceptance cannot be effected within one year of its date due to circumstances which are beyond the control of the holder and which he could neither avoid nor overcome.

3. Subject to paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article, delay in a necessary presentment for acceptance is excused, but presentment for acceptance is not dispensed with, if the bill is drawn with a stipulation that it must be presented for acceptance within a stated time-limit, and the delay in presentment for acceptance is caused by circumstances which are beyond the control of the holder and which he could neither avoid nor overcome. When the cause of the delay ceases to operate, presentment must be made with reasonable diligence.

Article 53

1. If a bill which must be presented for acceptance is not so presented, the drawer, the endorsers and their guarantors are not liable on the bill.

2. Failure to present a bill for acceptance does not discharge the guarantor of the drawee of liability on the bill.

Article 54

1. A bill is considered to be dishonoured by non-acceptance:

(*a*) If the drawee, upon due presentment, expressly refuses to accept the bill or acceptance cannot be obtained with reasonable diligence or if the holder cannot obtain the acceptance to which he is entitled under this Convention;

(*b*) If presentment for acceptance is dispensed with pursuant to article 52, unless the bill is in fact accepted.

2. (*a*) If a bill is dishonoured by non-acceptance in accordance with paragraph 1 (*a*) of this article, the holder may exercise an immediate right of recourse against the drawer, the endorsers and their guarantors, subject to the provisions of article 59.

(*b*) If a bill is dishonoured by non-acceptance in accordance with paragraph 1 (*b*) of this article, the holder may exercise an immediate right of recourse against the drawer, the endorsers and their guarantors.

(*c*) If a bill is dishonoured by non-acceptance in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article, the holder may claim payment from the guarantor of the drawee upon any necessary protest.

3. If a bill payable on demand is presented for acceptance, but acceptance is refused, it is not considered to be dishonoured by non-acceptance.

SECTION 2. PRESENTMENT FOR PAYMENT AND DISHONOUR BY NON-PAYMENT

Article 55

An instrument is duly presented for payment if it is presented in accordance with the following rules:

(*a*) The holder must present the instrument to the drawee or to the acceptor or to the maker on a business day at a reasonable hour;

(*b*) A note signed by two or more makers may be presented to any one of them, unless the note clearly indicates otherwise;

(*c*) If the drawee or the acceptor or the maker is dead, presentment must be made to the persons who under the applicable law are his heirs or the persons entitled to administer his estate;

(*d*) Presentment for payment may be made to a person or authority other than the drawee, the acceptor or the maker if that person or authority is entitled under the applicable law to pay the instrument;

(*e*) An instrument which is not payable on demand must be presented for payment on the date of maturity or on one of the two business days which follow;

(*f*) An instrument which is payable on demand must be presented for payment within one year of its date;

(*g*) An instrument must be presented for payment:

(i) At the place of payment specified on the instrument;

(ii) If no place of payment is specified, at the address of the drawee or the acceptor or the maker indicated in the instrument; or

(iii) If no place of payment is specified and the address of the drawee or the acceptor or the maker is not indicated, at the principal place of business or habitual residence of the drawee or the acceptor or the maker;

(*h*) An instrument which is presented at a clearing-house is duly presented for payment if the law of the place where the clearing-house is located or the rules or customs of that clearing-house so provide.

Article 56

1. Delay in making presentment for payment is excused if the delay is caused by circumstances which are beyond the control of the holder and which he could neither avoid nor overcome. When the cause of the delay ceases to operate, presentment must be made with reasonable diligence.

2. Presentment for payment is dispensed with:

(*a*) If the drawer, an endorser or a guarantor has expressly waived presentment; such waiver:

- (i) If made on the instrument by the drawer, binds any subsequent party and benefits any holder;
- (ii) If made on the instrument by a party other than the drawer, binds only that party but benefits any holder;
- (iii) If made outside the instrument, binds only the party making it and benefits only a holder in whose favour it was made;

(*b*) If an instrument is not payable on demand, and the cause of delay in making presentment referred to in paragraph 1 of this article continues to operate beyond thirty days after maturity;

(*c*) If an instrument is payable on demand, and the cause of delay in making presentment referred to in paragraph 1 of this article continues to operate beyond thirty days after the expiration of the time-limit for presentment for payment;

(*d*) If the drawee, the maker or the acceptor has no longer the power freely to deal with his assets by reason of his insolvency, or is a fictitious person or a person not having capacity to make payment, or if the drawee, the maker or the acceptor is a corporation, partnership, association or other legal entity which has ceased to exist;

(*e*) If there is no place at which the instrument must be presented in accordance with subparagraph (*g*) of article 55.

3. Presentment for payment is also dispensed with as regards a bill, if the bill has been protested for dishonour by non-acceptance.

Article 57

1. If an instrument is not duly presented for payment, the drawer, the endorsers and their guarantors are not liable on it.

2. Failure to present an instrument for payment does not discharge the acceptor, the maker and their guarantors or the guarantor of the drawee of liability on it.

Article 58

1. An instrument is considered to be dishonoured by non-payment:

(*a*) If payment is refused upon due presentment or if the holder cannot obtain the payment to which he is entitled under this Convention;

(*b*) If presentment for payment is dispensed with pursuant to paragraph 2 of article 56 and the instrument is unpaid at maturity.

2. If a bill is dishonoured by non-payment, the holder may, subject to the provisions of article 59, exercise a right of recourse against the drawer, the endorsers and their guarantors.

3. If a note is dishonoured by non-payment, the holder may, subject to the provisions of article 59, exercise a right of recourse against the endorsers and their guarantors.

SECTION 3. RECOURSE

Article 59

If an instrument is dishonoured by non-acceptance or by non-payment, the holder may exercise a right of recourse only after the instrument has been duly protested for dishonour in accordance with the provisions of articles 60 to 62.

A. Protest

Article 60

1. A protest is a statement of dishonour drawn up at the place where the instrument has been dishonoured and signed and dated by a person authorized in that respect by the law of that place. The statement must specify:

(*a*) The person at whose request the instrument is protested;

(*b*) The place of protest;

(*c*) The demand made and the answer given, if any, or the fact that the drawee or the acceptor or the maker could not be found.

2. A protest may be made:

(*a*) On the instrument or on a slip affixed thereto ("*allonge*"); or

(*b*) As a separate document, in which case it must clearly identify the instrument that has been dishonoured.

3. Unless the instrument stipulates that protest must be made, a protest may be replaced by a declaration written on the instrument and signed and dated by the drawee or the acceptor or the maker, or, in the case of an instrument domiciled with a named person for payment, by that named person; the declaration must be to the effect that acceptance or payment is refused.

4. A declaration made in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article is a protest for the purpose of this Convention.

Article 61

Protest for dishonour of an instrument by non-acceptance or by non-payment must be made on the day on which the instrument is dishonoured or on one of the four business days which follow.

Article 62

1. Delay in protesting an instrument for dishonour is excused if the delay is caused by circumstances which are beyond the control of the holder and which he could neither avoid nor overcome. When the cause of the delay ceases to operate, protest must be made with reasonable diligence.

2. Protest for dishonour by non-acceptance or by non-payment is dispensed with:

(*a*) If the drawer, an endorser or a guarantor has expressly waived protest; such waiver:

- (i) If made on the instrument by the drawer, binds any subsequent party and benefits any holder;
- (ii) If made on the instrument by a party other than the drawer, binds only that party but benefits any holder;
- (iii) If made outside the instrument, binds only the party making it and benefits only a holder in whose favour it was made;

(*b*) If the cause of the delay in making protest referred to in paragraph 1 of this article continues to operate beyond thirty days after the date of dishonour;

(*c*) As regards the drawer of a bill, if the drawer and the drawee or the acceptor are the same person;

(*d*) If presentment for acceptance or for payment is dispensed with in accordance with article 52 or paragraph 2 of article 56.

Article 63

1. If an instrument which must be protested for non-acceptance or for non-payment is not duly protested, the drawer, the endorsers and their guarantors are not liable on it.

2. Failure to protest an instrument does not discharge the acceptor, the maker and their guarantors or the guarantor of the drawee of liability on it.

B. Notice of dishonour

Article 64

1. The holder, upon dishonour of an instrument by non-acceptance or by non-payment, must give notice of such dishonour:

(*a*) To the drawer and the last endorser;

(*b*) To all other endorsers and guarantors whose addresses the holder can ascertain on the basis of information contained in the instrument.

2. An endorser or a guarantor who receives notice must give notice of dishonour to the last party preceding him and liable on the instrument.

3. Notice of dishonour operates for the benefit of any party who has a right of recourse on the instrument against the party notified.

Article 65

1. Notice of dishonour may be given in any form whatever and in any terms which identify the instrument and state that it has been dishonoured. The return of the dishonoured instrument is sufficient notice, provided it is accompanied by a statement indicating that it has been dishonoured.

2. Notice of dishonour is duly given if it is communicated or sent to the party to be notified by means appropriate in the circumstances, whether or not it is received by that party.

3. The burden of proving that notice has been duly given rests upon the person who is required to give such notice.

Article 66

Notice of dishonour must be given within the two business days which follow:

(*a*) The day of protest or, if protest is dispensed with, the day of dishonour; or

(*b*) The day of receipt of notice of dishonour.

Article 67

1. Delay in giving notice of dishonour is excused if the delay is caused by circumstances which are beyond the control of the person required to give notice, and which he could neither avoid nor overcome. When the cause of the delay ceases to operate, notice must be given with reasonable diligence.

2. Notice of dishonour is dispensed with:

(*a*) If, after the exercise of reasonable diligence, notice cannot be given;

(*b*) If the drawer, an endorser or a guarantor has expressly waived notice of dishonour; such waiver:

- (i) If made on the instrument by the drawer, binds any subsequent party and benefits any holder;
- (ii) If made on the instrument by a party other than the drawer, binds only that party but benefits any holder;
- (iii) If made outside the instrument, binds only the party making it and benefits only a holder in whose favour it was made;

(*c*) As regards the drawer of the bill, if the drawer and the drawee or the acceptor are the same person.

Article 68

If a person who is required to give notice of dishonour fails to give it to a party who is entitled to receive it, he is liable for any damages which that party may suffer from such failure, provided that such damages do not exceed the amount referred to in article 70 or article 71.

SECTION 4. AMOUNT PAYABLE

Article 69

1. The holder may exercise his rights on the instrument against any one party, or several or all parties, liable on it and is not obligated to observe the order in which the parties have become bound. Any party who takes up and pays the instrument may exercise his rights in the same manner against parties liable to him.

2. Proceedings against a party do not preclude proceedings against any other party, whether or not subsequent to the party originally proceeded against.

Article 70

1. The holder may recover from any party liable:

(*a*) At maturity: the amount of the instrument with interest, if interest has been stipulated for;

(*b*) After maturity:

- (i) The amount of the instrument with interest, if interest has been stipulated for, to the date of maturity;
- (ii) If interest has been stipulated to be paid after maturity, interest at the rate stipulated, or, in the absence of such stipulation, interest at the rate specified in paragraph 2 of this article, calculated from the date of presentment on the sum specified in subparagraph (*b*) (i) of this paragraph;
- (iii) Any expenses of protest and of the notices given by him;

(*c*) Before maturity:

- (i) The amount of the instrument with interest, if interest has been stipulated for, to the date of payment; or, if no interest has been stipulated for, subject to a discount from the date of payment to the date of maturity, calculated in accordance with paragraph 4 of this article;
- (ii) Any expenses of protest and of the notices given by him.

2. The rate of interest shall be the rate that would be recoverable in legal proceedings taken in the jurisdiction where the instrument is payable.

3. Nothing in paragraph 2 of this article prevents a court from awarding damages or compensation for additional loss caused to the holder by reason of delay in payment.

4. The discount shall be at the official rate (discount rate) or other similar appropriate rate effective on the date when recourse is exercised at the place where the holder has his principal place of business, or, if he does not have a place of business, his habitual residence, or, if there is no such rate, then at such rate as is reasonable in the circumstances.

Article 71

A party who pays an instrument and is thereby discharged in whole or in part of his liability on the instrument may recover from the parties liable to him:

(*a*) The entire sum which he has paid;

(*b*) Interest on that sum at the rate specified in paragraph 2 of article 70, from the date on which he made payment;

(*c*) Any expenses of the notices given by him.

CHAPTER VI. DISCHARGE

SECTION 1. DISCHARGE BY PAYMENT

Article 72

1. A party is discharged of liability on the instrument when he pays the holder, or a party subsequent to himself who has paid the instrument and is in possession of it, the amount due pursuant to article 70 or article 71:

(*a*) At or after maturity; or

(*b*) Before maturity, upon dishonour by non-acceptance.

2. Payment before maturity other than under paragraph 1 (*b*) of this article does not discharge the party making the payment of his liability on the instrument except in respect of the person to whom payment was made.

3. A party is not discharged of liability if he pays a holder who is not a protected holder, or a party who has taken up and paid the instrument, and knows at the time of payment that the holder or that party acquired the instrument by theft or forged the signature of the payee or an endorsee, or participated in the theft or the forgery.

4. (*a*) A person receiving payment of an instrument must, unless agreed otherwise, deliver:

- (i) To the drawee making such payment, the instrument;
- (ii) To any other person making such payment, the instrument, a receipted account, and any protest.

(*b*) In the case of an instrument payable by instalments at successive dates, the drawee or a party making a payment, other than payment of the last instalment, may require that mention of such payment be made on the instrument or on a slip affixed thereto ("*allonge*") and that a receipt therefor be given to him.

(*c*) If an instrument payable by instalments at successive dates is dishonoured by non-acceptance or by non-payment as to any of its instalments and a party, upon dishonour, pays the instalment, the holder who receives such payment must give the party a certified copy of the instrument and any necessary authenticated protest in order to enable such party to exercise a right on the instrument.

(*d*) The person from who payment is demanded may withhold payment if the person demanding payment does not deliver the instrument to him. Withholding payment in these circumstances does not constitute dishonour by non-payment under article 58.

(*e*) If payment is made but the person paying, other than the drawee, fails to obtain the instrument, such person is discharged but the discharge cannot be set up as a defence against a protected holder to whom the instrument has been subsequently transferred.

Article 73

1. The holder is not obliged to take partial payment.

2. If the holder who is offered partial payment does not take it, the instrument is dishonoured by non-payment.

3. If the holder takes partial payment from the drawee, the guarantor of the drawee, or the acceptor or the maker:

(*a*) The guarantor of the drawee, or the acceptor or the maker is discharged of his liability on the instrument to the extent of the amount paid;

(*b*) The instrument is to be considered as dishonoured by non-payment as to the amount unpaid.

4. If the holder takes partial payment from a party to the instrument other than the acceptor, the maker or the guarantor of the drawee:

(*a*) The party making payment is discharged of his liability on the instrument to the extent of the amount paid;

(*b*) The holder must give such party a certified copy of the instrument and any necessary authenticated protest in order to enable such party to exercise a right on the instrument.

5. The drawee or a party making partial payment may require that mention of such payment be made on the instrument and that a receipt therefor by given to him.

6. If the balance is paid, the person who receives it and who is in possession of the instrument must deliver to the payor the receipted instrument and any authenticated protest.

Article 74

1. The holder may refuse to take payment at a place other than the place where the instrument was presented for payment in accordance with article 55.

2. In such case if payment is not made at the place where the instrument was presented for payment in accordance with article 55, the instrument is considered to be dishonoured by non-payment.

Article 75

1. An instrument must be paid in the currency in which the sum payable is expressed.

2. If the sum payable is expressed in a monetary unit of account within the meaning of subparagraph (*l*) of article 5 and the monetary unit of account is transferable between the person making payment and the person receiving it, then, unless the instrument specifies a currency of payment, payment shall be made by transfer of monetary units of account. If the monetary unit of account is not transferable between those persons, payment shall be made in the currency specified in the instrument or, if no such currency is specified, in the currency of the place of payment.

3. The drawer or the maker may indicate in the instrument that it must be paid in a specified currency other than the currency in which the sum payable is expressed. In that case:

(*a*) The instrument must be paid in the currency so specified;

(*b*) The amount payable is to be calculated according to the rate of exchange indicated in the instrument. Failing such indication, the amount payable is to be calculated according to the rate of exchange for sight drafts (or, if there is no such rate, according to the appropriate established rate of exchange) on the date of maturity:

- (i) Ruling at the place where the instrument must be presented for payment in accordance with subparagraph (*g*) of article 55, if the specified currency is that of that place (local currency); or
- (ii) If the specified currency is not that of that place, according to the usages of the place where the instrument must be presented for payment in accordance with subparagraph (*g*) of article 55;

(*c*) If such an instrument is dishonoured by non-acceptance, the amount payable is to be calculated:

- (i) If the rate of exchange is indicated in the instrument, according to that rate;
- (ii) If no rate of exchange is indicated in the instrument, at the option of the holder, according to the rate of exchange ruling on the date of dishonour or on the date of actual payment;

(*d*) If such an instrument is dishonoured by non-payment, the amount payable is to be calculated:

- (i) If the rate of exchange is indicated in the instrument, according to that rate;
- (ii) If no rate of exchange is indicated in the instrument, at the option of the holder, according to the rate of exchange ruling on the date of maturity or on the date of actual payment.

4. Nothing in this article prevents a court from awarding damages for loss caused to the holder by reason of fluctuations in rates of exchange if such loss is caused by dishonour for non-acceptance or by non-payment.

5. The rate of exchange ruling at a certain date is the rate of exchange ruling, at the option of the holder, at the place where the instrument must be presented for payment in accordance with subparagraph (*g*) of article 55 or at the place of actual payment.

Article 76

1. Nothing in this Convention prevents a Contracting State from enforcing exchange control regulations applicable in its territory and its provisions relating to the protection of its currency, including regulations which it is bound to apply by virtue of international agreements to which it is a party.

2. (*a*) If, by virtue of the application of paragraph 1 of this article, an instrument drawn in a currency which is not that of the place of payment must be paid in local currency, the amount payable is to be calculated according to the rate of exchange for sight drafts (or, if there is no such rate, according to the appropriate established rate of exchange) on the date of presentment ruling at the place where the instrument must be presented for payment in accordance with subparagraph (*g*) of article 55.

(*b*)
- (i) If such an instrument is dishonoured by non-acceptance, the amount payable is to be calculated, at the option of the holder, at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of dishonour or on the date of actual payment.
- (ii) If such an instrument is dishonoured by non-payment, the amount is to be calculated, at the option of the holder, according to the rate of exchange ruling on the date of presentment or on the date of actual payment.
- (iii) Paragraphs 4 and 5 of article 75 are applicable where appropriate.

SECTION 2. DISCHARGE OF OTHER PARTIES

Article 77

1. If a party is discharged in whole or in part of his liability on the instrument, any party who has a right on the instrument against him is discharged to the same extent.

2. Payment by the drawee of the whole or a part of the amount of a bill to the holder, or to any party who takes up and pays the bill, discharges all parties of their liability to the same extent, except where the drawee pays a holder who is not a protected holder, or a party who has taken up and paid the bill, and knows at the time of payment that the holder or that party acquired the bill by theft or forged the signature of the payee or an endorsee, or participated in the theft or the forgery.

CHAPTER VII. LOST INSTRUMENTS

Article 78

1. If an instrument is lost, whether by destruction, theft or otherwise, the person who lost the instrument has, subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of this article, the same right to payment which he would have had if he had been in possession of the instrument. The party from whom payment is claimed cannot set up as a defence against liability on the instrument the fact that the person claiming payment is not in possession of the instrument.

2. (*a*) The person claiming payment of a lost instrument must state in writing to the party from whom he claims payment:

- (i) The elements of the lost instrument pertaining to the requirements set forth in paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 of articles 1, 2 and 3; for this purpose the person claiming payment of the lost instrument may present to that party a copy of that instrument;
- (ii) The facts showing that, if he had been in possession of the instrument, he would have had a right to payment from the party from whom payment is claimed;
- (iii) The facts which prevent production of the instrument.

(*b*) The party from whom payment of a lost instrument is claimed may require the person claiming payment to give security in order to indemnify him for any loss which he may suffer by reason of the subsequent payment of the lost instrument.

(*c*) The nature of the security and its terms are to be determined by agreement between the person claiming payment and the party from whom payment is claimed. Failing such an agreement, the court may determine whether security is called for and, if so, the nature of the security and its terms.

(*d*) If the security cannot be given, the court may order the party from whom payment is claimed to deposit the sum of the lost instrument, and any interest and expenses which may be claimed under article 70 or article 71, with the court or any other competent authority or institution, and may determine the duration of such deposit. Such deposit is to be considered as payment to the person claiming payment.

Article 79

1. A party who has paid a lost instrument and to whom the instrument is subsequently presented for payment by another person must give notice of such presentment to the person whom he paid.

2. Such notice must be given on the day the instrument is presented or on one of the two business days which follow and must state the name of the person presenting the instrument and the date and place of presentment.

3. Failure to give notice renders the party who has paid the lost instrument liable for any damages which the person whom he paid may suffer from such failure, provided that the damages do not exceed the amount referred to in article 70 or article 71.

4. Delay in giving notice is excused when the delay is caused by circumstances which are beyond the control of the person who has paid the lost instrument and which he could neither avoid nor overcome. When the cause of the delay ceases to operate, notice must be given with reasonable diligence.

5. Notice is dispensed with when the cause of delay in giving notice continues to operate beyond thirty days after the last day on which it should have been given.

Article 80

1. A party who has paid a lost instrument in accordance with the provisions of article 78 and who is subsequently required to, and does, pay the instrument, or who, by reason of the loss of the instrument, then loses his right to recover from any party liable to him, has the right:

(*a*) If security was given, to realize the security; or (*b*) If an amount was deposited with the court or other competent authority or institution, to reclaim the amount so deposited.

2. The person who has given security in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 (*b*) of article 78 is entitled to obtain release of the security when the party for whose benefit the security was given is no longer at risk to suffer loss because of the fact that the instrument is lost.

Article 81

For the purpose of making protest for dishonour by non-payment, a person claiming payment of a lost instrument may use a written statement that satisfies the requirements of paragraph 2 (*a*) of article 78.

Article 82

A person receiving payment of a lost instrument in accordance with article 78 must deliver to the party paying the written statement required under paragraph 2 (*a*) of article 78, receipted by him, and any protest and a receipted account.

Article 83

1. A party who pays a lost instrument in accordance with article 78 has the same rights which he would have had if he had been in possession of the instrument.

2. Such party may exercise his rights only if he is in possession of the receipted written statement referred to in article 82.

CHAPTER VIII. LIMITATION (PRESCRIPTION)

Article 84

1. A right of action arising on an instrument may no longer be exercised after four years have elapsed:

(*a*) Against the maker, or his guarantor, of a note payable on demand, from the date of the note;

(*b*) Against the acceptor or the maker or their guarantor of an instrument payable at a definite time, from the date of maturity;

(*c*) Against the guarantor of the drawee of a bill payable at a definite time, from the date of maturity or, if the bill is dishonoured by non-acceptance, from the date of protest for dishonour or, where protest is dispensed with, from the date of dishonour;

(*d*) Against the acceptor of a bill payable on demand or his guarantor, from the date on which it was accepted or, if no such date is shown, from the date of the bill;

(*e*) Against the guarantor of the drawee of a bill payable on demand, from the date on which he signed the bill or, if no such date is shown, from the date of the bill;

(*f*) Against the drawer or an endorser or their guarantor, from the date of protest for dishonour by non-acceptance or by non-payment or, where protest is dispensed with, from the date of dishonour.

2. A party who pays the instrument in accordance with article 70 or article 71 may exercise his right of action against a party liable to him within one year from the date on which he paid the instrument.

CHAPTER IX. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 85

The Secretary-General of the United Nations is hereby designated as the Depositary for this Convention.

Article 86

1. This Convention is open for signature by all States at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, until 30 June 1990.

2. This Convention is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by the signatory States.

3. This Convention is open for accession by all States which are not signatory States as from the date it is open for signature.

4. Instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval and accession are to be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 87

1. If a Contracting State has two or more territorial units in which, according to its constitution, different systems of law are applicable in relation to the matters dealt with in this Convention, it may, at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, declare that this Convention is to extend to all its territorial units or only to one or more of them, and may amend its declaration by submitting another declaration at any time.

2. These declarations are to be notified to the Depositary and are to state expressly the territorial units to which the Convention extends.

3. If a Contracting State makes no declaration under paragraph 1 of this article, the Convention is to extend to all territorial units of that State.

Article 88

1. Any State may declare at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession that its courts will apply the Convention only if both the place indicated in the instrument where the bill is drawn, or the note is made, and the place of payment indicated in the instrument are situated in Contracting States.

2. No other reservations are permitted.

Article 89

1. This Convention enters into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of twelve months after the date of deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

2. When a State ratifies, accepts, approves or accedes to this Convention after the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, this Convention enters into force in respect of that State on the first day of the month following the expiration of twelve months after the date of deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

Article 90

1. A Contracting State may denounce this Convention by a formal notification in writing addressed to the Depositary.

2. The denunciation takes effect on the first day of the month following the expiration of six months after the notification is received by the Depositary. Where a longer period for the denunciation to take effect is specified in the notification, the denunciation takes effect upon the expiration of such longer period after the notification is received by the Depositary. The Convention remains applicable to instruments drawn or made before the date at which the denunciation takes effect.

DONE at . . . , this . . . day of . . . , one thousand nine hundred and . . . in a single original, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention.

Draft resolution II

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW ON THE WORK OF ITS TWENTY-FIRST SESSION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, by which it created the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law with a mandate to further the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade and in that respect to bear in mind the interests of all peoples, in particular those of developing countries, in the extensive development of international trade,

Recalling also its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975,

Reaffirming its conviction that the progressive harmonization and unification of international trade law, in reducing or removing legal obstacles to the flow of international trade, especially those affecting the developing countries, would significantly contribute to universal economic co-operation among all States on a basis of equality, equity and common interest and to the elimination of discrimination in international trade and, thereby, to the well-being of all peoples,

Having regard for the need to take into account the different social and legal systems in harmonizing and unifying international trade law,

Stressing the value of participation by States at all levels of economic development, including developing countries, in the process of harmonizing and unifying international trade law,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-first session (A/43/17), *Recognizing* the success of the seminar on international trade law held at Maseru from 25 to 30 July 1988 in co-operation with the Preferential Trade Area of Eastern and Southern African States,

Recognizing the need for the Commission to have adequate sources of funding for its programme of training and assistance in international trade law,

Noting that the Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods, of 14 June 1974,[3] came into force on 1 August 1988,

Aware that the United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, of 31 March 1978,[4] was prepared at the request of developing countries and is likely to come into force in the near future,

Convinced that widespread adherence to the conventions emanating from the work of the Commission would benefit the peoples of all States,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-first session;

2. *Commends* the Commission for the progress made in its work and for having reached decisions by consensus;

3. *Calls upon* the Commission to continue to take account of the relevant provisions of the resolutions concerning the new international economic order, as adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth[5] and seventh[6] special sessions;

4. *Reaffirms* the mandate of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, to co-ordinate legal activities in this field in order to avoid duplication of effort and to promote efficiency, consistency and coherence in the unification and harmonization of international trade law, and, in this connection, recommends that the Commission, through its secretariat, should continue to maintain close co-operation with the other international organs and organizations, including regional organizations, active in the field of international trade law;

5. *Reaffirms also* the importance, in particular for developing countries, of the work of the Commission concerned with training and assistance in the field of international trade law and the desirability for it to sponsor seminars and symposia, in particular those organized on a regional basis, to promote such training and assistance, and, in this connection:

(*a*) Expresses its appreciation to the Kingdom of Lesotho and the Preferential Trade Area of Eastern and Southern African States for their collaboration with the secretariat of the Commission in organizing the seminar on international trade law held at Maseru and to the Governments whose contributions enabled the seminar to take place;

(*b*) Welcomes the initiatives being undertaken by the Commission and its secretariat to collaborate with other organizations and institutions in the organization of regional seminars;

(*c*) Invites Governments, the relevant United Nations organs, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law symposia, where appropriate, to the financing of special projects, and otherwise to assist the secretariat of the Commission in financing and organizing seminars and symposia, in particular in developing countries, and for the award of fellowships to candidates from developing countries to enable them to participate in such seminars and symposia;

6. *Repeats its invitation* to those States which have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the following conventions:

(*a*) Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods, of 14 June 1974;[3]

(*b*) Protocol amending the Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods, of 11 April 1980;[7]

(*c*) United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, of 31 March 1978;[4]

(*d*) United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods, of 11 April 1980;[8]

7. *Welcomes* the decision of the Commission to collect and disseminate court decisions and arbitral awards relating to legal texts emanating from its work so as to further the uniformity of their application in practice;

8. *Renews its request* to the Secretary-General to make increased efforts to promote the adoption and use of the texts emanating from the work of the Commission;

9. *Recommends* that the Commission should continue its work on the topics included in its programme of work;

10. *Expresses its appreciation* for the important role played by the International Trade Law Branch of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat, as the substantive secretariat of the Commission, in assisting in the structuring and implementation of the work programme of the Commission, and invites the Secretary-General to consider taking whatever measures may be necessary, within existing resources, to provide the Commission with adequate substantive secretariat support.

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[3] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference on Prescription (Limitation) in the International Sale of Goods, New York, 20 May-14 June 1974* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.74.V.8), p. 101.

[4] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, Hamburg, 6-31 March 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.80.VIII.1), document A/CONF.89/13, annex I.

[5] Resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI).

[6] Resolution 3362 (S-VII).

[7] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods, Vienna, 10 March-11 April 1980* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.V.5), p. 191.

[8] *Ibid.*, p. 178.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 76th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I and II submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/43/820, para. 9). For the final texts, see resolutions 43/165 and 43/166.[9]

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[9] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/17	Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-first session (11-22 April 1988)	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 17*
A/43/405 and Add.1-3	Draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes: report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	
A/C.6/43/L.2	Open-ended Working Group on the draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissiory Notes: report of the Working Group	
A/C.6/43/L.3	Draft resolution	See A/43/820, paras. 5 and 9, draft resolution I
A/C.6/43/L.4	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 7 and 9, draft resolution II

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 132

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 132: Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Sixth Committee*, 7th to 10th, 41st and 47th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 76th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 133.

DOCUMENT A/43/821

Report of the Sixth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*21 November 1988*]

1. The item entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives" was included in the agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 14 of Assembly resolution 42/154 of 7 December 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 132, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/43/527 and Add.1-3), submitted pursuant to paragraph 12 (*b*) of resolution 42/154, containing the reports and the views presented by States under paragraphs 9 and 11 of that resolution, as well as the report submitted in accordance with paragraph 12 (*a*) of the resolution on the state, as at 9 August 1988, of ratification of and accessions to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961,[1] the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963[2] and the respective Optional Protocols thereto, as well as the Convention of 1973 on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents.[3] The Committee also had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. The Committee considered the item at its 7th to 10th, 41st and 47th meetings, on 3 and from 5 to 7 October and on 14 and 23 November 1988. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.6/43/SR.7-10, 41 and 47) reflect the views of representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

5. At the 41st meeting, the representative of Norway introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/43/L.7) entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives", sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Turkey and Uruguay.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 7 below). At the 47th meeting, the representative of Romania made a statement in which he indicated to the Committee that his delegation had intended to join in sponsoring the draft resolution before the Committee took action.

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

7. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CONSIDERATION OF EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO ENHANCE THE PROTECTION, SECURITY AND SAFETY OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS AND REPRESENTATIVES

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/527 and Add.1-3),

Conscious of the need to develop and strengthen friendly relations and co-operation among States,

Convinced that respect for the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations is a basic prerequisite for the normal conduct of relations among States and for the fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

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[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 500, No. 7310.

[2] *Ibid.*, vol. 596, No. 8638.

[3] Resolution 3166 (XXVIII), annex.

Alarmed by the repeated acts of violence against diplomatic and consular representatives, as well as against representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations, which endanger or take innocent lives and seriously impede the normal work of such representatives and officials,

Concerned at the failure to respect the inviolability of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives,

Also concerned at the abuse of diplomatic or consular privileges and immunities, particularly if acts of violence are involved,

Emphasizing the duty of States to take all appropriate measures as required by international law, including measures of a preventive nature, and to bring offenders to justice,

Welcoming measures already taken by States to this end in conformity with their international obligations,

Convinced that the role of the United Nations, which includes the reporting procedures established under General Assembly resolution 35/168 of 15 December 1980 and further elaborated in later Assembly resolutions, is important in promoting efforts to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives,

Reaffirming its resolution 42/154 of 7 December 1987,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Strongly condemns* acts of violence against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as against missions and representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations, and emphasizes that such acts can never be justified;

3. *Urges* States to observe, implement and enforce the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations and, in particular, to ensure, in conformity with their international obligations, the protection, security and safety of the missions, representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above officially present in territories under their jurisdiction, including practical measures to prohibit in their territories illegal activities of persons, groups and organizations that encourage, instigate, organize or engage in the perpetration of acts against the security and safety of such missions, representatives and officials;

4. *Also urges* States to take all necessary measures at the national and international levels to prevent any acts of violence against the missions, representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above, and to bring offenders to justice;

5. *Recommends* that States should co-operate closely through, *inter alia*, contacts between the diplomatic and consular missions and the receiving State, with regard to practical measures designed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and with regard to exchange of information on the circumstances of all serious violations thereof;

6. *Calls upon* States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives;

7. *Also calls upon* States, in cases where a dispute arises in connection with a violation of their international obligations concerning the protection of the missions or the security of the representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above, to make use of the means for peaceful settlement of disputes, including the good offices of the Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General, when he deems it appropriate, to offer his good offices to the States directly concerned;

8. *Requests* all States to report to the Secretary-General in accordance with the provisions of resolution 42/154;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to issue a report on the item, in accordance with paragraph 12 of resolution 42/154, on an annual basis, as well as to proceed with his other tasks pursuant to the same resolution;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives: report of the Secretary-General".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 76th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/43/821, para. 7). For the final text, see resolution 43/167.[4]

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[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/527 and Add.1-3	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/538	Letter dated 15 August 1988 from the representative of the Philippines to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Manila Declaration of 1988, adopted at the International Conference of Newly Restored Democracies held at Manila from 3 to 6 June 1988	
A/43/574	Letter dated 29 August 1988 from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Secretary-General	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	
A/43/984	Letter dated 19 December 1988 from the representative of Chile to the Secretary-General	
A/C.6/43/L.7	Draft resolution	See A/43/821, paras. 5, 6 and 7

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Agenda item 133

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 133: Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries*

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DOCUMENT A/43/884

Report of the Sixth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*1 December 1988*]

1. The item entitled "Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 10 of Assembly resolution 42/155 of 7 December 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 133, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (A/43/43), which was introduced by the Vice-Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee at the 22nd meeting of the Sixth Committee, on 26 October 1988.

4. The Sixth Committee also had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

5. The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 22nd to 24th, 46th, 47th, 49th and 51st meetings, from 26 to 28 October and on 22, 23, 25 and 29 November 1988. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.6/43/SR.22-24, 46, 47, 49 and 51) reflect the views of representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

6. At the 49th meeting, the representative of Nigeria introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/43/L.13) sponsored by Algeria, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, India, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Romania, Rwanda, Suriname, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia, later joined by Angola, Benin, Burundi, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Panama, the Philippines, Senegal, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Zimbabwe.

7. The Committee had before it a statement submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.6/43/L.19) of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

8. At its 51st meeting, the Committee took action on draft resolution A/C.6/43/L.13 as follows:

(*a*) The fifth preambular paragraph was adopted by 100 votes to 9, with 15 abstentions;

(*b*) The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 122 votes to none with 3 abstentions (see para. 10 below).

9. Statements on a point of order were made by the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and Ethiopia. Statements in explanation of vote after the vote were made by the representatives of Greece (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community), Israel, Sweden (on behalf also of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway), the United States of America and Japan. The representative of Suriname made a statement on the draft resolution.

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

10. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Sixth Committee*, 22nd to 24th, 46th, 47th, 49th and 51st meetings, and corrigendum; *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 43rd meeting and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 76th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 134.

REPORT OF THE *Ad Hoc* COMMITTEE ON THE DRAFTING OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AGAINST THE RECRUITMENT, USE, FINANCING AND TRAINING OF MERCENARIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions, particularly resolutions 2395 (XXIII) of 29 November 1968, 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2548 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2708 (XXV) of 14 December 1970 and 3103 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, and its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, as well as Security Council resolutions 405 (1977) of 14 April 1977, 419 (1977) of 24 November 1977, 496 (1981) of 15 December 1981 and 507 (1982) of 28 May 1982, in which the United Nations denounced the practice of using mercenaries, in particular against developing countries and national liberation movements,

Recalling in particular its resolution 42/155 of 7 December 1987, by which it decided to renew the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries,

Bearing in mind the need for strict observance of the principles of sovereign equality, political independence, territorial integrity of States and self-determination of peoples, enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and developed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[1]

Bearing in mind also that every State has the duty to refrain from organizing or encouraging the organization of irregular forces or armed bands, including mercenaries, for incursion into another State,

Recognizing that the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries by States is contrary to fundamental principles of international law, such as the duty to refrain from the threat or use of force, non-intervention in the internal affairs, territorial integrity or political independence of other States, and seriously impedes the process of self-determination of people struggling against colonialism, racism and *apartheid* and all forms of foreign domination,

Bearing in mind the pernicious impact that the activities of mercenaries have on international peace and security,

Considering that the progressive development and codification of the rules of international law on the activities of mercenaries would contribute immensely to the implementation of the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Welcoming the wide and effective participation of members of the *Ad Hoc* Committee in the work of the Committee and the participation of a large number of observers in that work,

Taking into account the work done so far by the Ad Hoc Committee,

Reaffirming the need for the conclusion, at the earliest possible date, of an international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (A/43/43),

2. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Committee with a view to completing as soon as possible a draft international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries;

3. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee, in the fulfilment of its mandate, to use the draft articles contained in chapter III of its report (*ibid.*), entitled "Third revised consolidated negotiating basis of a convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries" as a basis for future negotiation on the text of the proposed international convention;

4. *Invites* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to take into account the suggestions and proposals of Member States submitted to the Secretary-General on the subject and the views and comments expressed at the fortieth,[2] forty-first,[3] forty-second[4] and forty-third (see A/C.6/43/SR.22-24 and 51) sessions of the General Assembly during the debate in the Sixth Committee devoted to the consideration of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee;

5. *Decides* that the *Ad Hoc* Committee shall hold its eighth session from 30 January to 17 February 1989;

6. *Also decides* that the *Ad Hoc* Committee shall accept the participation of observers of Member States, including participation in the meetings of its drafting and working groups;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide, on a priority basis, the *Ad Hoc* Committee with any assistance and facilities it may require to hold its eighth session;

8. *Reaffirms* the importance that pre-session consultations among the members of the *Ad Hoc* Committee and other interested States may have in facilitating the smooth conduct of its work towards the fulfilment of its task, *inter alia*, as regards the composition of the Bureau and the organization of work;

9. *Invites* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to make every effort to submit its final report containing a draft international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries to the General Assembly if possible at its forty-fourth session;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries".

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[1] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Sixth Committee*, 13th to 17th, 44th and 48th meetings.

[3] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Sixth Committee*, 25th, 26th, 46th and 47th meetings, and corrigendum.

[4] *Ibid., Forty-second Session, Sixth Committee*, 12th to 15th and 55th meetings, and corrigendum.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 76th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1988, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/43/884, para.

10). The fifth preambular paragraph was adopted by a recorded vote of 127 to 11, with 15 abstentions, and the draft resolution as a whole was adopted without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 43/168.[5]

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President, confirmed the appointment of Senegal as a member of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries, with effect from 1 January 1989, to fill the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of Nigeria (see A/43/935) (see decision 43/317[5]).

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[5] *Ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/43	Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 43*
A/43/81-S/19411	Letter dated 5 January 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*, document S/19411
A/43/82-S/19412	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/19412
A/43/84-S/19422	Letter dated 11 January 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19422
A/43/134-S/19494	Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19494
A/43/136-S/19497	Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19497
A/43/156-S/19517	Letter dated 17 February 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19517
A/43/175-S/19546	Letter dated 26 February 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19546
A/43/187-S/19566	Letter dated 2 March 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19566
A/43/190-S/19575	Letter dated 1 March 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19575
A/43/204-S/19582	Letter dated 2 March 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19582
A/43/211-S/19606	Letter dated 9 March 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19606
A/43/212-S/19607	Letter dated 10 March 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19607
A/43/224-S/19640	Letter dated 16 March 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19640
A/43/257-S/19689	Letter dated 25 March 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19689
A/43/269-S/19716	Letter dated 29 March 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19716
A/43/270-S/19717	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/19717
A/43/290-S/19744	Letter dated 6 April 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1988*, document S/19744
A/43/291-S/19745	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/19745
A/43/293-S/19750	Letter dated 7 April 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19750
A/43/294-S/19751	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/19751
A/43/299-S/19766	Letter dated 12 April 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19766
A/43/300-S/19767	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/19767
A/43/301-S/19768	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/19768
A/43/315-S/19795	Letter dated 18 April 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19795
A/43/322-S/19812	Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19812
A/43/335-S/19843	Letter dated 27 April 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19843
A/43/342-S/19850	Letter dated 28 April 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19850
A/43/349-S/19859	Letter dated 2 May 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19859
A/43/359-S/19879	Letter dated 11 May 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19879
A/43/364-S/19890	Letter dated 12 May 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19890

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/378-S/19905	Letter dated 25 May 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19905
A/43/391-S/19925	Letter dated 2 June 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19925
A/43/400-S/19932	Letter dated 9 June 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19932
A/43/409-S/19941 and Corr.1	Letter dated 15 June 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19941
A/43/412-S/19945	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/19945
A/43/428-S/19964	Letter dated 27 June 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19964
A/43/431-S/19969	Letter dated 28 June 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19969
A/43/440-S/19984	Letter dated 28 June 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19984
A/43/447-S/19990	Letter dated 6 July 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, *Supplement for July, August and September 1988*, document S/19990
A/43/451-S/19996	Letter dated 7 July 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19996
A/43/465-S/20019	Letter dated 14 July 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20019
A/43/474-S/20044	Letter dated 21 July 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20044
A/43/503-S/20087	Letter dated 3 August 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20087
A/43/511-S/20098	Letter dated 8 August 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20098
A/43/515-S/20101	Letter dated 8 August 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20101
A/43/577-S/20160	Letter dated 25 August 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20160
A/43/585-S/20167	Letter dated 1 September 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20167
A/43/598-S/20180 and Corr.1	Letter dated 7 September 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20180
A/43/641-S/20201	Letter dated 26 September 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20201
A/43/649-S/20204	Letter dated 27 September 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20204
A/43/667-S/20212	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Document of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988	
A/43/783-S/20260	Letter dated 4 November 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, *Supplement for October, November and December 1988*, document S/20260
A/43/804-S/20270	Letter dated 11 November 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20270
A/43/848-S/20282	Letter dated 21 November 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20282
A/43/849-S/20283	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/20283
A/43/906-S/20305	Letter dated 23 November 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20305
A/43/908-S/20309	Letter dated 30 November 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20309
A/43/935	Letter dated 16 November 1988 from the representative of Zaire to the Secretary-General	
A/C.6/43/5	Note verbale dated 13 September 1988 from the representative of the Mongolian People's Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/C.6/43/L.13	Draft resolution	See A/43/884, paras. 6 and 10
A/C.6/43/L.19	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.6/43/L.13: note by the Secretary-General	
	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in document A/43/884	
A/C.5/43/53	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/43/943	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 114

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 136

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 136: Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Sixth Committee*, 43rd, 44th, 48th, 49th and 51st meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 76th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 138.

DOCUMENT A/43/887

Report of the Sixth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*6 December 1988*]

1. The item entitled "Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 6 of Assembly resolution 42/158 of 7 December 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 136, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 3rd meeting, on 26 September 1988, the Sixth Committee decided to re-establish the Sub-Committee on Good-Neighbourliness and elected Mr. I. Voicu (Romania) as Chairman of the Sub-Committee.

4. In the course of the session the Sub-Committee on Good-Neighbourliness held eight meetings and submitted its report to the Sixth Committee (A/C.6/43/L.11).

5. For its consideration of the item, the Committee also had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

6. The Committee considered the item at its 43rd, 44th, 48th, 49th and 51st meetings, on 17, 18, 25 and 29 November 1988. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.6/43/SR.43, 44, 48, 49 and 51) reflect the views of representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

Consideration of proposals

Draft decision A/C.6/43/L.14 and draft resolutions A/C.6/43/L.14/Rev.1 and A/C.6/43/L.20

7. The Committee had before it a draft decision (A/C.6/43/L.14) entitled "Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States" sponsored by Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The draft decision read as follows:

"The General Assembly, having considered the item entitled 'Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States', decides:

"(*a*) To take note of the report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session of the Sub-Committee on Good-Neighbourliness (A/C.6/43/L.11), set up by the Sixth Committee during its fortieth session;

"(*b*) To include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled 'Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States'."

8. At the 48th meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/43/L.14/Rev.1) entitled "Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States", sponsored by the same States and also by Austria and Ireland.

9. At the same meeting, the representative of Romania introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/43/L.20) entitled "Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States" sponsored by Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Colombia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Iraq, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Panama, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, the Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Uganda, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zaire, later joined by Burundi and Malaysia.

10. At the 49th meeting, the representative of Romania proposed amendments to draft resolution A/C.6/43/L.14/Rev.1, by which the third, fifth, sixth and seventh preambular paragraphs and paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5 of draft

resolution A/C.6/43/L.20 would be incorporated into draft resolution A/C.6/43/L.14/Rev.1.

11. In the course of informal consultations conducted in connection with the item, on 25 November 1988, attempts were made to arrive at a single draft resolution. However, no agreement was reached. Following this, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland moved, under rule 116 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, to adjourn the debate on the item. Following a clarification on the length of the adjournment, the representative of Bulgaria moved, under rule 118 of the rules of procedure, to adjourn the meeting. The motion was adopted by 98 votes to none, with 12 abstentions.

12. At its 51st meeting, the Committee decided to vote on the draft resolutions in the order in which they had been submitted. The Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.6/43/L.14/Rev.1 by 28 votes to 20, with 64 abstentions (see para. 18 below, draft resolution A).

13. Statements in explanation of vote before the vote were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Romania, the United States of America, France and Jordan. A statement in explanation of vote after the vote was made by the representative of Kuwait. A statement in explanation of position was made by the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania.

14. At the same meeting, the representative of Canada moved, under rule 131 of the rules of procedure, that the Committee take no action on draft resolution A/C.6/43/L.20. The representative of Romania spoke against the motion. The motion was rejected by 88 votes to 23, with 11 abstentions.

15. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland requested that separate votes be taken on the last preambular paragraph and on paragraph 5 of draft resolution A/C.6/43/L.20.

16. At the same meeting, the Committee voted as follows: the last preambular paragraph was adopted by 98 votes to 21, with 7 abstentions, and paragraph 5 was adopted by 97 votes to 21, with 8 abstentions.

17. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.6/43/L.20, as a whole, by 100 votes to 9, with 18 abstentions (see para. 18 below, draft resolution B).

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

18. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A and B below:

DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN STATES

A

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the determination of the peoples of the United Nations, as expressed in the Charter of the United Nations, to practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours,

Recalling the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, approved by its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970,

Considering that the great changes of a political, economic and social nature, as well as the scientific and technological advances that have taken place in the world and led to unprecedented interdependence of nations, have given new dimensions to good-neighbourliness in the conduct of States and increased the need to develop and strengthen it,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Sub-Committee on Good-Neighbourliness (A/C.6/43/L.11), established by the Sixth Committee during the forty-third session of the General Assembly;

2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States".

B

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the determination of the peoples of the United Nations, as expressed in the Charter of the United Nations, to practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours,

Recalling the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, approved by its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970,

Recalling also its resolutions 1236 (XII) of 14 December 1957, 1301 (XIII) of 10 December 1958, 2129 (XX) of 21 December 1965, 34/99 of 14 December 1979, 36/101 of 9 December 1981, 37/117 of 16 December 1982, 38/126 of 19 December 1983, 39/78 of 13 December 1984, 41/84 of 3 December 1986 and 42/158 of 7 December 1987, as well as its decision 40/419 of 11 December 1985,

Bearing in mind that, for various reasons, there are particularly favourable opportunities for co-operation and mutual advantage between neighbouring countries in many fields and various forms, and that the development of such co-operation may have a positive influence on international relations as a whole,

Considering that the great changes of a political, economic and social nature, as well as the scientific and technological advances that have taken place in the world and led to unprecedented interdependence of nations, have given new dimensions to good-neighbourliness in the conduct of States and increased the need to develop and strengthen it,

Taking into account the working papers concerning the development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States, as well as the written replies sent by States and international organizations on the content of good-neighbourliness and on ways and means to enhance it,[1] the views expressed by States on this subject and the reports of the Sub-Committee on Good-Neighbourliness established by the Sixth Committee,[2]

Recalling its opinion that it is necessary to continue to examine the question of good-neighbourliness in order to strengthen and develop its content, as well as ways and modalities to enhance its effectiveness, and that the results of this examination could be included, at an appropriate time, in a suitable international document,

1. *Reaffirms* that good-neighbourliness fully conforms with the purposes of the United Nations and shall be founded upon the strict observance of the principles of the United

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[1] See A/36/376 and Add.1, A/37/476, A/38/336 and Add.1 and A/40/450 and Add.1 and 2.

[2] See A/C.6/40/L.28 and Corr.1, A/C.6/41/L.14, A/C.6/42/L.6 and A/C.6/43/L.11.

Nations as embodied in the Charter and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and so presupposes the rejection of any acts seeking to establish zones of influence or domination;

2. *Calls once again upon* States, in the interest of the maintenance of international peace and security, to develop good-neighbourly relations, acting on the basis of these principles;

3. *Reaffirms* that the generalization of the long practice of good-neighbourliness and of principles and rules pertaining to it is likely to strengthen friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter;

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Sub-Committee on Good-Neighbourliness (A/C.6/43/L.11[3]), which functioned within the Sixth Committee during the forty-third session of the General Assembly;

5. *Decides* to continue and to complete at its forty-fifth session, on the basis of the present resolution and the report of the Sub-Committee, the task of identifying and clarifying the elements of good-neighbourliness and to begin the elaboration of a suitable international document on the development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States within the framework of a sub-committee on good-neighbourliness;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States".

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[3] See also A/C.6/43/SC/CRP.3.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 76th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1988, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions A and B submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/43/887, para. 18).

Draft resolution A was adopted by 67 votes to 9, with 65 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 43/171 A.[4]

With regard to draft resolution B, the last preambular paragraph was adopted by 114 votes to 21, with 17 abstentions;* paragraph 5 was adopted by 111 votes to 21, with 19 abstentions;* the draft resolution, as a whole, was adopted by 124 votes to 8, with 22 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 43/171 B.[4]

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* Recorded vote.

[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/64-S/19378	Letter dated 22 December 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1987*, document S/19378
A/43/68-S/19385	Letter dated 24 December 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Manila Declaration of 1987, issued at the conclusion of the meeting of heads of Government of States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations at Manila on 15 December 1987	
A/43/69-S/19389	Letter dated 28 December 1987 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19389
A/43/74-S/19395	Letter dated 30 December 1987 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19395
A/43/76-S/19401	Letter dated 4 January 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*, document S/19401
A/43/80-S/19407	Letter dated 6 January 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19407
A/43/81-S/19411	Letter dated 5 January 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19411
A/43/82-S/19412	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/19412
A/43/83-S/19414	Letter dated 7 January 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19414
A/43/84-S/19422	Letter dated 11 January 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19422
A/43/87-S/19426	Letter dated 12 January 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19426

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/93-S/19438	Letter dated 19 January 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19438
A/43/110-S/19457	Letter dated 26 January 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19457
A/43/111-S/19458	Letter dated 26 January 1988 from the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19458
A/43/113-S/19463	Letter dated 29 January 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19463
A/43/117-S/19472	Letter dated 1 February 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19472
A/43/128-S/19481	Letter dated 8 February 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19481
A/43/133-S/19493	Letter dated 9 February 1988 from the representative of Paraguay to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19493
A/43/134-S/19494	Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19494
A/43/136-S/19497	Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19497
A/43/137-S/19498	Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19498
A/43/139-S/19501	Letter dated 12 February 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19501
A/43/140-S/19504	Letter dated 12 February 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19504
A/43/151-S/19505	Letter dated 13 February 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19505
A/43/154-S/19511	Letter dated 16 February 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19511
A/43/155-S/19512	Letter dated 16 February 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19512
A/43/156-S/19517	Letter dated 17 February 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19517
A/43/158-S/19520 and Corr.1	Letter dated 18 February 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19520
A/43/159-S/19521 and Corr.1	Letter dated 19 February 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19521
A/43/160-S/19522	Letter dated 19 February 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19522
A/43/162-S/19523	Letter dated 22 February 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19523
A/43/167-S/19539	Letter dated 25 February 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19539
A/43/168-S/19540	Letter dated 25 February 1988 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19540
A/43/174-S/19545	Letter dated 26 February 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19545
A/43/175-S/19546	Letter dated 26 February 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19546
A/43/180-S/19556	Letter dated 29 February 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19556
A/43/187-S/19566	Letter dated 2 March 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19566
A/43/190-S/19575	Letter dated 1 March 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19575
A/43/204-S/19582	Letter dated 2 March 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19582
A/43/205-S/19586	Letter dated 4 March 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19586
A/43/206-S/19587	Letter dated 7 March 1988 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint communiqué of the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Balkan countries held at Belgrade from 24 to 26 February 1988	
A/43/209-S/19597	Letter dated 9 March 1988 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19597
A/43/211-S/19606	Letter dated 9 March 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19606
A/43/212-S/19607	Letter dated 10 March 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19607
A/43/214	Letter dated 11 March 1988 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General	
A/43/218-S/19625	Letter dated 15 March 1988 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19625

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/221-S/19634	Letter dated 16 March 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19634
A/43/224-S/19640	Letter dated 16 March 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19640
A/43/225-S/19645 and Corr.1	Letter dated 1 March 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19645
A/43/229-S/19662	Letter dated 21 March 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19662
A/43/234-S/19667	Letter dated 22 March 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19667
A/43/240-S/19683	Letter dated 25 March 1988 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19683
A/43/255-S/19685	Letter dated 25 March 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19685
A/43/256-S/19688	Letter dated 25 March 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19688
A/43/257-S/19689	Letter dated 25 March 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19689
A/43/259-S/19694	Letter dated 28 March 1988 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19694
A/43/266-S/19712	Letter dated 30 March 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19712
A/43/269-S/19716	Letter dated 29 March 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19716
A/43/270-S/19717	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/19717
A/43/273-S/19720	Letter dated 30 March 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Amman from 21 to 25 March 1988	
A/43/285-S/19739	Letter dated 5 April 1988 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, *Supplement for April, May and June 1988*, document S/19739
A/43/290-S/19744	Letter dated 6 April 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19744
A/43/291-S/19745	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/19745
A/43/292-S/19746	Letter dated 6 April 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19746
A/43/293-S/19750	Letter dated 7 April 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19750
A/43/294-S/19751	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/19751
A/43/299-S/19766	Letter dated 12 April 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19766
A/43/300-S/19767	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/19767
A/43/301-S/19768	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/19768
A/43/306-S/19777	Letter dated 12 April 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19777
A/43/307-S/19778	Letter dated 14 April 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19778
A/43/315-S/19795	Letter dated 18 April 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19795
A/43/321-S/19807	Letter dated 20 April 1988 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19807
A/43/322-S/19812	Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19812
A/43/332	Letter dated 21 April 1988 from the representative of Bolivia to the Secretary-General	
A/43/335-S/19843	Letter dated 27 April 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19843
A/43/342-S/19850	Letter dated 28 April 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19850
A/43/343-S/19851	Letter dated 29 April 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19851
A/43/346-S/19856	Letter dated 2 May 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19856
A/43/349-S/19859	Letter dated 2 May 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19859
A/43/359-S/19879	Letter dated 11 May 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19879
A/43/363-S/19887	Letter dated 13 May 1988 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19887
A/43/364-S/19890	Letter dated 12 May 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19890
A/43/365-S/19891	Letter dated 17 May 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19891
A/43/366	Letter dated 17 May 1988 from the representatives of Algeria and Morocco to the Secretary-General	
A/43/374	Letter dated 19 May 1988 from the representatives of Afghanistan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/43/378-S/19905	Letter dated 25 May 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19905
A/43/381-S/19910	Letter dated 27 May 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19910

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/384-S/19915	Letter dated 31 May 1988 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	
A/43/389-S/19921	Letter dated 31 May 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19921
A/43/391-S/19925	Letter dated 2 June 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19925
A/43/393-S/19930	Letter dated 6 June 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final communiqué and the reports and resolutions of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Amman from 21 to 25 March 1988	
A/43/399	Letter dated 9 June 1988 from the representative of Trinidad and Tobago to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Caribbean Community, held at Port of Spain on 20 and 21 May 1988	
A/43/400-S/19932	Letter dated 9 June 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19932
A/43/409-S/19941 and Corr.1	Letter dated 15 June 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19941
A/43/412-S/19945	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/19945
A/43/428-S/19964	Letter dated 27 June 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19964
A/43/431-S/19969	Letter dated 28 June 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19969
A/43/440-S/19984	Letter dated 28 June 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19984
A/43/444-S/19988	Letter dated 5 July 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations at Bangkok on 3 July 1988	
A/43/447-S/19990	Letter dated 6 July 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1988*, document S/19990
A/43/451-S/19996	Letter dated 7 July 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19996
A/43/454-S/19994	Letter dated 8 July 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19994
A/43/455-S/19997	Letter dated 8 July 1988 from the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19997
A/43/458-S/20009	Letter dated 12 July 1988 from the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20009
A/43/465-S/20019	Letter dated 14 July 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20019
A/43/470-S/20032	Letter dated 18 July 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20032
A/43/472-S/20040	Letter dated 20 July 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20040
A/43/473-S/20043	Letter dated 20 July 1988 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	
A/43/474-S/20044	Letter dated 21 July 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20044
A/43/480	Letter dated 22 July 1988 from the representative of Antigua and Barbuda to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the ninth meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Deep Bay, Antigua and Barbuda, from 4 to 8 July 1988	
A/43/481-S/20056	Letter dated 25 July 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20056
A/43/490-S/20068	Letter dated 27 July 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20068
A/43/493-S/20071	Letter dated 28 July 1988 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of a statement by the Chairman of the Jakarta Informal Meeting, held from 25 to 28 July 1988, and its decision on follow-up action	
A/43/503-S/20087	Letter dated 3 August 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20087
A/43/511-S/20098	Letter dated 8 August 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20098
A/43/515-S/20101	Letter dated 8 August 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20101
A/43/537-S/20125	Letter dated 15 August 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20125
A/43/546-S/20135	Letter dated 18 August 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20135
A/43/550-S/20138	Letter dated 19 August 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20138
A/43/577-S/20160	Letter dated 25 August 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20160
A/43/585-S/20167	Letter dated 1 September 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20167

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/598-S/20180 and Corr.1	Letter dated 7 September 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20180
A/43/621-S/20195	Letter dated 19 September 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20195
A/43/641-S/20201	Letter dated 26 September 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20201
A/43/649-S/20204	Letter dated 27 September 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20204
A/43/662-S/20209	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20209
A/43/666-S/20211	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20211
A/43/667-S/20212	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Document of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988	
A/43/692-S/20220	Letter dated 7 October 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Co-ordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held in New York on 29 September 1988	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	
A/43/725-S/20233	Letter dated 18 October 1988 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1988*, document S/20233
A/43/758-S/20245	Letter dated 27 October 1988 from the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20245
A/43/772-S/20257	Letter dated 2 November 1988 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20257
A/43/783-S/20260	Letter dated 4 November 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20260
A/43/804-S/20270	Letter dated 11 November 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20270
A/43/848-S/20282	Letter dated 21 November 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20282
A/43/849-S/20283	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/20283
A/43/891	Letter dated 25 November 1988 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the decisions of the Third Extraordinary Session of the Council of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment, held at Kuwait on 31 October and 1 November 1988	
A/43/906-S/20305	Letter dated 23 November 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20305
A/43/908-S/20309	Letter dated 30 November 1988 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20309
A/43/965-S/20326	Letter dated 13 December 1988 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20326
A/43/972	Letter dated 12 December 1988 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	
A/C.6/43/L.11	Report of the Sub-Committee on Good-Neighbourliness	
A/C.6/43/L.14	Draft decision	See A/43/887, para. 7
A/C.6/43/L.14/Rev.1	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 7, 8 and 18, draft resolution A
A/C.6/43/L.20	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 9 and 18, draft resolution B

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 137

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 137: Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Sixth Committee*, 51st and 52nd meetings, and corrigendum; *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 40th meeting, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 65th, 67th, 76th, 85th and 96th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 136.

DOCUMENTS A/43/900* AND ADD.1

Report of the Sixth Committee

*DOCUMENT A/43/900**

PART I OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*29 November 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item entitled "Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country" in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 137, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

2. At its 51st meeting, on 29 November 1988, the Sixth Committee began its consideration of the item. The summary record of that meeting (A/C.6/43/SR.51) reflects the views of representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

3. At the same meeting, the representative of Jordan, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the League of Arab States, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/43/L.25). Brunei Darussalam, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe later joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Jordan revised it by reversing the order of paragraphs 2 and 3.

4. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted, on a priority basis, the draft resolution, as orally revised, by 121 votes to 2, with 1 abstention (see para. 6 below).

5. Statements in explanation of vote before the vote were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Israel and the United States of America. Statements in explanation of vote after the vote were made by the representatives of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia and Greece (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community). The representatives of India and Indonesia, as well as the observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization, made statements on the draft resolution.

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

6. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS WITH THE HOST COUNTRY

The General Assembly,

Recalling Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations and the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, dated 26 June 1947,[1]

Recalling also its resolution 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, in which, *inter alia*, it invited the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer,

Affirming the right of Member States and observers freely to designate the members of their delegation to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly,

Having been apprised that the Palestine Liberation Organization, in conformity with the usual practice, had requested through the Secretary-General an entry visa for Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in order to participate in the forty-third session of the General Assembly,

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* Incorporating document A/43/900/Corr.1 of 30 November 1988.

[1] See resolution 169 (II).

Having been informed of the decision of the host country to deny the requested visa, in violation of its international legal obligations under the Agreement,

Endorsing the opinion of the Legal Counsel of the United Nations rendered on 28 November 1988 (A/C.6/43/7),

1. *Affirms* the right of the Palestine Liberation Organization freely to designate the members of its delegation to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly;

2. *Deplores* the failure by the host country to approve the granting of the requested entry visa;

3. *Considers* that this decision by the Government of the United States of America, the host country, constitutes a violation of the international legal obligations of the host country under the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations;

4. *Urges* the host country to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the Agreement and to reconsider and reverse its decision;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the developments in this matter no later than December 1988.

DOCUMENT A/43/900/ADD.1
PART II OF THE REPORT

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*6 December 1988*]

1. At its 52nd meeting, on 1 December 1988, the Sixth Committee continued its consideration of item 137.

2. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (A/43/26 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and 2), which was introduced by the Chairman of that Committee at the 51st meeting, on 29 November 1988.

3. The Sixth Committee also had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. In addition, the Committee had before it the statement by the Legal Counsel (A/C.6/43/7) concerning the determination by the Secretary of State of the United States of America on the visa application of Mr. Yasser Arafat, made at the 136th meeting of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, held in New York on 28 November 1988.

5. The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 51st and 52nd meetings, on 29 November and 1 December 1988. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.6/43/SR.51 and 52) reflect the views of representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

6. At the 51st meeting, the representative of Cyprus introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/43/L.23) entitled "Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country", sponsored by his country, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

[*Same text as the draft resolution in paragraph 9 below, with the exception of paragraph 1.*]

"1. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in paragraph 81 of its report;".

7. At the 52nd meeting, the representative of Cyprus revised the draft resolution by inserting, in paragraph 1, the words "and conclusions" after the word "recommendations".

8. At the same meeting, the Sixth Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 9 below).

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

9. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS WITH THE HOST COUNTRY

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (A/43/26 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and 2),

Recalling Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations[2] and the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations,[1]

Recalling also that the problems related to the privileges and immunities of all missions accredited to the United Nations, the security of the missions and the safety of their personnel are of great importance and concern to Member States, as well as the primary responsibility of the host country,

Recognizing that effective measures should continue to be taken by the competent authorities of the host country, in particular to prevent any acts violating the security of missions and the safety of their personnel,

Conscious of the increased interest shown by Member States in participating in the work of the Committee,

1. *Endorses* the recommendations and conclusions of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in paragraph 81 of its report;

2. *Reaffirms its condemnation* of any criminal acts violating the security of missions accredited to the United Nations and the safety of their personnel;

3. *Urges* the host country to take all necessary measures to continue to prevent criminal acts, including harassment and violations of the security of missions and the safety of their personnel or infringements of the inviolability of their property, in order to ensure the existence and functioning of all missions, including practicable measures to prohibit illegal activities of persons, groups and organizations that encourage, instigate, organize or engage in the perpetration of acts and activities against the security and safety of such missions and representatives;

4. *Reiterates its request* to the parties concerned to follow consultations with a view to reaching solutions to the issues raised by certain Member States concerning the size of their missions, in accordance with the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations and in the spirit of co-operation;

5. *Urges* the host country, in the light of the consideration by the Committee of travel regulations issued by the

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[2] Resolution 22 A (I).

host country, to continue to honour its obligations to facilitate the functioning of the United Nations and the missions accredited to it;

6. *Stresses* the importance of a positive perception of the work of the United Nations, expresses concern about a negative public image and, therefore, urges that efforts be continued to build up public awareness by explaining, through all available means, the importance of the role played by the United Nations and the missions accredited to it in the strengthening of international peace and security;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country and to continue to stress the importance of effective measures to avoid acts of terrorism, violence and harassment against the missions and their personnel, as well as the need for any pertinent legislation adopted by the host country to be in accord with the Agreement and its other relevant obligations;

8. *Requests* the Committee to continue its work, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 2819 (XXVI) of 15 December 1971;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country".

DOCUMENT A/43/L.43 AND ADD.1*

Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*1 December 1988*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/48 of 30 November 1988, in which, *inter alia*, it urged the host country to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, dated 26 June 1947[1] and to reconsider and reverse its decision to deny the visa requested for Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 1 December 1988 (A/43/909) in which it is stated that the host country informed him that it saw "no basis for changing our decision",

Affirming the right of persons mentioned in section 11 of the Agreement to enter the United States of America without any impediment for the purpose of transit to or from the headquarters district,

1. *Deplores* the failure of the host country to respond favourably to the request of the General Assembly contained in its resolution 43/48;

2. *Decides*, in the present compelling circumstances and without prejudice to normal practice, to consider the question of Palestine, item 37 of the agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly, in plenary, at the United Nations Office at Geneva during the period from 13 to 15 December 1988;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the implementation of the present resolution, and authorizes him to adjust the schedule of meetings at the United Nations Office at Geneva during those days as required.

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* Document A/43/L.43/Add.1 was issued to add 21 States to the list of sponsors.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 65th plenary meeting, on 30 November 1988, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in part I of its report (A/43/900, para. 6). It decided that the date to be included in paragraph 5 of the draft resolution should be "1 December 1988". The Assembly then adopted the draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 151 to 2, with 1 abstention. For the final text, see resolution 43/48.[3]

At its 67th plenary meeting, on 2 December 1988, the General Assembly, by a recorded vote of 154 to 2, with 1 abstention, adopted draft resolution A/43/L.43 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 43/49.[3]

At its 76th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1988, the General Assembly, without a vote, adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in part II of its report (A/43/900/Add.1, para. 9). For the final text, see resolution 43/172.[3]

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 22 December 1988, the General Assembly decided to retain on the agenda of its forty-third session item 137 (see decision 43/459).[3]

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[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/26 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and 2	Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 26* and addendum
A/43/190-S/19575	Letter dated 1 March 1988 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*, document S/19575
A/43/215-S/19616	Letter dated 14 March 1988 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19616
A/43/217-S/19623	Letter dated 14 March 1988 from the representative of Algeria to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19623
A/43/273-S/19720	Letter dated 30 March 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Amman from 21 to 25 March 1988	
A/43/319-S/19806	Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final report of the Meeting of the Bureau of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference and Chairmen of the Standing Committees of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at Kuwait on 10 and 11 April 1988	
A/43/393-S/19930	Letter dated 6 June 1988 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final communiqué and the reports and resolutions of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Amman from 21 to 25 March 1988	
A/43/667-S/20212	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Document of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988	
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	
A/43/716-S/20231	Letter dated 14 October 1988 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1988*, document S/20231
A/43/744-S/20238	Letter dated 24 October 1988 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20238
A/43/897-S/20299	Letter dated 28 November 1988 from the representative of Bahrain to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/20299
A/43/909	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.6/43/3	Letter dated 23 September 1988 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General	
A/C.6/43/6	Letter dated 4 November 1988 from the representatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Poland to the Secretary-General	
A/C.6/43/7	Statement by the Legal Counsel concerning the determination by the Secretary of State of the United States of America on the visa application of Mr. Yasser Arafat, made at the 136th meeting of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, held in New York on 28 November 1988	
A/C.6/43/L.23	Draft resolution	See A/43/900/Add.1, para. 6
A/C.6/43/L.25	*Idem*	See A/43/900, paras. 3 and 6
	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/43/L.43 and Add.1	
A/C.5/43/57	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/43/910	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 114

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 138

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 138: Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Sixth Committee*, 45th to 48th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 76th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 139.

DOCUMENT A/43/889

Report of the Sixth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*2 December 1988*]

1. The item entitled "Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph (*d*) of Assembly decision 42/426 of 7 December 1987.

2. By paragraph (*b*) of that decision, the Assembly decided that an open-ended working group of the Sixth Committee would be established at its forty-third session in order to complete the elaboration of the draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment during that session.

3. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 138, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

4. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Working Group on the Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment;[1]

(*b*) Decision 1988/107 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (see E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/45).

5. At its 4th meeting, on 27 September 1988, the Committee decided to re-establish the open-ended Working Group, to which it entrusted the task of completing the elaboration of the draft Body of Principles. At the same meeting, it reappointed Mr. T. Treves (Italy) as Chairman-Rapporteur of the Working Group.

6. At the 45th meeting, on 21 November 1988, the Chairman-Rapporteur of the Working Group on the Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment introduced the report of the Working Group (A/C.6/43/L.9), which contained the draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment.

7. The Committee considered the item, as well as the report of the Working Group, at its 45th to 48th meetings, from 21 to 23 and on 25 November 1988. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.6/43/SR.45-48) reflect the views of representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

8. At the 47th meeting, the representative of Italy introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/43/L.17), sponsored by Austria, Brazil, Italy, Jamaica, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Uruguay, later joined by Canada and Samoa.

9. At the 48th meeting, the representative of Italy made additional introductory remarks and revised the draft resolution by deleting, in the third preambular paragraph, the word "unanimously" after the words "Working Group".

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 12 below).

11. Statements in explanation of position were made by the representatives of Romania, China, France, the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

12. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

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[1] A/C.6/42/L.12.

BODY OF PRINCIPLES FOR THE PROTECTION OF ALL PERSONS UNDER ANY FORM OF DETENTION OR IMPRISONMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/177 of 15 December 1980, in which it referred the task of elaborating the draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment to the Sixth Committee and decided to establish an open-ended working group for that purpose,

Taking note of the report of the Working Group on the Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (A/C.6/43/L.9), which met during the forty-third session of the General Assembly and completed the elaboration of the draft Body of Principles,

Considering that the Working Group decided to submit the text of the draft Body of Principles to the Sixth Committee for its consideration and adoption (*ibid.*, para. 4),

Convinced that the adoption of the draft Body of Principles would make an important contribution to the protection of human rights,

Considering the need to ensure the wide dissemination of the text of the Body of Principles,

1. *Approves* the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Working Group on the Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment for its important contribution to the elaboration of the Body of Principles;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies of the adoption of the Body of Principles;

4. *Urges* that every effort be made so that the Body of Principles becomes generally known and respected.

ANNEX

Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment

SCOPE OF THE BODY OF PRINCIPLES

These principles apply for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment.

USE OF TERMS

For the purposes of the Body of Principles:

(*a*) "Arrest" means the act of apprehending a person for the alleged commission of an offence or by the action of an authority;

(*b*) "Detained person" means any person deprived of personal liberty except as a result of conviction for an offence;

(*c*) "Imprisoned person" means any person deprived of personal liberty as a result of conviction for an offense;

(*d*) "Detention" means the condition of detained persons as defined above;

(*e*) "Imprisonment" means the condition of imprisoned persons as defined above;

(*f*) The words "a judicial or other authority" mean a judicial or other authority under the law whose status and tenure should afford the strongest possible guarantees of competence, impartiality and independence.

Principle 1

All persons under any form of detention or imprisonment shall be treated in a humane manner and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person.

Principle 2

Arrest, detention or imprisonment shall only be carried out strictly in accordance with the provisions of the law and by competent officials or persons authorized for that purpose.

Principle 3

There shall be no restriction upon or derogation from any of the human rights of persons under any form of detention or imprisonment recognized or existing in any State pursuant to law, conventions, regulations or custom on the pretext that this Body of Principles does not recognize such rights or that it recognizes them to a lesser extent.

Principle 4

Any form of detention or imprisonment and all measures affecting the human rights of a person under any form of detention or imprisonment shall be ordered by, or be subject to the effective control of, a judicial or other authority.

Principle 5

1. These principles shall be applied to all persons within the territory of any given State, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion or religious belief, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, birth or other status.

2. Measures applied under the law and designed solely to protect the rights and special status of women, especially pregnant women and nursing mothers, children and juveniles, aged, sick or handicapped persons shall not be deemed to be discriminatory. The need for, and the application of, such measures shall always be subject to review by a judicial or other authority.

Principle 6

No person under any form of detention or imprisonment shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.* No circumstance whatever may be invoked as a justification for torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Principle 7

1. States should prohibit by law any act contrary to the rights and duties contained in these principles, make any such act subject to appropriate sanctions and conduct impartial investigations upon complaints.

2. Officials who have reason to believe that a violation of this Body of Principles has occurred or is about to occur shall report the matter to their superior authorities and, where necessary, to other appropriate authorities or organs vested with reviewing or remedial powers.

3. Any other person who has ground to believe that a violation of this Body of Principles has occurred or is about to occur shall have the right to report the matter to the superiors of the officials involved as well as to other appropriate authorities or organs vested with reviewing or remedial powers.

Principle 8

Persons in detention shall be subject to treatment appropriate to their unconvicted status. Accordingly, they shall, whenever possible, be kept separate from imprisoned persons.

Principle 9

The authorities which arrest a person, keep him under detention or investigate the case shall exercise only the powers granted to them under the law and the exercise of these powers shall be subject to recourse to a judicial or other authority.

Principle 10

Anyone who is arrested shall be informed at the time of his arrest of the reason for his arrest and shall be promptly informed of any charges against him.

Principle 11

1. A person shall not be kept in detention without being given an effective opportunity to be heard promptly by a judicial or other authority. A detained person shall have the right to defend himself or to be assisted by counsel as prescribed by law.

2. A detained person and his counsel, if any, shall receive prompt and full communication of any order of detention, together with the reasons therefor.

3. A judicial or other authority shall be empowered to review as appropriate the continuance of detention.

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* The term "cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment" should be interpreted so as to extend the widest possible protection against abuses, whether physical or mental, including the holding of a detained or imprisoned person in conditions which deprive him, temporarily or permanently, of the use of any of his natural senses, such as sight or hearing, or of his awareness of place and the passing of time.

Principle 12

1. There shall be duly recorded:

(*a*) The reasons for the arrest;

(*b*) The time of the arrest and the taking of the arrested person to a place of custody as well as that of his first appearance before a judicial or other authority;

(*c*) The identity of the law enforcement officials concerned;

(*d*) Precise information concerning the place of custody.

2. Such records shall be communicated to the detained person, or his counsel, if any, in the form prescribed by law.

Principle 13

Any person shall, at the moment of arrest and at the commencement of detention or imprisonment, or promptly thereafter, be provided by the authority responsible for his arrest, detention or imprisonment, respectively, with information on and an explanation of his rights and how to avail himself of such rights.

Principle 14

A person who does not adequately understand or speak the language used by the authorities responsible for his arrest, detention or imprisonment is entitled to receive promptly in a language which he understands the information referred to in principle 10, principle 11, paragraph 2, principle 12, paragraph 1, and principle 13 and to have the assistance, free of charge, if necessary, of an interpreter in connection with legal proceedings subsequent to his arrest.

Principle 15

Notwithstanding the exceptions contained in principle 16, paragraph 4, and principle 18, paragraph 3, communication of the detained or imprisoned person with the outside world, and in particular his family or counsel, shall not be denied for more than a matter of days.

Principle 16

1. Promptly after arrest and after each transfer from one place of detention or imprisonment to another, a detained or imprisoned person shall be entitled to notify or to require the competent authority to notify members of his family or other appropriate persons of his choice of his arrest, detention or imprisonment or of the transfer and of the place where he is kept in custody.

2. If a detained or imprisoned person is a foreigner, he shall also be promptly informed of his right to communicate by appropriate means with a consular post or the diplomatic mission of the State of which he is a national or which is otherwise entitled to receive such communication in accordance with international law or with the representative of the competent international organization, if he is a refugee or is otherwise under the protection of an intergovernmental organization.

3. If a detained or imprisoned person is a juvenile or is incapable of understanding his entitlement, the competent authority shall on its own initiative undertake the notification referred to in the present principle. Special attention shall be given to notifying parents or guardians.

4. Any notification referred to in the present principle shall be made or permitted to be made without delay. The competent authority may, however, delay a notification for a reasonable period where exceptional needs of the investigation so require.

Principle 17

1. A detained person shall be entitled to have the assistance of a legal counsel. He shall be informed of his right by the competent authority promptly after arrest and shall be provided with reasonable facilities for exercising it.

2. If a detained person does not have a legal counsel of his own choice, he shall be entitled to have a legal counsel assigned to him by a judicial or other authority in all cases where the interests of justice so require and without payment by him if he does not have sufficient means to pay.

Principle 18

1. A detained or imprisoned person shall be entitled to communicate and consult with his legal counsel.

2. A detained or imprisoned person shall be allowed adequate time and facilities for consultations with his legal counsel.

3. The right of a detained or imprisoned person to be visited by and to consult and communicate, without delay or censorship and in full confidentiality, with his legal counsel may not be suspended or restricted save in exceptional circumstances, to be specified by law or lawful regulations, when it is considered indispensable by a judicial or other authority in order to maintain security and good order.

4. Interviews between a detained or imprisoned person and his legal counsel may be within sight, but not within the hearing, of a law enforcement official.

5. Communications between a detained or imprisoned person and his legal counsel mentioned in the present principle shall be inadmissible as evidence against the detained or imprisoned person unless they are connected with a continuing or contemplated crime.

Principle 19

A detained or imprisoned person shall have the right to be visited by and to correspond with, in particular, members of his family and shall be given adequate opportunity to communicate with the outside world, subject to reasonable conditions and restrictions as specified by law or lawful regulations.

Principle 20

If a detained or imprisoned person so requests, he shall if possible be kept in a place of detention or imprisonment reasonably near his usual place of residence.

Principle 21

1. It shall be prohibited to take undue advantage of the situation of a detained or imprisoned person for the purpose of compelling him to confess, to incriminate himself otherwise or to testify against any other person.

2. No detained person while being interrogated shall be subject to violence, threats or methods of interrogation which impair his capacity of decision or his judgement.

Principle 22

No detained or imprisoned person shall, even with his consent, be subjected to any medical or scientific experimentation which may be detrimental to his health.

Principle 23

1. The duration of any interrogation of a detained or imprisoned person and of the intervals between interrogations as well as the identity of the officials who conducted the interrogations and other persons present shall be recorded and certified in such form as may be prescribed by law.

2. A detained or imprisoned person, or his counsel when provided by law, shall have access to the information described in paragraph 1 of the present principle.

Principle 24

A proper medical examination shall be offered to a detained or imprisoned person as promptly as possible after his admission to the place of detention or imprisonment, and thereafter medical care and treatment shall be provided whenever necessary. This care and treatment shall be provided free of charge.

Principle 25

A detained or imprisoned person or his counsel shall, subject only to reasonable conditions to ensure security and good order in the place of detention or imprisonment, have the right to request or petition a judicial or other authority for a second medical examination or opinion.

Principle 26

The fact that a detained or imprisoned person underwent a medical examination, the name of the physician and the results of such an examination shall be duly recorded. Access to such records shall be ensured. Modalities therefor shall be in accordance with relevant rules of domestic law.

Principle 27

Non-compliance with these principles in obtaining evidence shall be taken into account in determining the admissibility of such evidence against a detained or imprisoned person.

Principle 28

A detained or imprisoned person shall have the right to obtain within the limits of available resources, if from public sources, reasonable quantities of educational, cultural and informational material, subject to reasonable conditions to ensure security and good order in the place of detention or imprisonment.

Principle 29

1. In order to supervise the strict observance of relevant laws and regulations, places of detention shall be visited regularly by qualified and experienced persons appointed by, and responsible to, a competent authority distinct from the authority directly in charge of the administration of the place of detention or imprisonment.

2. A detained or imprisoned person shall have the right to communicate freely and in full confidentiality with the persons who visit the places of detention or imprisonment in accordance with paragraph 1 of the present

principle, subject to reasonable conditions to ensure security and good order in such places.

Principle 30

1. The types of conduct of the detained or imprisoned person that constitute disciplinary offences during detention or imprisonment, the description and duration of disciplinary punishment that may be inflicted and the authorities competent to impose such punishment shall be specified by law or lawful regulations and duly published.

2. A detained or imprisoned person shall have the right to be heard before disciplinary action is taken. He shall have the right to bring such action to higher authorities for review.

Principle 31

The appropriate authorities shall endeavour to ensure, according to domestic law, assistance when needed to dependent and, in particular, minor members of the families of detained or imprisoned persons and shall devote a particular measure of care to the appropriate custody of children left without supervision.

Principle 32

1. A detained person or his counsel shall be entitled at any time to take proceedings according to domestic law before a judicial or other authority to challenge the lawfulness of his detention in order to obtain his release without delay, if it is unlawful.

2. The proceedings referred to in paragraph 1 of the present principle shall be simple and expeditious and at no cost for detained persons without adequate means. The detaining authority shall produce without unreasonable delay the detained person before the reviewing authority.

Principle 33

1. A detained or imprisoned person or his counsel shall have the right to make a request or complaint regarding his treatment, in particular in case of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, to the authorities responsible for the administration of the place of detention and to higher authorities and, when necessary, to appropriate authorities vested with reviewing or remedial powers.

2. In those cases where neither the detained or imprisoned person nor his counsel has the possibility to exercise his rights under paragraph 1 of the present principle, a member of the family of the detained or imprisoned person or any other person who has knowledge of the case may exercise such rights.

3. Confidentiality concerning the request or complaint shall be maintained if so requested by the complainant.

4. Every request or complaint shall be promptly dealt with and replied to without undue delay. If the request or complaint is rejected or, in case of inordinate delay, the complainant shall be entitled to bring it before a judicial or other authority. Neither the detained or imprisoned person nor any complainant under paragraph 1 of the present principle shall suffer prejudice for making a request or complaint.

Principle 34

Whenever the death or disappearance of a detained or imprisoned person occurs during his detention or imprisonment, an inquiry into the cause of death or disappearance shall be held by a judicial or other authority, either on its own motion or at the instance of a member of the family of such a person or any person who has knowledge of the case. When circumstances so warrant, such an inquiry shall be held on the same procedural basis whenever the death or disappearance occurs shortly after the termination of the detention or imprisonment. The findings of such inquiry or a report thereon shall be made available upon request, unless doing so would jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation.

Principle 35

1. Damage incurred because of acts or omissions by a public official contrary to the rights contained in these principles shall be compensated according to the applicable rules on liability provided by domestic law.

2. Information required to be recorded under these principles shall be available in accordance with procedures provided by domestic law for use in claiming compensation under the present principle.

Principle 36

1. A detained person suspected of or charged with a criminal offence shall be presumed innocent and shall be treated as such until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

2. The arrest or detention of such a person pending investigation and trial shall be carried out only for the purposes of the administration of justice on grounds and under conditions and procedures specified by law. The imposition of restrictions upon such a person which are not strictly required for the purpose of the detention or to prevent hindrance to the process of investigation or the administration of justice, or for the maintenance of security and good order in the place of detention shall be forbidden.

Principle 37

A person detained on a criminal charge shall be brought before a judicial or other authority provided by law promptly after his arrest. Such authority shall decide without delay upon the lawfulness and necessity of detention. No person may be kept under detention pending investigation or trial except upon the written order of such an authority. A detained person shall, when brought before such an authority, have the right to make a statement on the treatment received by him while in custody.

Principle 38

A person detained on a criminal charge shall be entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release pending trial.

Principle 39

Except in special cases provided for by law, a person detained on a criminal charge shall be entitled, unless a judicial or other authority decides otherwise in the interest of the administration of justice, to release pending trial subject to the conditions that may be imposed in accordance with the law. Such authority shall keep the necessity of detention under review.

General clause

Nothing in this Body of Principles shall be construed as restricting or derogating from any right defined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.[2]

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[2] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 76th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/43/889, para. 12). For the final text, see resolution 43/173.[3]

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[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/709	Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988	
A/C.6/43/L.9	Report of the Working Group on the Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment	
A/C.6/43/L.17	Draft resolution	See A/43/889, paras. 8, 9 and 12
E/CN.4/1989/3-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/45	Report of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on the work of its fortieth session (8 August-2 September 1988)	

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Agenda item 140

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 140: Science and peace*

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DOCUMENT A/43/141

Costa Rica: request for the inclusion of an item in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*15 March 1988*]

LETTER DATED 9 MARCH 1988 TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from the President of the Republic of Costa Rica, Dr. Oscar Arias Sánchez, I have the honour to request, in accordance with rule 13 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion of an item entitled "Science and peace" in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the Assembly.

In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure, an explanatory memorandum concerning this request is attached hereto.

(*Signed*) Carlos José GUTIERREZ
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

1. The dream of a world without war is one of the cherished aspirations of the Costa Rican people. To work for this ideal and, in particular, for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America is one of the mandates given to me by Costa Rica. Prompted by fidelity to that mandate and by the dictates of my conscience, I am compelled to make every effort to contribute to the cause of concord and understanding among human beings. I believe that science plays a leading role in that regard. It is necessary to promote among all the scientists of the world a steadfast attitude in favour of using science for peaceful purposes, in order to promote the social and economic development of mankind.

2. For this reason, I have not only consistently supported all disarmament initiatives in the General Assembly, but I am also submitting to that organ a request that every year the week of 11 November should be devoted to the item entitled "Science and peace".

DOCUMENT A/43/822

Report of the Special Political Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*17 November 1988*]

1. The item entitled "Science and peace" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly, at the request of Costa Rica (see document A/43/141 above).

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 140, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Committee considered the item at its 21st meeting, on 8 November. It had before it the letter dated 9 March 1988 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General (*ibid.*).

4. Further, there was a letter dated 13 October 1988 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General (A/SPC/43/2), which also pertained to this item.

5. At the 21st meeting, the representative of Costa Rica introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/43/L.9) sponsored by Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cameroon, Colombia, the Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Po-

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Special Political Committee*, 21st meeting, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 71st meeting.

land, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Yugoslavia and Zaire, subsequently joined by Brunei Darussalam and Romania.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/43/L.9 without a vote (see para. 8 below).

7. The representative of Costa Rica made a statement in connection with the draft resolution.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

8. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

SCIENCE AND PEACE

The General Assembly,

Considering that progress in science and technology profoundly affects international peace and security, economic and social development, respect for human rights and many other aspects of civilization and culture,

Considering also that political and economic decisions have a decisive effect on the direction of scientific research and the use of the results obtained thereby,

Recalling that scientific and technological achievements must be used to advance socio-economic progress and the effective enjoyment of human rights throughout the world,

Considering further that the arms race absorbs a substantial proportion of the scientific talent and financial resources used in related research and development, which, in a more peaceful and secure world, could be used to solve other pressing problems facing mankind,

Recalling that in its resolution 40/3 of 24 October 1985, by which it proclaimed the International Year of Peace, it recognized the role of science for peace,

Recalling also its resolution 42/13 of 28 October 1987 on the achievements of the International Year of Peace, in which it urged Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the world community to persevere in their efforts, developing initiatives conducive to the objectives of the Year, and expressed the hope that the ideals and objectives contained in the Proclamation of the International Year of Peace would continue to be an inspiration for concerted action,

Affirming that it is necessary to promote greater awareness among scientists world-wide of the usefulness of science to increase international peace, security and co-operation, the social and economic development of mankind, the promotion of human rights and the protection of the environment,

Affirming, in particular, the need for scientists to establish a free and open dialogue between one another, and with political leaders and the public in general, with regard to scientific developments and their present and potential implications for our civilization,

Considering the importance of encouraging scientists to work towards constructive objectives, to improve the climate for arms control and disarmament and to promote a dialogue on important topics in connection with the positive contributions that scientific knowledge can make to peace, security and ecological balance,

Noting with appreciation the joint efforts made by scientists and members of other professional groups to promote the achievement of those aims through the holding of the First International Week of Scientists for Peace from 10 to 16 November 1986 and the Second International Week of Scientists for Peace from 9 to 15 November 1987,

Considering that the celebration each year of a special week of action devoted to the topic "Science and peace" is an important means of generating and increasing public interest in this topic and of stimulating activities and initiatives leading to the study and dissemination of information on the links between progress in science and technology and the maintenance of peace and security,

1. *Decides* to proclaim the "International Week of Science and Peace", which will take place each year during the week in which 11 November falls;

2. *Urges* Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to encourage universities and other institutions of advanced studies, scientific academies and institutes, and professional associations and individuals in the scientific community to hold, during that Week, lectures, seminars, special debates and other activities conducive to the study and dissemination of information on the links between progress in science and technology and the maintenance of peace and security;

3. *Urges* Member States to promote international co-operation among scientists by facilitating exchanges of experts and information;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to draw the attention of Member States and interested organizations to the importance of the International Week of Science and Peace and invite them to report to him on their activities and initiatives in connection with this event, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 71st plenary meeting, on 6 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/43/822, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 43/61.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/SPC/43/2	Letter dated 13 October 1988 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General	
A/SPC/43/L.9	Draft resolution	See A/43/822, paras. 5 and 8

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 142

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 142: Observer status for the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in the General Assembly*

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 32nd meeting.

DOCUMENT A/43/192

Mexico: request for inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-third session

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*15 August 1988*]

LETTER DATED 15 AUGUST 1988 TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, as the depositary for the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and host country of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, I have the honour to request, under rule 14 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, that a supplementary item entitled "Observer status for the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Carribbean in the General Assembly" be included in the agenda of the forty-third session.

Under rule 20 of the rules of procedure, an explanatory memorandum concerning the request is annexed to this letter.

(*Signed*) Mario MOYA PALENCIA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Mexico
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

The Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco), under article 7, established the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America as an independent international organization in order to ensure compliance with the obligations assumed by States parties under the Treaty. The Agency is responsible for the holding of periodic or extraordinary consultations among member States on matters relating to the purposes, measures and procedures set forth in the Treaty and to the supervision of compliance with the obligations arising therefrom.

Since the initiation of the preliminary consultations that led to the conclusion of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, the General Assembly has included in its agenda items on the prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America and has adopted many resolutions on the question.

Participation by the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in those items before the General Assembly that are of concern to it would facilitate the work of the Organization.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.3

Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*11 October 1988*]

The General Assembly,

Noting the desire of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean for co-operation between the United Nations and the Agency,

1. *Decides* to invite the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary action to implement the present resolution.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 17 October 1988, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/43/L.3. For the final text, see resolution 43/6.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49.*

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Agenda item 143

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 143: Responsibility of States for the protection of the environment and prevention of environmental pollution as a result of the accumulation of toxic and radioactive wastes, and strengthening of international co-operation for the purpose of resolving the problem*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Second Committee*, 3rd to 10th, 21st to 26th, 30th and 47th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 83rd meeting.

DOCUMENT A/43/919

Report of the Second Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*14 December 1988*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 143, and to allocate to the Second Committee for consideration and report the item entitled "Responsibility of States for the protection of the environment and prevention of environmental pollution as a result of the accumulation of toxic and radioactive wastes, and strengthening of international co-operation for the purpose of resolving the problem".

2. The Second Committee considered item 143 concurrently with item 82 (*g*) and item 148 at its 21st to 26th meetings, from 24 to 28 October 1988, and the action to be taken on the item was considered at the 30th and 47th meetings, on 2 November and 6 December. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/43/SR.21-26, 30 and 47). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee on all the items allocated to it at its 3rd to 10th meetings, from 5 to 7 and on 10 and 11 October (see A/C.2/43/SR.3-10).

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolutions A/C.2/43/L.23 and L.74

3. At the 30th meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.23) entitled "Responsibility of States for the prevention of the illegal traffic in, and accumulation and dumping of, toxic and dangerous products and wastes affecting in particular the developing countries", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 42/183 of 11 December 1987 on traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes,

"*Taking note* of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/70 and 1988/71 and decision 1988/174, all of 28 July 1988,

"*Stressing* the obligation of all States, taking into account their respective responsibilities, to protect the environment through preventing the illegal traffic in, and accumulation and/or dumping of, toxic and dangerous products and wastes, affecting, in particular, developing countries,

"*Concerned* about the increase in the illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes and the dumping of such products and wastes in the developing countries, as well as in international waters, in contravention of existing national legislation and relevant international legal instruments,

"1. *Urges* all States, bearing in mind their respective responsibilities, to take effective steps to stop and to prevent such illegal traffic and/or dumping practices and to prohibit all transboundary movements of toxic and dangerous products and wastes carried out without the prior consent of the importing or transit country and without full disclosure of the nature of substances to be received or transported;

"2. *Urges* all States generating toxic and dangerous wastes to treat and dispose of them in the country of origin;

"3. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Legal and Technical Experts with a Mandate to Prepare a Global

Convention on the Control of the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes, established by the United Nations Environment Programme, to give due consideration to the present resolution and to the views expressed during the forty-third session of the General Assembly on the responsibility of States for the prevention of the illegal traffic in, and accumulation and/or dumping of, toxic and dangerous products and wastes;

"4. *Calls upon* the international community, in particular the developed countries, to strengthen its scientific and technical co-operation with the developing countries and to provide appropriate assistance to them in their efforts to eliminate the adverse consequences of toxic and dangerous products and wastes for human health and the environment."

4. At the 47th meeting, Mr. José Fernández (Philippines), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.74) entitled "Responsibility of States for the protection of the environment: prevention of the illegal international traffic in, and the dumping and resulting accumulation of, toxic and dangerous products and wastes affecting the developing countries in particular", submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.23, and which he orally revised by inserting, in paragraph 2, the word "competent" before the word "authorities".

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.74, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 8 below).

6. In the light of the adoption of the draft resolution, draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.23 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

7. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representatives of Nigeria and the United States of America made statements.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

8. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

RESPONSIBILITY OF STATES FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT: PREVENTION OF THE ILLEGAL INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN, AND THE DUMPING AND RESULTING ACCUMULATION OF, TOXIC AND DANGEROUS PRODUCTS AND WASTES AFFECTING THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN PARTICULAR

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/183 of 11 December 1987 on traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/70 and 1988/71 of 28 July 1988,

Concerned about the increase in the illegal international traffic in, and the dumping and resulting accumulation of, toxic and dangerous products and wastes, in contravention of existing national legislation and relevant international legal instruments, adversely affecting many countries, particularly developing countries, as well as international waters,

Stressing the obligation of all States, in accordance with their responsibilities, to protect the environment and, in this overall context, stressing also the need for all States to prevent the illegal international traffic in, and the dumping and resulting accumulation of, toxic and dangerous products and wastes adversely affecting many countries, in particular developing countries,

1. *Urges* all States, bearing in mind their respective responsibilities, to take the necessary legal and technical measures in order to halt and prevent the illegal international traffic in, and the dumping and resulting accumulation of, toxic and dangerous products and wastes;

2. *Also urges* all States to prohibit all transboundary movement of toxic and dangerous wastes carried out without the prior consent of the competent authorities of the importing country or without full recognition of the sovereign rights of transit countries;

3. *Further urges* all States in this connection to prohibit such movement without prior notification in writing of the competent authorities of all countries concerned, including transit countries, and to provide all information required to ensure the proper management of the wastes and full disclosure of the nature of the substances to be received or transported;

4. *Urges* all States generating toxic and dangerous wastes to make every effort to treat and dispose of them in the country of origin to the maximum extent possible consistent with environmentally sound disposal;

5. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Legal and Technical Experts with a Mandate to Prepare a Global Convention on the Control of the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes, established by the United Nations Environment Programme, to give due consideration to the present resolution and to take into account the various views expressed during the forty-third session of the General Assembly on the respective responsibilities for the prevention of the illegal international traffic in, and the dumping and resulting accumulation of, toxic and dangerous products and wastes;

6. *Calls upon* the international community, in particular the developed countries, to strengthen its scientific and technical co-operation with the developing countries and to provide appropriate assistance to them in their efforts to eliminate the adverse consequences of toxic and dangerous products and wastes for human health and the environment.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 20 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/43/919, para. 8) without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 43/212.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/667-S/20212	Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988	
A/43/671	Letter dated 30 September 1988 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration adopted at the twelfth annual meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the members of the Group of 77, held in New York from 28 to 30 September 1988	
A/C.2/43/L.23	Draft resolution	See A/43/919, para. 3
A/C.2/43/L.74	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 4 and 8

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Agenda item 147

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 147: Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group*

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DOCUMENT A/43/978

Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: Spanish]
[19 December 1988]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 147, the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 25th, 29th, 33rd, 35th to 37th and 50th meetings, between 4 November and 18 December 1988. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (A/43/696) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/43/768).

3. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/43/SR.25, 29, 33, 35 to 37 and 50).

Consideration of proposals

4. At the 50th meeting, on 18 December, the representative of Finland introduced a document (A/C.5/43/L.16) containing a draft resolution and a draft decision.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 7 below).

6. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision without a vote (see para. 8 below).

Recommendations of the Fifth Committee

7. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS IRAN-IRAQ MILITARY OBSERVER GROUP

The General Assembly,

Having considered with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (A/43/696), the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/43/768) and the statements of the representative of the Secretary-General (see A/C.5/43/SR.37, and corrigendum) and the Chairman of the Advisory Committee (see A/C.5/43/SR.25 and 36, and corrigendum) thereon,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 619 (1988) of 9 August 1988, by which the Council established the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group,

Recalling its resolution 42/233 of 17 August 1988 on the financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group,

Recognizing that the costs of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Urging all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group in full and on time,

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Fifth Committee*, 25th, 29th, 33rd, 35th to 37th and 50th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 84th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 145.

Reaffirming its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of such operations, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions in cash and in kind have been made to the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group by certain Governments,

I

1. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 42/233 an amount of 18.3 million United States dollars gross, in addition to the 35.7 million dollars gross previously appropriated, for the operation of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group for the six-month period as authorized by the Security Council, from 9 August 1988 to 8 February 1989, inclusive;

2. *Decides also*, as an *ad hoc* arrangement, and without prejudice to the positions of principle that may be taken by Member States in any consideration by the General Assembly of arrangements for the financing of peace-keeping operations, to apportion the amount of 18.3 million dollars among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in Assembly resolution 42/233; the scale of assessments for the year 1988[1] shall be applied against a portion thereof, that is 6,854,300 dollars being the amount pertaining on a *pro rata* basis to the period ending 31 December 1988, and the scale of assessments for the year 1989[2] shall be applied against the balance, that is 11,445,700 dollars, for the period thereafter;

3. *Decides further* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 2 above, shall take into consideration the decrease in their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 200,000 dollars of the amount approved for the period from 9 August 1988 to 8 February 1989, inclusive;

4. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group at a rate not to exceed 7,986,000 dollars gross (7,889,000 dollars net) per month, with prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, for the twelve-month period from 9 February 1989, should the Security Council decide to continue the Military Observer Group beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 619 (1988), the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution and the action to be taken in accordance with paragraph 5 below;

5. *Decides* that the voluntary contibutions received in cash in the amount of 11 million dollars shall be credited as income to the Special Account for the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group and that this amount shall be taken into account in calculating the total amount to be assessed on Member States for future mandate periods, including the next mandate period, on the basis of proposals by the Secretary-General and the related recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions consistent with the status of collection of assessed contributions and legal obligations of the Military Observer Group, and requests that a report thereon be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure that the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group shall be administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy, bearing in mind the flexibility suggested in paragraph 24 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/43/768);

7. *Emphasizes*, in this regard, the important role the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has to play within its terms of reference;

II

1. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group, acceptable to the Secretary-General, in cash, in convertible or readily usable currencies, and in the form of supplies and services;

2. *Decides* that voluntary contributions in cash made as outright grants shall be considered income to be credited to the Special Account for the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group and shall be taken into account in calculating the total amount to be assessed on Member States; to this end, the Secretary-General shall inform the General Assembly in each of his reports on the Military Observer Group of the amount of assessed contributions collected and of such voluntary contributions received; and the Secretary-General shall propose to the Assembly, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, when and to what extent the voluntary contributions in cash as outright grants can be deducted from the total amount to be assessed on Member States, taking into consideration the status of collection of assessed contributions and the legal obligations of the Military Observer Group, including reimbursement to troop contributors;

3. *Decides also* that contributions in cash made available to the Secretary-General on a voluntary basis as advances shall not be considered as income in determining the total amount to be assessed on Member States; unless otherwise specified by the donor, such contributions shall be deposited in the Suspense Account for the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group established under resolution 42/233;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, at the earliest possible stage a report containing technical guidelines relating to the treatment and valuation of voluntary contributions in

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[1] See resolution 40/248.

[2] See resolution 43/223 A.

the form of supplies and services to the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group;

5. *Agrees*, pending the submission of the report called for in paragraph 4 above, that voluntary contributions in the form of supplies and services to the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group may be accepted as outright grants; the cash value of such contributions in respect of budgeted requirements may eventually reduce the total amount to be assessed on Member States; in this regard, the Secretary-General should make adequate and timely information available as to what supplies and services will be required in order to facilitate offers of such contributions;

6. *Decides* that, on receipt of the report requested in paragraph 4 above, the General Assembly will consider appropriate procedures and guidelines for the treatment of voluntary contributions in the form of supplies and services other than as outright grants;

III

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake and submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the following studies, taking into account the related proposals of the Advisory Committee, as well as the views expressed by Member States at the forty-third session of the Assembly:

(*a*) A comprehensive study on how economies of scale could be achieved through administrative co-ordination of the various United Nations peace-keeping operations;

(*b*) A study proposing procedures and criteria by which Governments may offer the services of civilian personnel for peace-keeping operations, corresponding to those by which military personnel are made available;

(*c*) An analysis of the problems involved in starting up peace-keeping and related operations and of possible solutions, including the establishment of a fund and the use of the existing Working Capital Fund;

(*d*) A study on the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of creating a reserve stock of communications and other equipment;

(*e*) A review, in the context of the report on standard rates of reimbursement, of the background and development of reimbursement to Member States contributing troops to peace-keeping operations;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to make the studies called for in paragraph 1 above available to the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations for its information and use;

3. *Welcomes* the assurances offered, on behalf of the Secretary-General, that careful consideration will be given to the present format and to the amount of information that should be included in future reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group and other peace-keeping operations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session with relevant information in order to enable it to identify any possible anomalies in the composition of the existing groups of Member States on the basis of the criteria set out in Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and taking into account the views expressed at its forty-second and forty-third sessions.

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8. The Fifth Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY ASPECTS OF THE FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

The General Assembly decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/43/978, para. 7). For the final text, see resolution 43/230.[3]

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted the draft decision submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (*ibid.*, para. 8). For the final text, see decision 43/455.[3]

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[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/696	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/768	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/C.5/43/L.16	Draft resolution and draft decision	See A/43/978, paras. 4, 7 and 8

United Nations | *Agenda item 148*

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 148: Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind*

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DOCUMENT A/43/905

Report of the Second Committee

[Original: English]
[30 November 1988]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 148, and to allocate to the Second Committee for consideration and report the item entitled "Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind", on the understanding that the item would first be introduced at a plenary meeting before being considered by the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee considered item 148 concurrently with item 82 (*g*) and item 143 at its 21st to 26th meetings, from 24 to 28 October 1988, and the action to be taken on the item was considered at the 30th and 44th meetings, on 2 and 23 November. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/43/SR.21-26, 30 and 44). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee on all the items allocated to it at its 3rd to 10th meetings, from 5 to 7 and on 10 and 11 October (see A/C.2/43/SR.3-10).

3. For its consideration of item 148, the Committee had before it a letter dated 9 September 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/43/241).

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.17 and Rev.1

4. At the 30th meeting, the representative of Malta introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/43/L.17) entitled "Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Welcoming* with appreciation the initiative taken by the Government of Malta in proposing for consideration by the Assembly the item entitled "Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind",

"*Concerned* that certain human activities could change global climate patterns, threatening present and future generations with severe economic and social consequences,

"*Noting with concern* that continued growth in atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide and other 'greenhouse' gases could produce global warming with an eventual rise in sea levels, the effects of which could be disastrous for mankind if timely steps are not taken at the national, regional and global levels,

"*Concerned also* that emissions of certain substances are depleting the ozone layer and thereby exposing the earth's surface to increased ultra-violet radiation, which may pose a threat to human health, agricultural productivity, animal and marine life and non-living things,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 of 11 December 1987 on the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond and on the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, respectively,

"*Convinced* that climate change is a major challenge to sustainable development,

"*Aware* that considerable valuable work at the scientific level has already been carried out on climate change, in particular by the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Meteorological Organization and the International Council of Scientific Unions and under the auspices of individual States,

"*Convinced* that the problem of climate change affects humanity as a whole and can only be confronted on a global basis so as to take into account the vital interests of all mankind,

"1. *Recognizes* that climate change is a common concern of mankind, since climate is an essential condition which sustains life on earth;

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Second Committee*, 3rd to 10th, 21st to 26th, 30th and 44th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 35th and 70th meetings.

"2. *Determines* that urgent action must be taken to deal with the problem of climate change within a global framework;

"3. *Appeals* to Governments to become parties to international instruments elaborated specifically for the protection of the global environment and of the atmosphere;

"4. *Reaffirms* its resolution 42/184 of 11 December 1987, in which it agreed that the United Nations Environment Programme should attach importance to the problem of global climate change and that the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme should ensure that the Programme co-operates closely with the World Meteorological Organization and the International Council of Scientific Unions and maintains an active role in the World Climate Programme;

"5. *Takes note* of the conclusions of the meeting held at Villach, Austria, in 1985,[1] which, *inter alia*, recommended a programme on climate change to be promoted by Governments and the scientific community through the World Meteorological Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme and the International Council of Scientific Unions;

"6. *Emphasizes* the need to increase understanding of the world's climate system and to apply that understanding to human activities;

"7. *Considers* that activities in support of the World Climate programme, approved by the Congress and Executive Council of the World Meteorological Organization and elaborated in the system-wide medium-term environment programme for the period 1990-1995, which was approved by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (see A/43/25, annex, decision SS.I/3), should be accorded high priority by the relevant organs and programmes of the United Nations system;

"8. *Welcomes* the establishment by the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme of an Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to carry out internationally co-ordinated scientific assessments of the magnitude, timing and potential impact of climate change;

"9. *Urges* Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and scientific institutions to treat the problem of climate change as a priority issue; to accelerate specific action-oriented programmes and research on climate change, including its regional aspects and specific time-frames; and to contribute, as appropriate, with human and financial resources to multilateral efforts to protect the global climate;

"10. *Calls upon* other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, including the Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations University, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Bank, the International Maritime Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, to support the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;

"11. *Encourages* the convening of conferences on climate change, particularly on global warming, at the national, regional and global levels in order to make all Governments, intergovernmental organizations and the international community better aware of the importance and urgency of dealing effectively with all aspects of climatic change resulting from human activities;

"12. *Calls upon* Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and industry to collaborate in making every effort to prevent further detrimental effects on climate and other activities which affect the ecological balance;

"13. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization and the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, together with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, immediately to initiate action leading, possibly within the next eighteen months, to a comprehensive review and recommendations with respect to:

"(*a*) The state of knowledge of the science of climate and climatic change, with special emphasis on global warming;

"(*b*) Programmes and studies of the social and economic impact of climate change, particularly global warming;

"(*c*) Possible policy responses by Governments and others to delay, limit or mitigate the impact of adverse climate change;

"(*d*) Relevant treaties and other legal instruments dealing with climate;

"(*e*) Elements for possible inclusion in a future international convention on climate;

"14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Governments, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and well-established scientific institutions with expertise in matters concerning climate;

"15. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

"16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session the item entitled 'Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind'."

5. At the 44th meeting, Mr. José Fernández (Philippines), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of informal consultations held on the draft resolution and introduced a revised version (A/C.2/43/L.17/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind", sponsored by Malta. Subsequently, Australia, Canada, Colombia, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, India, Jamaica, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Sweden, Togo, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Vanuatu and Venezuela.

6. Before taking action on the revised draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Malta, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

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[1] See *United Nations Environment Programme, Annual Report of the Executive Director, 1985* (UNEP/GC.14/2), chap. IV, paras. 138-140.

Papua New Guinea (on behalf of the States Members that are members of the South Pacific Forum), Jamaica, Norway, India, Venezuela, Canada, Colombia, Sweden, Finland, El Salvador, Togo, Poland and Morocco.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.17/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 9 below).

8. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representatives of the United States of America and Egypt also made statements.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

9. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

PROTECTION OF GLOBAL CLIMATE FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS OF MANKIND

The General Assembly,

Welcoming with appreciation the initiative taken by the Government of Malta in proposing for consideration by the Assembly the item entitled "Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind",

Concerned that certain human activities could change global climate patterns, threatening present and future generations with potentially severe economic and social consequences,

Noting with concern that the emerging evidence indicates that continued growth in atmospheric concentrations of "greenhouse" gases could produce global warming with an eventual rise in sea levels, the effects of which could be disastrous for mankind if timely steps are not taken at all levels,

Recognizing the need for additional research and scientific studies into all sources and causes of climate change,

Concerned also that emissions of certain substances are depleting the ozone layer and thereby exposing the earth's surface to increased ultra-violet radiation, which may pose a threat to, *inter alia*, human health, agricultural productivity and animal and marine life, and reaffirming in this context the appeal, contained in its resolution 42/182 of 11 December 1987, to all States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, adopted on 22 March 1985, and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted on 16 September 1987, as soon as possible,

Recalling its resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 of 11 December 1987 on the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond and on the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, respectively,

Convinced that changes in climate have an impact on development,

Aware that a considerable amount of valuable work, particularly at the scientific level and in the legal field, has already been initiated on climate change, in particular by the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Meteorological Organization and the International Council of Scientific Unions and under the auspices of individual States,

Welcoming the convening in 1990 of a second World Climate Conference,

Recalling also the conclusions of the meeting held at Villach, Austria, in 1985,[1] which, *inter alia*, recommended a programme on climate change to be promoted by Governments and the scientific community with the collaboration of the World Meteorological Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme and the International Council of Scientific Unions,

Convinced that climate change affects humanity as a whole and should be confronted within a global framework so as to take into account the vital interests of all mankind,

1. *Recognizes* that climate change is a common concern of mankind, since climate is an essential condition which sustains life on earth;

2. *Determines* that necessary and timely action should be taken to deal with climate change within a global framework;

3. *Reaffirms* its resolution 42/184 of 11 December 1987, in which, *inter alia*, it agreed with the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme that the Programme should attach importance to the problem of global climate change and that the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme should ensure that the Programme co-operates closely with the World Meteorological Organization and the International Council of Scientific Unions and maintains an active, influential role in the World Climate Programme;

4. *Considers* that activities in support of the World Climate Programme, approved by the Congress and Executive Council of the World Meteorological Organization and elaborated in the system-wide medium-term environment programme for the period 1990-1995, which was approved by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (see A/43/25, annex, decision SS.I/3), should be accorded high priority by the relevant organs and programmes of the United Nations system;

5. *Endorses* the action of the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme in jointly establishing an Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to provide internationally co-ordinated scientific assessments of the magnitude, timing and potential environmental and socio-economic impact of climate change and realistic response strategies, and expresses appreciation for the work already initiated by the Panel;

6. *Urges* Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and scientific institutions to treat climate change as a priority issue, to undertake and promote specific, co-operative action-oriented programmes and research so as to increase understanding on all sources and causes of climate change, including its regional aspects and specific time-frames as well as the cause and effect relationship of human activities and climate, and to contribute, as appropriate, with human and financial resources to efforts to protect the global climate;

7. *Calls upon* all relevant organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to support the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;

8. *Encourages* the convening of conferences on climate change, particularly on global warming, at the national, regional and global levels in order to make the international community better aware of the importance of dealing effectively and in a timely manner with all aspects of climate change resulting from certain human activities;

9. *Calls upon* Governments and intergovernmental organizations to collaborate in making every effort to prevent detrimental effects on climate and activities which affect the ecological balance, and also calls upon non-governmental organizations, industry and other productive sectors to play their due role;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization and the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, utilizing the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, immediately to initiate action leading, as soon as possible, to a comprehensive review and recommendations with respect to:

(*a*) The state of knowledge of the science of climate and climatic change;

(*b*) Programmes and studies on the social and economic impact of climate change, including global warming;

(*c*) Possible response strategies to delay, limit or mitigate the impact of adverse climate change;

(*d*) The identification and possible strengthening of relevant existing international legal instruments having a bearing on climate;

(*e*) Elements for inclusion in a possible future international convention on climate;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Governments, as well as intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and well-established scientific institutions with expertise in matters concerning climate;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

13. *Decides* to include this question in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session, without prejudice to the application of the principle of biennialization.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 70th plenary meeting, on 6 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/43/905, para. 9) without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 43/53.[2]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/241	Letter dated 9 September 1988 from the representative of Malta to the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/43/L.17	Draft resolution	See A/43/905, para. 4
A/C.2/43/L.17/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 5 and 9

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ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 149: Emergency assistance to Jamaica*

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Document A/43/L.5 and Add.1: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sudan, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zimbabwe: draft resolution 2

Action taken by the General Assembly 2

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 33rd meeting.

DOCUMENT A/43/243

Jamaica: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-third session

[*Original: English*]
[*21 September 1988*]

LETTER DATED 19 SEPTEMBER 1988 TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to request, in accordance with rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion of an additional item, entitled "Emergency assistance to Jamaica", in the agenda of the forty-third session for priority consideration by the Assembly in plenary meeting.

An explanatory memorandum is enclosed herewith in accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure.

(*Signed*) L. M. H. BARNETT
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Jamaica
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

The greatest disaster in modern Jamaican history occurred on 12 and 13 September 1988 when hurricane Gilbert devastated the island causing massive destruction of buildings and extensive damage to roads and agricultural crops. An estimated 500,000 people have been left homeless and total damage to property, agriculture and infrastructure has been estimated at several hundred million dollars. The people and Government of Jamaica are making every effort to help the country recover from the damage. The support and assistance of the international community will also be required in view of the magnitude of the disaster.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.5 AND ADD.1*

Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sudan, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*12 October 1988*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/169 of 11 December 1987 on an international decade for natural disaster reduction,

Deeply distressed by the number of afflicted persons and the destruction wrought by hurricane Gilbert which, on 12 September 1988, struck the island of Jamaica,

Conscious of the efforts of the Government and people of Jamaica to save lives and alleviate the sufferings of the victims of the hurricane,

Noting the enormous effort that will be required to alleviate the grave situation caused by this natural disaster,

Conscious also of the prompt response being made by Governments, international agencies, non-governmental organizations and private individuals to provide emergency relief,

Recognizing that the magnitude of the disaster and its long-term effects will require, as a complement to the effort being made by the people and Government of Jamaica, a demonstration of international solidarity and humanitarian concern to ensure broad multilateral co-operation in order to meet the immediate emergency situation in the affected areas, as well as to undertake the process of reconstruction,

1. *Expresses its solidarity and support* to the Government and people of Jamaica;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the States, international agencies and non-governmental organizations that are providing emergency relief to that country;

3. *Calls upon* all States to contribute generously to the relief and reconstruction efforts in the affected areas;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the international financial institutions and the bodies and agencies of the United Nations system, to assist the Government of Jamaica in identifying the emergency, medium-term and long-term needs and in mobilizing resources, as well as to help with the task of reconstruction of the country undertaken by the Government.

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* Document A/43/L.5/Add.1 was issued to add 31 States to the list of sponsors.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 18 October 1988, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/43/L.5 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 43/7.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49.*

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Agenda item 150

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 150: Emergency assistance to the Sudan*

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Document A/43/244: Sudan: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-third session 1

Document A/43/L.9 and Add.1: Algeria, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania and Yemen: draft resolution 1

Action taken by the General Assembly 2

List of other documents pertaining to the item 2

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 33rd meeting.

DOCUMENT A/43/244

Sudan: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-third session

[*Original: English*]
[*5 October 1988*]

NOTE VERBALE DATED 5 OCTOBER 1988 TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of the Sudan to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to request, in accordance with rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion of an additional item, entitled "Emergency assistance to the Sudan", in the agenda of the forty-third session for priority consideration by the Assembly in plenary meeting.

An explanatory memorandum is enclosed herewith in accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure.

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

In the months of August/September 1988, the Sudan was hit by an unprecedented disaster in its modern history when torrential rains and widespread floods devastated the country, causing massive destruction of buildings, roads and agricultural crops. An estimated two million people have been left homeless. Six hundred villages and islands were completely washed away and disappeared. A substantial sector of the country's infrastructure has been severely disrupted, including roads, railway lines, water and electricity supplies, hospitals, health centres, schools and other public utilities, and communication systems. The total damage to property, agriculture and infrastructure has been estimated at several hundred million dollars.

The people and Government of the Sudan are making every effort to help the country recover from the damage and devastation. However, the magnitude of the damage is far beyond the means and capabilities of the Sudan. The support and assistance of the international community is required to ameliorate the suffering of the victims of the disaster.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.9 AND ADD.1**

Algeria, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania and Yemen: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*13 October 1988*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, and 42/169 of 11 December 1987 on an international decade for natural disaster reduction,

Recalling also the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries,[1] in particular the section concerning disaster assistance for least developed countries,

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** Document A/43/L.9/Add.1 was issued to add 12 States to the list of sponsors.

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.8), part one, sect. A.

Deeply concerned by the extensive and unprecedented damage and devastation in the Sudan caused by torrential rain and floods in August 1988,

Extremely concerned about the destruction of hundreds of thousands of buildings and dwellings and by the fact that large sectors of the nation's infrastructure have been completely disrupted, in particular, roads, railway lines, water supplies, electricity supplies, hospitals and health centres, schools and other public utilities and communication systems,

Considering that over 120,000 hectares of cultivated land and over 7,000 small farmers' schemes were inundated, and about 600 villages and islands have completely disappeared and thereby over 1.5 million persons were left without shelter or food,

Fully cognizant of the economic difficulties already faced by the Sudan, particularly resulting from its high level of indebtedness and compounded further by a massive influx of refugees and 2 million displaced persons,

Recognizing that the Sudan has shouldered the major part of the burden in dealing with the disasters, but that the magnitude of devastation and damage is far beyond the means and abilities of the Sudan alone to rectify,

Reaffirming the need for the international community to respond fully to requests for emergency humanitarian assistance as well as rehabilitation and reconstruction of a least developed country, facing grave and compounded disaster situations,

Noting with appreciation the response to date of various countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in emergency relief operations,

Noting that the Secretary-General has sent an inter-agency mission to the Sudan to assess emergency conditions and that a United Nations Development Programme/World Bank multi-donor flood recovery programme mission is currently in the Sudan, at the request of its Government, to assess the impact of floods and to prepare a two-year reconstruction programme,

1. *Expresses its solidarity* with the Government and people of the Sudan in facing the complex disaster situations;

2. *Expresses its gratitude* to the States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that rendered support and assistance to the Government of the Sudan in its relief and rehabilitation efforts;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to co-ordinate and mobilize relief and rehabilitation efforts;

4. *Calls upon* all States to contribute generously and respond urgently and effectively to the needs of relief operations, rehabilitation and reconstruction;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Government of the Sudan, to co-ordinate efforts of the United Nations system to help the Sudan in its emergency, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, to mobilize resources for the implementation of those programmes and to keep the international community informed of those needs;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1989 of his efforts and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 18 October 1988, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/43/L.9 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 43/8.[2]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/726	Letter dated 17 October 1988 from the representative of Greece to the Secretary-General	
A/43/755	Report of the Secretary-General	

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ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 151: Short-term, medium-term and long-term solutions to the problems of natural disasters in Bangladesh*

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Action taken by the General Assembly 3

List of other documents pertaining to the item 3

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 33rd meeting.

DOCUMENT A/43/245

Bangladesh: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-third session

[*Original: English*]
[*10 October 1988*]

NOTE VERBALE DATED 10 OCTOBER 1988 TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to request, in accordance with rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion of an additional item, entitled "Short-term, medium-term and long-term solutions to the problems of natural disasters in Bangladesh", in the agenda of the forty-third session.

An explanatory memorandum is enclosed herewith in accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure.

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

1. Bangladesh has been subject to natural disasters caused by floods, cyclones and drought that have now become almost a perennial visitation. This year Bangladesh was overrun by an unprecedented flood, the worst in living memory. Coming in the wake of the disastrous cyclone of 1985 and the floods of 1987, the impact of the current disaster has been cumulative in its effect. The consequences of the disaster of 1988 are incalculable in terms of the colossal damage to crops, livestock, communications and the infrastructure and in terms of human misery caused to tens of millions of displaced people. These disasters have long since ceased to be viewed in the context of humanitarian relief. They have constituted an insurmountable burden on the economy and development plans of the country causing irrecoverable set-back in growth and necessitating impossible adjustment. The need for sustained development assistance over the long term to supplement immediate and medium-term relief and rehabilitation assistance is vital.

2. The Government and people of Bangladesh are making maximum effort in seeking to meet the situation. A comprehensive national programme has been undertaken not only to try and recuperate from the devastations caused, but also to anticipate solutions for the future with specific concentration on the three main aspects of such disasters: immediate relief and rehabilitation measures; medium-term measures for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the economy; and infrastructure and longer-term measures with special emphasis on disaster preparedness and preventive schemes. A key impetus is to find a permanent solution.

3. Clearly many of these catastrophes cannot be prevented now or in the immediate future in the absence of in-depth study of the many factors that cause them and of international assistance and investment over time to remedy them. There are too many aspects for any single country or even groups of countries to be able to deal with effectively. They need a global reach and outlook supplemented by regional co-operative efforts.

4. It is our hope that support and assistance of the international community will be forthcoming on all these integrated aspects.

DOCUMENT A/43/L.10/REV.1 AND ADD.1*

Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gambia, Gabon, Grenada, Guinea, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United Republic of Tanzania: revised draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*17 October 1988*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/231 of 17 December 1985 following the disastrous cyclone that struck Bangladesh in 1985,

Recalling also its resolution 42/169 of 11 December 1987 on an international decade for natural disaster reduction,

Noting with concern the devastating consequences of the recent floods in Bangladesh, the worst in living memory, that have caused significant loss of life, unprecedented human suffering to tens of millions of stranded and homeless people subjected to hunger and water-borne disease and incalculable damage to crops, livestock, communications and infrastructure,

Taking note of the statement made on 10 October 1988 by the representative of Bangladesh,[1] in which he elaborated the details of these concerns,

Deeply conscious of the macro-economic impact of such calamities, which constitutes an insurmountable burden on the economy and development plans of a least developed country like Bangladesh, causing irrecoverable set-back in growth and necessitating extremely difficult adjustment, and that the cost of damage inflicted by such catastrophes often exceeds the net inflow of development assistance,

Recognizing the strenuous efforts of the Government and people of Bangladesh to save lives, to alleviate the suffering and hardship suffered by the victims of the floods and to initiate urgent recovery measures, including immediate relief and rehabilitation measures,

Recognizing also that the magnitude of the damage and devastation is beyond the ability of Bangladesh alone to rectify or to meet, requiring national efforts to be supplemented by sustained international financial and technical assistance over the long term,

Emphasizing in this connection the importance of measures noted in the report of the Secretary-General on special economic and disaster relief assistance to Bangladesh, submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-first session,[2]

Aware that Bangladesh is particularly vulnerable to recurrent disasters that have the potential of becoming annual visitations of destruction far beyond its capacity either to control or to effectively mitigate,

Conscious of the fact that international assistance and investment over time are required to mitigate and prevent the consequences of such disasters,

Noting with appreciation the support and solidarity displayed by the countries of South Asia in assisting Bangladesh in the immediate aftermath of the floods,

Welcoming the efforts of the Government of Bangladesh, initiated at the highest level, to strengthen bilateral co-operation with concerned countries of the region through the establishment of task forces of experts to study and make recommendations for flood management and water flows and to find durable solutions to the problems in these areas,

Expressing the hope that these multiple bilateral approaches will strengthen co-operation, co-ordination and convergence of mutual interests leading to practical arrangements to promote solutions for the assessment, prediction, prevention and mitigation of natural disasters and to joint approaches for a permanent solution,

Recognizing the responsibility of the United Nations system to facilitate studies at the request of concerned Governments, including those of natural disasters of a geophysical origin, to improve capacities of countries to mitigate the effects of natural disasters, to foster scientific and engineering endeavours to close critical gaps in knowledge, to disseminate existing and new information and to develop measures for prediction, prevention and mitigation of natural disasters through programmes of technical assistance and technology transfer,

Aware that considerable expertise and technical capabilities are available within the organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen preparedness and prevention capabilities of disaster-prone countries through the promotion of a long-term and effective solution of the problems caused by natural disasters,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to Member States, international organizations within and outside the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and individuals and groups that have so generously assisted the Government of Bangladesh in its immediate relief and rehabilitation efforts;

2. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the urgent steps he has taken to mobilize humanitarian assistance and, through the appointment of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator as his Special Representative, to co-ordinate activities of the United Nations agencies in the field for purposeful and unified assistance by the international community;

3. *Appeals* to all Member States, specialized agencies in the field and other organs and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as international economic and financial institutions, to respond urgently and generously in sustaining development assistance to Bangladesh, particularly in its plans and programmes for longer-term rehabilitation and reconstruction;

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* Document A/43/L.10/Rev.1/Add.1 was issued to add 15 States to the list of sponsors.

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 25th meeting.

[2] A/41/396.

4. *Requests* relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other multilateral organizations to take appropriate measures to provide assistance to Bangladesh to strengthen its capacity to assess, predict, prevent and mitigate natural disasters, particularly assistance for disaster preparedness and prevention programmes and to implement its plans and programmes for seeking a long-term and effective solution of the problems caused by floods and other natural disasters;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, through the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and in co-operation with other relevant agencies of the United Nations system, to assist the Government of Bangladesh in preparing its own feasibility plan to meet such exigencies;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 18 October 1988, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/43/L.10/Rev.1 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 43/9.[3]

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[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/L.10	Bangladesh: draft resolution	Replaced by document A/43/L.10/Rev.1 and Add.1

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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Agenda item 152

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 152: Emergency assistance to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and other countries affected by hurricane Joan*

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Plenary Meetings*, 40th meeting.

DOCUMENT A/43/247

Dominican Republic: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-third session

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*26 October 1988*]

LETTER DATED 26 OCTOBER 1988 TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to request that an additional item, entitled "Emergency assistance to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and other countries affected by hurricane Joan", be included in the agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly. The text of a draft resolution on the question is reproduced herewith as an annex.

At a meeting held this morning, the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States endorsed the draft resolution unanimously.

(*Signed*) Enriquillo A. de ROSARIO C.
Ambassador
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
Chairman of the Latin American and Caribbean Group

ANNEX

Draft resolution

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO NICARAGUA, COSTA RICA, PANAMA AND OTHER COUNTRIES AFFECTED BY HURRICANE JOAN

The General Assembly,

[*Same text as that of document A/43/L.19 below.*]

DOCUMENT A/43/L.19*

Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*28 October 1988*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/169 of 11 December 1987 on an international decade for natural disaster reduction and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Deeply concerned by the large number of afflicted persons and also by the destruction caused by hurricane Joan, which between 22 and 25 October 1988 struck Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and other countries of the region,

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* Incorporating document A/43/L.19/Corr.1.

Aware of the efforts of the Governments and peoples of the region to save lives and alleviate the suffering of the victims of hurricane Joan,

Aware also of the enormous effort that will be required to alleviate the grave situation caused by this natural disaster,

Welcoming the prompt response of the Governments, the organs, organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and also of the international and regional agencies, the non-governmental organizations and the private individuals that are providing emergency relief,

Recognizing that the magnitude of the disaster and its medium- and long-term effects will require, as a complement to the efforts being made by the peoples and Governments of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and other countries of the region, a demonstration of international solidarity and humanitarian concern to trigger broad multilateral co-operation in order to meet the immediate emergency situation in the affected areas and initiate the process of reconstruction,

1. *Expresses its solidarity and support* to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and other countries of the region affected by the natural disaster;

2. *Expresses its gratitude* to all the States of the international community, the international agencies and the non-governmental organizations that are providing emergency relief to the affected countries;

3. *Urges* all the States of the international community, as a matter of urgency, to contribute generously to the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in the affected areas;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the steps taken to co-ordinate and mobilize the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Governments of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and the affected countries of the region, and the international financial institutions, organs, organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to assist those countries in mobilizing the additional financial resources necessary for the implementation of the medium- and long-term plans and programmes of rehabilitation and reconstruction.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 28 October 1988, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/43/L.19. For the final text, see resolution 43/17.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/246 and Corr.1	Letter dated 24 October 1988 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the General Assembly	
A/43/771	Letter dated 1 October 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General	

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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Agenda item 153

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 153: Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission*

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DOCUMENT A/43/249

Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-third session

[*Original: English*]
[*31 January 1989*]

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General has the honour to request, pursuant to rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion in the agenda of the forty-third session of an additional item of an important and urgent character, entitled "Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission". Owing to the nature of the item, the Secretary-General further requests that it be allocated to the Fifth Committee.

DOCUMENT A/43/996

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*16 February 1989*]

1. At its 86th plenary meeting, on 14 February 1989, the General Assembly decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 153, the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 52nd and 53rd meetings, on 14 and 16 February 1989. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (A/43/249/Add.1) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/43/249/Add.2).

3. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/43/SR.52 and 53).

4. At the 53rd meeting, the Chairman of the Committee introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/43/L.23).

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/43/L.23 without a vote (see para. 6 below) on the understanding that the assessment period for the United Nations Angola Verification Mission, given in paragraph 1 of the draft resolution, and for similar operations should in no circumstances exceed 12 months, consistent with regulation 5.2 and rule 106.4 of the Financial Regu-

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Fifth Committee*, 52nd and 53rd meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 86th and 87th meetings.

lations and Rules of the United Nations, and should whenever possible be shorter.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS ANGOLA VERIFICATION MISSION

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (A/43/249/Add.1) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/43/249/Add.2),

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 626 (1988) of 20 December 1988, by which the Council established the United Nations Angola Verification Mission for a period of thirty-one months,

Recognizing that the costs of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Angola Verification Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolution of the Security Council,

Urging all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the United Nations Angola Verification Mission in full and on time,

Taking into account the nature and the mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission,

Recognizing that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the United Nations Angola Verification Mission, a different procedure from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations is required,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission,

1. *Decides* to appropriate an amount of 9,193,000 United States dollars, inclusive of the amount of 4.2 million dollars authorized with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 42/227 of 21 December 1987, for the operation of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission for an initial period of twelve months, from 3 January 1989 to 2 January 1990, of the mandate period of thirty-one months authorized by the Security Council, and requests the Secretary-General to establish a special account for the Mission;

2. *Decides*, as an *ad hoc* arrangement, to apportion:

(*a*) An amount of 5,303,438 dollars for the above-mentioned initial period among the States permanent members of the Security Council in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for the years 1989, 1990 and 1991;[1]

(*b*) An amount of 3,646,863 dollars for the above-mentioned initial period among the economically developed Member States that are not permanent members of the Security Council in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for the years 1989, 1990 and 1991;[1]

(*c*) An amount of 238,283 dollars for the above-mentioned initial period among the economically less developed Member States in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for the years 1989, 1990 and 1991;

(*d*) An amount of 4,416 dollars for the above-mentioned initial period to the following of the economically less developed Member States in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for the years 1989, 1990 and 1991: Afghanistan, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Ethiopia, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen and Zimbabwe;

3. *Decides* that, for the purpose of the present resolution, the term "economically less developed Member States" in paragraph 2 (*c*) above shall mean all Member States except Australia, Austria, Belgium, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, South Africa, Sweden, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Member States referred to in paragraphs 2 (*a*) and (*d*) above;

4. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 2 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 231,000 dollars approved for the above-mentioned initial period;

5. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the United Nations Angola Verification Mission both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in section II of its resolution 43/230 of 21 December 1988;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the United Nations Angola Verification Mission is administered with the maximum of efficiency and economy bearing in mind the relevant observations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/43/249/Add.2);

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission".

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[1] See resolution 43/223 A.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 16 February 1989, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/43/996, para. 6). For the final text, see resolution 43/231.[2]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49A.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/249/Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/249/Add.2	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/C.5/43/L.23	Draft resolution	See A/43/996, paras. 4 and 6

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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Agenda item 154

ANNEXES

FORTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1988/1989

Agenda item 154: Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group*

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DOCUMENT A/43/997

Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-third session

[*Original: English*]
[*16 February 1989*]

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General has the honour to request, pursuant to rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion in the agenda of the forty-third session of an additional item of an important and urgent character, entitled "Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group". Owing to the nature of the item, the Secretary-General further requests that it be allocated to the Fifth Committee.

DOCUMENT A/43/998

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*28 February 1989*]

1. At its 88th plenary meeting, on 21 February 1989, the General Assembly decided to include in the agenda of its forty-third session, as item 154, the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 54th to 58th meetings, between 21 and 28 February 1989. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (A/43/997/Add.1) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/43/997/Add.2).

3. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/43/SR.54-58).

4. At the 58th meeting, on 28 February, the representative of Cameroon introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/43/L.24) and orally revised paragraph 7, which read:

> "7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make every effort to avail himself of the widest possible sources of procurement, consistent with the requirements of the mandate and with economy and efficiency;"

by adding, after the phrase "with economy and efficiency" ", taking into account the relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions and decisions".

5. At the same meeting, the Fifth Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/43/L.24, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 6 below), on the understanding that by recommending the appropriation in the amount of $416,162,000 the Committee agreed to the reimbursement of police costs at the rates now being used to reimburse troop contributors and that approval by the General Assembly would be given on an *ad hoc* basis and should not constitute a precedent for future United Nations operations. It was also the understanding of the Committee that the relevant resolutions and decisions referred to in paragraph 7 of the draft resolution were those pertaining to the man-

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Fifth Committee*, 54th to 58th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 88th and 89th meetings.

dates of the Assembly and the mandates of the Security Council, in accordance with their respective spheres of competence, in respect of procurement from sources of supply in southern Africa.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS TRANSITION ASSISTANCE GROUP

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the direct and legal responsibility of the United Nations for Namibia until independence, as indicated in its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and its subsequent relevant resolutions on the question of Namibia,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, by which the Council established the United Nations Transition Assistance Group for a period of up to twelve months, as well as Council resolutions 629 (1989) of 16 January 1989 and 632 (1989) of 16 February 1989,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (A/43/997/Add.1) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/43/997/Add.2),

Noting, as indicated in paragraph 5 of the explanatory statement of the Secretary-General of 9 February 1989[1] approved by the Security Council in its resolution 632 (1989), that the mandate of the military component of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group, as approved by the Council in its resolution 435 (1978), remains unchanged,

Considering that, in the light of paragraphs 11 and 14 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/997/Add.1) and of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/43/997/Add.2), in particular paragraphs 6, 8, 9 and 42 of that report, and taking into account that the number of troops to be deployed initially would be 4,650 all ranks while at the same time the figure of 7,500 would be maintained as the upper limit,[2] additional resources may be required for the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) in its original and definitive form,

Recognizing that the costs of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Transition Assistance Group with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Urging all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the United Nations Transition Assistance Group in full and on time, especially in view of the urgent need for and the magnitude of the start-up costs required for the Group,

Recognizing that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the United Nations Transition Assistance Group, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the United Nations Transition Assistance Group,

1. *Concurs* with the observations, recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/43/997/Add.2);

2. *Decides* to appropriate an amount of 416,162,000 United States dollars, inclusive of the amount of 450,000 dollars authorized by the Secretary-General for pre-implementation expenses and of the amount of 10 million dollars authorized with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 42/227 of 21 December 1987, for the operation of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group for its mandate period beginning on 1 April 1989 as authorized by the Security Council, bearing in mind that this amount corresponds, in part, to the deployment of 4,650 troops all ranks of the authorized upper limit of 7,500 troops all ranks, and requests the Secretary-General to establish a special account for the Group;

3. *Decides*, as an *ad hoc* arrangement, to apportion:

(*a*) An amount of 240,083,840 dollars for the above-mentioned period among the States permanent members of the Security Council in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for the years 1989, 1990 and 1991;[3]

(*b*) An amount of 165,091,465 dollars for the above-mentioned period among the economically developed Member States that are not permanent members of the Security Council in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for the years 1989, 1990 and 1991;

(*c*) An amount of 10,786,919 dollars for the above-mentioned period among the economically less developed Member States in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for the years 1989, 1990 and 1991;

(*d*) An amount of 199,776 dollars for the above-mentioned period to the following of the economically less developed Member States in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for the years 1989, 1990 and 1991: Afghanistan, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Ethiopia, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen and Zimbabwe;

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[1] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989*, document S/20457.

[2] Were it necessary to deploy rapidly the reserve battalions with logistic support units totalling 2,850 troops, there would be a non-recurrent cost in the amount of up to 82.2 million dollars for their emplacement, at seven days' notice, and a recurrent monthly cost in the amount of 7.5 million dollars.

[3] See resolution 43/223 A.

4. *Decides* that, for the purpose of the present resolution, the term "economically less developed Member States" in paragraph 3 (*c*) above shall mean all Member States except Australia, Austria, Belgium, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, South Africa, Sweden, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Member States referred to in paragraphs 3 (*a*) and (*d*) above;

5. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 3 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 9,541,000 dollars approved for the above-mentioned period;

6. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the United Nations Transition Assistance Group both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in section II of its resolution 43/230 of 21 December 1988;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make every effort to avail himself of the widest possible sources of procurement, consistent with the requirements of the mandate and with economy and efficiency, taking into account the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to proceed without delay with the necessary arrangements for the funding of the programme of repatriation of refugees and exiles, which is to be carried out by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as indicated in paragraph 42 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, taking into account that the repatriation programme is an integral part of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group operation;

9. *Recognizes* that follow-up activities to the repatriation programme, including assistance in the resettlement of refugees and exiles, are to be carried out by United Nations bodies, including, *inter alia*, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme and the World Health Organization, and will continue past the end of the mandate of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the United Nations Transition Assistance Group is administered with the maximum of efficiency and economy, bearing in mind the relevant observations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group";

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions, detailed performance reports on the budget of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group, as recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 45 of its report.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 89th plenary meeting, on 1 March 1989, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/43/998, para. 6). For the final text, see resolution 43/232.[4]

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[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49A.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/43/997/Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/43/997/Add.2	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/C.5/43/L.24	Draft resolution	See A/43/998, paras. 4 and 6

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